DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

1926-27

VOL. II

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1928

ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

VOLUME I

Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

VOLUME II

Public Accounts, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

National Revenue, Department of, (Customs and Excise), containing accounts of Revenue with statements relative to the Imports, Exports, and Excise of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

National Revenue, Department of, (Shipping Report, Customs), containing the Statements of Navigation and Shipping for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Trade and Commerce, Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas Inspection Services (Trade and Commerce,) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Commissioner of Patents and Copyrights, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Dominion Statistician, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada (Trade and Commerce), for the crop year ended August 31, 1927.

Interior; Department of the, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Immigration and Colonization; Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Indian Affairs; Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Mines; Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Agriculture, Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

National Defence; Department of, (Militia and Air Service,) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

National Defence; Department of, (Naval Service), for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

VOLUME III

Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Health; Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Superintendent of Penitentiaries, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police, for the year ended September 30, 1927.

Secretary of State, Department of the, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Civil Service Commission, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1927.

External Affairs; Department of the Secretary of State for, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Labour; Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

VOLUME IV

Public Printing and Stationery; Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Marine and Fisheries (Marine); Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries); Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Post Office; Department of the, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Public Works; Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Railways and Canals; Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1927.

Chief Electoral Officer (By-elections for the year 1927.)

VOLUME V

Trade of Canada (Imports for Consumption and Exports), for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

CANADA

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,

1927

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1928

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Freeman Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Public Accounts of Canada for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. ROBB,
Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, January 20, 1928.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE

	PAGE
Ordinary Receipts and Payments	ix
Special Receipts and Payments	ix
Capital Expenditures	x
Debt	xi
Savings Banks	xii
Investments	xii
Loans	xii
Guaranteed Securities	xii
Dominion Notes	xiii
Board of Audit	xiii
BALANCE SHEET	2
EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE	4
CONDENSED CASH STATEMENT	6

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET

Schedule A—Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc	8
" B—Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments	8
" C—Soldier and General Land Settlement Loans	8
" D—Miscellaneous Current Accounts (receivable)	8
" E—Public Works—Canals	8
" F— " Railways	9
" G— " Miscellaneous	9
" H—Military Property and Stores	10
" I—Territorial Accounts	10
" J—Railway Accounts (old)	10
" K— " (Loans Non-active)	10
" L—Miscellaneous Investments and other Accounts (Non-active)	11
" M—Savings Bank Deposits	11
" N—Insurance and Superannuation Funds	11
" O—Trust Funds	12
" P—Contingent Funds	12
" Q—Province Accounts	13
" R—Miscellaneous Current Accounts (payable)	13
" S—Temporary Loans	13
" T—Funded Debt	13
" U—Interest Due and Unpaid	14
" V—Guaranteed Securities	15

SCHEDULES OF EXPENDITURE

Schedule 1—Agriculture	16
" 2—Customs and Excise	16
" 3—Finance	16
" 4—Immigration and Colonization	17
" 5—Indian Affairs	18
" 6—Interior	18
" 7—Justice	19
" 8—Labour	21
" 9—Legislation	21
" 10—Marine and Fisheries	21
" 11—Mines	23
" 12—National Defence	23
" 13—Pensions	24
" 14—Post Office	25
" 15—Public Works	25
" 16—Railways and Canals	25
" 17—Royal Canadian Mounted Police	26
" 18—Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	26
" 19—Soldier and General Land Settlement	27
" 20—Trade and Commerce	27
" 21—Other Departments—	
Archives	28
Auditor General	29
Civil Service Commission	29
External Affairs	29
Governor General's Secretary's Office	29
Government Contracts Supervision Committee	29
Health	29
High Commissioner's Office	30
Insurance	30
Patents and Copyrights	30
Printing and Stationery	30
Privy Council	30
Secretary of State	30

SCHEDULES OF EXPENDITURE—*Concluded*

PAGE

Schedule 22—Miscellaneous 31
" 23—Adjustment of War Claims 31
" 24—Cost of Loan Flotations 31
" 25—Miscellaneous Charges 32

SCHEDULES OF REVENUE

(Comparative with 1925-26)

Schedule 26—Customs and Excise 33
" 27—Finance 33
" 28—Immigration and Colonization 34
" 29—Interior 34
" 30—Marine and Fisheries 35
" 31—Patents and Copyrights 35
" 32—Post Office 35
" 33—Public Works 36
" 34—Railways and Canals 36
" 35—Trade and Commerce 36
" 36—Other Departments—
Agriculture 37
Archives 37
Auditor General's Office 37
Civil Service Commission 37
External Affairs 37
Government Contracts Supervision Committee 37
Governor General's Secretary's Office 37
Health 37
Indian Affairs 38
Insurance 38
Justice 38
Labour 38
Legislation 38
Mines 38
National Defence 38
Printing and Stationery 38
Royal Canadian Mounted Police 38
Secretary of State 38
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment 38
Soldier Settlement Board 38
Superannuation Revenue 38
Schedule 37—War and Demobilization Receipts 39

SCHEDULES TO CASH STATEMENT

Schedule AA—Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments 40
" BB—Insurance and Superannuation Funds 40
" CC—Soldier and General Land Settlement 40
" DD—Public Works Capital-Canals 40
" EE—Public Works Capital-Railways 40
" FF—Public Works Capital-Miscellaneous 40
" GG—Miscellaneous Advances (Non-active) 41
" HH—Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc., ... 41
" II—Savings Banks 41
" JJ—Contingent Funds 41
" KK—Trust Funds 42
" LL—Loan Accounts (Funded Debt) 42
" MM—Interest due and unpaid 43
" NN—Miscellaneous Current Accounts 43

COMPARATIVE TABLES

Table of Expenditure and Revenue 44
Table of Debt of Canada 46
Table of Receipts from War Tax Revenue 47

APPENDICES

No. 1—Funded Debt payable in Canada and interest payable thereon 50
No. 2—Funded Debt payable in London and interest payable thereon 52
No. 3—Funded Debt payable in New York and interest payable thereon 53
No. 4—Statement of Consolidated Fund 53
No. 5—Sinking Fund Purchases 54
No. 6—Civil Government, and Miscellaneous Expenditures by Departments 55
No. 7—Interest on Public Debt 57
No. 8—Charges of Management 60
No. 9—Premium, Discount and Exchange Expenditure 65
No. 10—Superannuation Expenditure 66

APPENDICES—*Concluded* PAGE

No. 11—Public Works Expenditure (chargeable to Income) 94
Public Works Expenditure (chargeable to Collection of Revenue) 104
No. 12—Adjustment of War Claims—Department of National Defence 104
No. 13—Interest on Investments 105
No. 14—Casual Revenue 108
No. 15—Fines and Forfeitures 113
No. 16—Premium, Discount and Exchange Revenue 115
No. 17—Superannuation Revenue 116
No. 18—Superannuation Fund No. 5 Revenue 117
No. 19—Loans authorized and redeemed 118
No. 20—Superannuation and Retirement Fund Acts, Number of Officials, etc 119
No. 21—Decayed Pilots Pension Fund 121
No. 22—Halifax Pilots Pension Fund 121
No. 23—St. John Pilots Pension Fund 122
No. 24—Sydney Pilots Pension Fund 122
No. 25—Statement of Account, Canadian Northern Railway Co., issue of £1,622,586-19-9 123
No. 26—Statement of Account, Canadian Northern Railway Co., issue of $45,000,000 123
No. 27—Statement of Account, Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Co., issue of £7,350,000 124
No. 28—Statement of Account, Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co., issue of £647,260 124
No. 29—Statement of Account, Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co., issue of £733,561 125
No. 30—Indian Trust Funds 126
No. 31—Dominion Notes Circulation 126
No. 32— " withdrawn from circulation and destroyed 127
No. 33— " issued and redeemed and in circulation 127
No. 34—Silver Recoinage Statement 128
No. 35—Copper Recoinage Statement 128
No. 36—Dominion Notes issued to Assistant Receivers General 129
No. 37—Dominion Notes and Bank Notes in Circulation 129
No. 38—Canadian Gold Coin issued by the Mint 130
No. 39—Silver and Bronze coinage for Canada 131
No. 40—Deportation of American and Newfoundland Coinage 132
No. 41—Subsidies to Provinces 133

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

OTTAWA, January 20, 1928.

Honourable J. A. ROBB,

Minister of Finance.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

The receipts for the year on account of Consolidated Fund amounted to $398,695,776.38, and the expenditure on the same account to $319,548,172.59, showing a surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures of $79,147,-603.79.

SPECIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

In addition to the ordinary receipts and payments there were special receipts of $1,934,012.78 and special expenditures of $8,056,770.71, leaving an excess of $6,122,757.93 of expenditures over the receipts as a charge to Consolidated Fund:—

Special Receipts:—

War and Demobilization Receipts—		
Refunds of Previous Years' Expenditure	$ 177,308 76	
Payments received on account of Reparations from Germany under the Dawes Plan	1,756,704 02	
		$ 1,934,012 78

Special Expenditures:—

Adjustment of War Claims	$ 241,793 84	
Cost of Loan Flotations, including discount	3,278,032 13	
Home Bank Depositors' Relief Act	256,775 87	
Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924 (Government contribution to the Fund)	1,099,673 23	
Soldier Settlement Board—amount written off loans to soldier settlers on account of revaluation of live stock, Chap. 53 of Acts of 1925	2,921,062 91	
Miscellaneous Charges	259,432 73	
		$ 8,056,770 71
Excess of Special Expenditures over Special Receipts		$ 6,122,757 93

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The following outlays were made during the year and charged to Capital,—

CANALS (Schedule D D)—		
Trent Canal	$ 258 02	
Welland Ship Canal	13,988,961 74	
		$13,989,219 76
RAILWAYS (Schedule E E)—		
Canadian Government Railways Exchequer Court Awards	$ 4,438 05	
Hudson Bay Railway	2,825,454 40	
		2,829,892 45
Total Railways and Canals		$16,819,112 21
PUBLIC WORKS (Schedule F F)—		
Ottawa Parliament Buildings	$ 173,158 65	
Esquimalt, B.C.—Dry Dock	574,696 53	
Port Arthur and Fort William Harbours	426,477 76	
Quebec Harbour	5,649 72	
River St. Lawrence, Ship Channel	1,605,049 25	
Sorel Shipyard	151,316 26	
St. John Harbour	212,232 12	
Toronto Harbour	89,261 49	
		$ 3,237,841 78
Total Capital Expenditure		$20,056,953 99

The following refunds of previous years' expenditure were received and credited to Capital Account—

CANALS—		
St. Lawrence Ship Canal	$ 170 96	
Welland Canal	2,085 70	
Welland Ship Canal	141,274 32	
		$ 143,530 98
RAILWAYS—		
Canadian Government Railways—Sale of S.S. *Drummond* and *McKee*— Fourth Instalment	$ 36,000 00	
Hudson Bay Railway	1,548 80	
		$ 37,548 80
PUBLIC WORKS—		
Toronto Harbour	$ 6,100 00	
River St. Lawrence—Sorel Shipyard	334 50	
Government Shipbuilding Program	310,737 08	
		$ 317,171 58
		$ 498,251 36
Net Charge to Capital Account		$19,558,702 63

Loans to Railways

Loans to the Canadian National Railway Company to the amount of $10,000,000 were made under authority of the Appropriation Act of 1926.

Loans to Merchant Marine

Loans to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, of $426,-817.14 were made under authority of the Appropriation Act of 1926.

DEBT

The net debt of the Dominion at the close of the fiscal year was $2,347,-834,370.09, or a decrease of $41,896,729.33, under the debt as it stood on March 31, 1926.

The decrease is accounted for as follows:—

Revenues—			
Ordinary Revenue		$398,695,776 38	
Special Receipts		1,934,012 78	
			$400,629,789 16
Expenditures—			
Ordinary Expenditure		319,548,172 59	
Special Expenditure		8,056,770 71	
Capital Expenditure (net)		19,558,702 63	
Loans to Canadian National Railways		10,000,000 00	
Loans to Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited		426,817 14	
Loans to Quebec Harbour Commissioners		680,000 00	
Advances to Canada Land and Irrigation Co., to provide for Maintenance and Operation		25,823 75	
Accounts previously carried as Active Assets now written down as non-active:—			
Loan to Southern Alberta Land Co., now the Canada Land and Irrigation Company	$329,573 96		
Miscellaneous Accounts	107,199 05		
		436,773 01	
Total expenditures and charges on account of assets written down as non-active			$ 358,733,059 83
Net Decrease of Debt			$ 41,896,729 33

SAVINGS BANKS

At the close of the fiscal year, the balance at the credit of depositors in the Post Office and Government Savings Banks was $31,922,042.79, a decrease of $908,501.45 under the balance held on March 31, 1926. The withdrawals for the year exceeded the deposits by $1,841,601.93, while $933,100.48 were added for interest accrued.

INVESTMENTS

Sinking Funds

Investments on account of Sinking Funds of the various loans were made during the year to the amount of $3,313,140.77. The total of the investments at the credit of the Sinking Funds, which stood at $41,885,059.51 on March 31, 1926, was therefore increased to $45,198,200.28 on March 31, 1927.

Advances to Harbour Commissioners

Advances were made under statute to the following Harbour Commissioners:—

Montreal Harbour Commissioners	$ 1,035,000 00
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	680,000 00
Vancouver Harbour Commissioners	887,000 00
	$ 2,602,000 00

Loans to Banks

Under authority of 13-14 Geo. V, Chapter 48, "Finance Act, 1923," advances during the year to an aggregate amount of $233,650,000 were made by way of issues of Dominion Notes to various banks. On April 1, 1926, the outstanding balance on this account was $10,000,000. During the year repayments were received to the amount of $231,150,000, leaving a balance of $12,500,000 outstanding at the close of the year.

Soldier Land Settlement Board

The Loans outstanding to Soldiers settling on the land and for General Land Settlement decreased during the year by $3,386,126.63. $2,921,062.91 of this decrease represents the amount written off to Consolidated Fund on account of the revaluation of loans to soldier settlers for purchase of live stock as provided for by Chapter 53 of the statutes of 1925. This leaves a balance outstanding at the close of the year of $84,149,967.47.

LOANS

In my report for the 1925–26 Public Accounts, the details of the loans maturing as well as the refunding loans issued were given for the present year.

GUARANTEED SECURITIES

Under authority of Chapter 58 of the Statutes of 1924 and of Orders in Council of October 28th, 1925, P.C. number 1922 and January 23rd, 1926, P.C. number 101, an interim debenture of $4,000,000 of the Montreal Harbour Commission was issued and guaranteed as to principal and interest, and pledged as collateral for temporary financing with the Royal Bank of Canada.

Under authority of the Grand Trunk Pacific Securities Act, 1927, Chapter 7, and Order in Council dated 15th day of March, 1927, P.C. 476, an issue £7,176,801 of two per cent debenture stock of the Canadian National Railway Company was guaranteed. The guarantee covers the payment of principal and interest and the provision and application of the instalments of the sinking fund provided for in the scheme. This stock was issued under the provisions of the said Act, in exchange for Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, 4% perpetual debenture stock, which, under certain conditions, was guaranteed as to payment of interest by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

DOMINION NOTES

The circulation of Dominion Notes stood at $172,167,639.22 on March 31, 1927, being a decrease of $10,415,765.00 as compared with the circulation at the close of last year. Gold held as security amounted to $97,693,738.64. Of the total amount of Notes outstanding $38,500,000 were against approved securities held by the Department under the Finance Act, 1923 and the Dominion Notes Act, of 1915.

SUPERANNUATION AND RETIREMENT ACTS

The statement showing the number and total salaries of officials coming under Superannuation Acts and Retirement Act has been continued to March 31st, 1927.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT

Under authority of Sec. 4 of the Board of Audit Act 1925, the Treasury Board by Minute of the 21st of February, 1927, directed the Board of Audit to enquire into and report as to the following:—

1. The accounting and procedure in respect to the issue, administration and redemption of loans.
2. The control and safeguarding of loan securities.
3. The sufficiency or otherwise of the existing system of departmental audit.
4. The issue and redemption of loans issued or redeemed since the audit conducted by the Edwards Morgan Company.
5. The operations, accounting and procedure of any other section of the Department of Finance, as the Minister may deem advisable.

The audit of the Department has now been completed and the report of the Board dated the 16th of December, 1927 has been submitted to the Minister of Finance and will be laid before Parliament during the coming Session.

BALANCE SHEETS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

The Treasury Board authorized the firm of Messrs. P. S. Ross and Sons, Chartered Accountants, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, to make an examination of the balance sheets of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal years ended 31st March, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 and to furnish the Minister of Finance with a certificate as to the correctness or otherwise of such balance sheets.

The accounting system of the Department of Finance was examined by this firm and a certificate, dated the 5th December, 1927, as set out on the following page, was handed to the Minister of Finance.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

P. S. Ross & Sons,
Chartered Accountants,
Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

Montreal, 5th December, 1927.

Honourable J. A. Robb,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—By authority of the Treasury Board, given 28th June, 1927, we have examined the Balance Sheets of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal years ended 31st March, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

We certify that the published Balance Sheets examined by us have been compiled in a manner similar to the corresponding statements of previous years, and do not include in the Net Debt of the Dominion, issues of the Canadian National Railway Company and the companies included in its system which carry the guarantee of the Dominion. The details of such guarantees have been shown separately each year in the Public Accounts.

We further certify that the surplus of revenues over expenditures, as audited by the Auditor General of Canada and as shown by the books of the Department for the four years ended 31st March, 1927, has been as hereunder:—

1924	$73,420,808 30	
1925	28,163,127 26	
1926	55,711,045 04	
1927	73,024,845 86	
		$230,319,826 46

and that the same has been properly reflected in the respective Balance Sheets as follows:—

Additions to Capital or Non-active Asset Accounts:—

1924	$37,427,214 44	
1925	27,817,537 97	
1926	28,004,458 87	
1927	31,128,116 53	
		$124,377,327 81

Reduction in Net Debt:—

1924	$35,993,593 86	
1925	345,589 29	
1926	27,706,586 17	
1927	41,896,729 33	
		$105,942,498 65

The Net Debt of Canada, as shown by the Public Accounts at 31st March, 1927, which has been substantially verified by the Board of Audit in conjunction with us, was	$2,347,834,370 09
The Net Debt at 31st March, 1923, was	2,453,776,868 74
A reduction in the Net Debt, during the period, of	$ 105,942,498 65

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.

BALANCE SHEET

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

CONDENSED CASH STATEMENT

SCHEDULES

COMPARATIVE TABLES

APPENDICES

THE DOMINION

BALANCE SHEET

Assets—		$ cts.
Cash on hand and in Banks		22,182,118 96
Specie Reserve		100,935,933 02
Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc., per schedule A		97,452,299 28
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments, per schedule B		35,985,137 61
Soldier and General Land Settlement Loans, per schedule C		84,149,967 47
Miscellaneous Current Accounts, per schedule D		37,758,890 95
Balance being Net Debt March 31, 1927 (exclusive of interest accrued and outstanding) carried forward		2,347,834,370 09
		2,726,298,717 38

		$ cts.
Public Works, Canals, per schedule E		187,685,114 23
Public Works, Railways, per schedule F		426,238,544 96
Public Works, Miscellaneous, per schedule G		197,216,785 25
Military Property and Stores, per schedule H		12,034,169 85
Territorial Accounts, per schedule I		9,895,947 68
Railway Accounts (Old), per schedule J		88,398,757 78
Railway Accounts (Loans non-active), per schedule K		611,747,239 63
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited		9,474,673 22
Miscellaneous Investments and Other Accounts (non-active), per schedule L		15,116,747 73
Balance Consolidated Fund brought forward	$863,051,235 62	
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure, year ended March 31, 1927	73,024,845 86	
		790,026,389 76
		2,347,834,370 09

OF CANADA

MARCH 31, 1927

LIABILITIES—	$ cts.
Dominion Notes in Circulation	172,167,639 22
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	5,849,030 10
Post Office Account—Money Orders, Postal Notes, etc., outstanding	4,907,830 32
Savings Bank Deposits, per schedule M	31,922,042 79
Insurance and Superannuation Funds, per schedule N	42,704,730 91
Trust Funds, per schedule O	18,460,168 79
Contingent Funds, per schedule P	1,938,854 08
Province Accounts, per schedule Q	9,623,816 77
Miscellaneous Current Accounts, per schedule R	101,734 08
Temporary Loans, per schedule S	201,000 00
Funded Debt, per schedule T	2,435,395,196 84
Interest Due and Unpaid, per schedule U	3,026,673 48
	2,726,298,717 38

	$ cts.
Balance Net Debt March 31, 1927, brought forward	2,347,834,370 09

We have examined the Balance Sheet of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended 31st of March 1927.

We certify that the Balance Sheet has been compiled in a manner similar to the corresponding statements of previous years, and does not include in the Net Debt of the Dominion issues of the Canadian National Railway Company and Companies included in its system, which carry the guarantee of the Dominion. The details of such guarantees are shown separately in the Public Accounts.

The Net Debt of the Dominion at the 31st March 1927 has been substantially verified by the Board of Audit in conjunction with us.

P. S. Ross and Sons.
Chartered Accountants.

Ottawa, December 7, 1927.

	2,347,834,370 09

NOTE—The guarantee of the Dominion of Canada has been given to Railway Securities as listed in Schedule V.

THE DOMINION

EXPENDITURE AND

YEAR ENDED

EXPENDITURE

Ordinary

		$ cts.
Agriculture, per schedule No. 1		6,671,341 15
Customs and Excise, per schedule No. 2		12,571,990 22
Finance, per schedule No. 3		3,135,116 05
" Interest on Public Debt, per schedule No. 3		129,675,367 50
" Subsidies to Provinces, per schedule No. 3		12,516,740 50
Immigration and Colonization, per schedule No. 4		2,625,453 48
Indian Affairs, per schedule No. 5		4,037,531 83
Interior, per schedule No. 6		6,980,520 27
Justice, per schedule No. 7		4,285,477 12
Labour, per schedule No. 8		1,655,138 32
Legislation, per schedule No. 9		4,568,677 77
Marine and Fisheries, per schedule No. 10		7,405,818 23
Mines, per schedule No. 11		1,072,847 73
National Defence, per schedule No. 12		14,909,499 70
Pensions, per schedule No. 13		37,902,938 56
Post Office, per schedule No. 14		32,392,659 04
Public Works, per schedule No. 15		12,807,462 91
Railways and Canals, per schedule No. 16		4,111,824 95
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, per schedule No. 17		2,144,388 13
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, per schedule No. 18		7,005,838 32
Soldier and General Land Settlement, per schedule No. 19		1,250,787 45
Trade and Commerce, per schedule No. 20		5,827,391 73
Other Departments, per schedule No. 21		3,281,225 65
Miscellaneous, per schedule No. 22		712,135 98
		319,548,172 59
Special		
Adjustment of War Claims, per schedule No. 23	241,793 84	
Cost of Loan Flotations, per schedule No. 24	3,278,032 13	
Miscellaneous charges, per schedule No. 25	4,536,944 74	
		8,056,770 71
		327,604,943 30
Balance being excess of Revenue over Expenditure carried to Consolidated Fund		73,024,845 86
		400,629,789 16

CAPITAL

EXPENDITURE	$ cts.
Canals, per schedule D D (to cash statement)	13,989,219 76
Railways, per schedule E E (to cash statement)	2,829,892 45
Public Works, per schedule F F (to cash statement)	3,237,841 78
	20,056,953 99

OF CANADA

REVENUE ACCOUNT

MARCH 31, 1927

	REVENUE	
	Ordinary	$ cts.
Customs and Excise, per schedule No. 26—		
Customs Import Duties	141,968,677 64	
Excise Duties	48,513,160 44	
Sales Tax, Tax on Cheques, Transportation Tax, etc	105,613,160 00	
Income Tax	47,386,309 22	
Business Profits Tax	710,102 19	
Trust and Loan Companies Tax	335,367 65	
Sundry Collections	715,189 87	
		345,241,967 01
Finance, per schedule No. 27—		
Chartered Banks	1,174,664 95	
Insurance Companies	947,829 95	
Interest on Investments	8,559,401 12	
Sundry Collections	876,853 24	
		11,558,749 26
Immigration and Colonization, per schedule No. 28		110,179 10
Interior, per schedule No. 29		3,403,799 57
Marine and Fisheries, per schedule No. 30		737,728 95
Patent and Copyright Office, per schedule No. 31		517,930 74
Post Office, per schedule No. 32		29,085,682 94
Public Works, per schedule No. 33		753,019 21
Railways and Canals, per schedule No. 34		1,122,266 65
Trade and Commerce, per schedule No. 35		3,563,830 06
Other Departments, per schedule No. 36		2,600,622 89
		398,695,776 38
	Special	
War and Demobilization Receipts, per schedule No. 37	177,308 76	
Miscellaneous Receipts—German Reparation Payments	1,756,704 02	
		1,934,012 78
		400,629,789 16

ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS	$ cts.
Canals, per schedule D D (to cash statement)	143,530 98
Railways, per schedule E E (to cash statement)	37,548 80
Public Works, per schedule F F (to cash statement)	317,171 58
Balance carried to Capital Account	19,558 702 63
	20,056,953 99

CONDENSED CASH

YEAR ENDED

RECEIPTS

		$ cts.
Balance from fiscal year 1925-26—		
Banks in New York	$ 28,890,917 86	
Bank of Montreal, London, England	289,180 53	
	29,180,098 39	
Less—Banks in Canada	4,368,862 46	
		24,811,235 93
Post Office Account—Money Orders, Postal Notes, etc		689,364 74
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments, per schedule A.A		454,517 38
Insurance and Superannuation Funds, per schedule B B		6,501,676 11
Soldier and General Land Settlement, per schedule C C		3,386,126 63
Consolidated Fund, per Expenditure and Revenue Accounts		73,024,845 86
		$108,867,766 65

NOTE—Where there have been both Receipts and Disbursements affecting the above indicated accounts, the net amount only is shown.

STATEMENT

MARCH 31, 1927

PAYMENTS

		$ cts.
Capital Accounts—		
Public Works, Canals, per schedule D D	$13,845,688 78	
Public Works, Railways, per schedule E E	2,792,343 65	
Public Works, Miscellaneous, per schedule F F	2,920,670 20	
		19,558,702 63
Loans to Canadian National Railways		10,000,000 00
Loans to Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd		426,817 14
Miscellaneous advances (non-active), per schedule G G		705,823 75
Dominion Notes		10,415,765 00
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund		45,224 15
Specie Reserve		1,842,123 07
Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc., per schedule H H		4,103,824 67
Savings Bank Deposits, per schedule I I		908,501 45
Contingent Funds, per schedule J J		221,719 01
Trust Funds, per schedule K K		205,181 45
Loan Accounts (Funded Debt), per schedule L L		36,569,821 27
Interest due and unpaid, per schedule M M		1,308,164 53
Miscellaneous Current Accounts, per schedule N N		373,979 57
Balance to fiscal year 1927-28—		
Banks in New York	4,790,632 30	
Bank of Montreal, London, England	566,451 02	
Banks in Canada	16,825,035 64	
		22,182,118 96
		$ 108,867,766 65

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE "A"			
Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc.—			
Province of British Columbia (Housing Loans)	1,701,500 00		
Province of Manitoba (Housing Loans)	1,825,000 00		
Province of New Brunswick (Housing Loans)	1,308,000 00		
Province of Nova Scotia (Housing Loans)	1,537,000 00		
Province of Ontario (Housing Loans)	9,350,000 00		
Province of Prince Edward Island (Housing Loans)	50,000 00		
Province of Quebec (Housing Loans)	7,337,842 72		
		23,109,342 72	
Loans to Banks, "Finance Act, 1923"	.....	12,500,000 00	
Montreal Harbour Commission	.....	46,875,000 00	
Montreal Turnpike Trust	.....	133,156 56	
St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company	.....	433,900 00	
University Hospital—Edmonton, Alberta	.....	100,000 00	
Vancouver Harbour Commission	.....	14,300,900 00	
			97,452,299 28
SCHEDULE "B"			
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments—			
Imperial Government Account	.....	12,081 61	
Belgian Government (Sale of horses)	.....	4,528,336 00	
Greek Government	.....	7,475,000 00	
Roumanian Government	.....	23,969,720 00	
			35,985,137 61
SCHEDULE "C"			
Soldier and General Land Settlement Loans—			
Loans to Soldiers for Settlement of Land, etc	80,760,189 59		
Empire Settlement—Farms transferred	3,843,733 47		
Suspense Account *re* Indian and other Lands	209,660 80		
		84,813,583 86	
Less Reserve *re* Doukhobor Lands	.....	663,616 39	
			84,149,967 47
SCHEDULE "D"			
Miscellaneous Current Accounts—			
Advances to Royal Mint—Gold Purchase Account	859,229 73		
" Silver Purchase Account	2,939,887 75		
" Copper Purchase Account	19,722 90		
" Nickel Purchase Account	45,496 62		
		3,864,337 00	
Bank of Montreal, Provincial Notes Suspense	.....	27,685 83	
Canadian Government Railways "Open Accounts"	6,042,932 52		
" " "Stores"	9,757,420 40		
		15,800,352 92	
Dominion Assay Office	.....	49,604 62	
Empire Settlement Scheme, Advances under	.....	165,370,06	
Foreign Coin withdrawn from circulation	.....	40,545 05	
King's Printer Advance—Printing	.....	417,282 41	
King's Printer Advance—Stationery	.....	155,062 98	
Saskatchewan Government Seed Grain Advances of 1908	.....	95,136 85	
Seed Grain and Relief, Department of the Interior	.....	5,070,322 29	
St. John and Quebec Railway "Stores"	.....	2,590 94	
Bond Suspense Account	.....	12,070,600 00	
			37,758,890 95
SCHEDULE "E"			
Public Works (Canals)—			
Burlington Bay Canal	.....	308,328 32	
Chambly Canal, River Richelieu	.....	580,092 59	
Improvement to Trent Canal	.....	559,067 70	
Lachine Canal	.....	11,142,580 65	
Lake St. Peter	.....	1,164,235 08	
Murray Canal	.....	1,248,946 71	
Ottawa Works	.....	6,875,244 17	
Quebec Canals	.....	34,841 69	
Rideau Canal	.....	143,411 12	
Sault Ste. Marie Canals	.....	4,935,809 42	
St. Anne's Lock—Railway Bridge at Isle Perrot	.....	150,000 00	
St. Lawrence Canals	.....	34,143,925 00	
Carried forward	.....	61,286,482 45	

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		61,286,482 45	
SCHEDULE "E"—*Concluded*			
Public Works (Canals)—Concluded			
St. Lawrence Ship Canal		133,896 80	
St. Ours Locks		5,690 91	
St. Peters Canal		492,023 82	
Tay River Navigation		476,128 73	
Trent River Navigation		19,027,543 79	
Welland Canal		29,903,781 66	
Welland Ship Canal		76,359,441 07	
Miscellaneous		125 00	
			187,685,114 23
SCHEDULE "F"			
Public Works (Railways)—			
Canadian Government Railways—			
Canadian Government Railways	72,738,407 83		
Cape Breton Railway	104,520 54		
Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway	209,950 00		
Elgin and Havelock Railway	33,530 00		
Hudson Bay Railway	17,235,860 46		
Intercolonial Railway	120,174,668 97		
International Railway of New Brunswick	2,681,377 35		
Lotbinière and Mégantic Railway	336,875 00		
National Transcontinental Railway	164,583,262 41		
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway	297,371 89		
Prince Edward Island Railway	11,744,541 78		
Quebec Bridge	21,706,664 49		
Quebec and Saguenay Railway	6,892,575 85		
Salisbury and Albert Railway	84,390 41		
St. Martin's Railway	72,624 91		
York and Carleton Railway	20,976 16		
		418,917,598 05	
Other Railways and Miscellaneous—			
Digby and Annapolis Railway	660,683 09		
Hudson Bay Railway, Port Nelson Terminals	6,320,725 00		
North Railway	250,000 00		
Governor General's cars	71,538 82		
Miscellaneous	18,000 00		
		7,320,946 91	
			426,238,544 96
SCHEDULE "G"			
Public Works (Miscellaneous)—			
Bare Point Breakwater		217,995 90	
Canadian Building, London, England		1,539,073 11	
Cape Tormentine Harbour		236,860 63	
Esquimalt Graving Dock		7,520,551 54	
Georgian Bay to Montreal Waterway Survey		918,796 85	
Government Buildings, Ottawa		27,863,685 54	
Government Shipbuilding Programme		55,763,583 43	
Halifax Dry Dock		1,552,827 43	
Halifax Elevator Site		46,063 27	
Improvements to the St. Lawrence		32,694,032 24	
Kingston Graving Dock		556,589 35	
Land and Cable Telegraph Lines		348,320 77	
Levis Graving Dock		971,592 58	
Montreal Harbour Improvements		1,060,342 83	
New Dominion Building, Toronto		1,166,646 95	
Port Arthur and Fort William and River Kaministiquia		14,879,714 44	
Port Colborne Harbour		904,459 39	
Quebec Harbour Improvements		9,272,651 48	
Rainy River, Lock and Dam		133 80	
St. Andrews Rapids, including Red River Improvements		1,569,845 74	
St. John Harbour Improvements		17,276,895 14	
Tiffin Harbour Improvements		481,621 59	
Toronto Harbour Improvements		8,960,203 69	
Vancouver Harbour		3,600,078 73	
Carried forward		189,402,566 42	

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		189,402,566 42	
SCHEDULE "G"—*Concluded*			
Public Works (Miscellaneous)—Concluded			
Victoria Harbour, Ontario, Improvements		761,801 79	
Victoria Harbour, British Columbia, Improvements		5,131,024 94	
Yukon Territory Works		1,921,392 10	
			197,216,785 25
SCHEDULE "H"			
Military Property and Stores—			
Military Property and Stores		12,118,150 87	
LESS—Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg	62,947 27		
St. Helen's Island Barracks Site	19,783 10		
Toronto Barracks Site	1,250 65		
		83,981 02	
			12,034,169 85
SCHEDULE "I"			
Territorial Accounts—			
Northwest Territories, Organization		1,460,000 00	
Northwest Territories, Purchase		1,460,000 00	
Expenses connected with Northwest Rebellion		826,077 87	
Dominion Lands to March 31, 1911	10,425,395 92		
LESS—Received from Dominion Lands	4,275,526 11		
		6,149,869 81	
			9,895,947 68
SCHEDULE "J"			
Railway Accounts (Old)—			
Canadian Pacific Railway		62,791,364 25	
Grand Trunk Railway Debenture Account		15,142,633 34	
Grand Trunk Railway Interest Account		10,457,458 01	
Grand Trunk Railway Special Account		7,302 18	
			88,398,757 78
SCHEDULE "K"			
Railway Accounts (Loans Non-active)—			
Canadian Northern Railway—			
Ontario Interest Account (Sec. 10, Chap. 6, Acts of 1911)	2,396,099 68		
Interest Account (Chap. 20, Acts of 1914)	5,294,000 02		
Loan Account, 1914 (Chap. 4, Acts of 1915)	10,000,000 00		
Loan Account, 1916 (Chap. 29, Acts of 1916)	15,000,000 00		
Purchase of Capital Stock (Chap. 24, Acts of 1917, Sec. 4, Subsec. 3)	10,000,000 00		
Acquisition of Capital Stock, Legislation 1917 (7–8 George V, Chap. 24)	25,000,000 00		
Loan on account of Interest and Equipment, (Act No. 1, Legislation of 1918)	25,000,000 00		
Loan under authority of vote 108, Appropriation Act, No. 4, 1919	35,000,000 00		
Loan under authority of vote 127, Appropriation Act, No. 4, 1920	48,611,077 00		
Loan under authority of vote 126, Appropriation Act, No. 2, 1921	44,419,806 42		
Loan under authority of vote 136, Appropriation Act No. 1, 1922	42,800,000 00		
Loan under War Measures Act	1,887,821 16		
		265,408,804 28	
Grand Trunk Railway—			
Loan under authority of vote 478, Appropriation Act No. 4, 1920	25,000,000 00		
Loan under authority of vote 126, Appropriation Act No. 2, 1921	55,293,435 18		
Loan under authority of vote 137, Appropriation Act No. 1, 1922	23,288,747 15		
Grand Trunk Pacific Loan of 1913 (Chap. 23 of Acts of 1913), Guaranteed by Grand Trunk Railway Co.	15,000,000 00		
		118,582,182 33	
Carried forward		383,990,986 61	

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		383,990,986 61	
SCHEDULE "K"—*Concluded*			
Railway Accounts (Loans Non-active)—Concluded			
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—			
Loan Account of 1914 (Chap. 4 of Acts of 1915)	6,000,000 00		
3 per cent Mortgage Bonds (Chap.24, 3–4 Geo. V, 1913)	33,093,333 23		
Interest Account, Appropriation Act No. 2, 1916	7,081,783 45		
Loan Account, Appropriation Act No. 4, 1917	5,038,053 72		
Loan Account, Appropriation Act, 1918	7,471,399 93		
Receiver Account, O.C. 26th March, 1919, P.C. 635	45,764,162 35		
Guaranteed Interest Account (Guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada)	8,704,662 65		
Branch Lines Coupons (Guaranteed by the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan)	2,898,536 98		
		116,051,932 31	
Canadian National Railways—			
Loan under authority of Appropriation Act, 1923	24,550,000 00		
Loan under authority of Appropriation Act, 1924	10,000,000 00		
Loan under authority of Appropriation Act, 1925	10,000,000 00		
Loan under authority of Appropriation Act, 1926	10,000,000 00		
		54,550,000 00	
Loans to Railways—			
Purchase of Railway Equipment, Chap. 38, Statutes of 1918		57,154,320 71	
			611,747,239 63
SCHEDULE "L"			
Miscellaneous Investments and other Accounts (Non-active)—			
Canada Land and Irrigation Company		50,899 78	
Earl of Selkirk Mortgage on property in Township of Moulton		13,900 00	
Grand Trunk Railway Preference Stock		121,739 65	
High Commissioners "Suspense"		4,230 95	
Italian Government		702 52	
Quebec Harbour Commission		13,771,995 68	
Quebec Turnpike Trust Bond		20,000 00	
Russian Government		55,571 82	
Southern Alberta Land Company, now the Canada Land and Irrigation Company		329,573 96	
Three Rivers Harbour Debentures	81,760 97		
LESS—Sinking Funds	2,308 41		
		79,452 56	
Unpaid Coupons—New York Loans "Suspense"		45,913 50	
Victoria Shipowners, Limited		621,987 05	
Victory Loan, 1918, Interest Suspense		780 26	
			15,116,747 73
SCHEDULE "M"			
Savings Bank Deposits—			
Post Office Savings Banks		23,402,336 95	
Dominion Government Savings Banks		8,519,705 84	
			31,922,042 79
SCHEDULE "N"			
Insurance and Superannuation Funds—			
Government Annuities		11,446,119 48	
Insurance Fund, Civil Service		3,840,027 51	
Returned Soldiers' Insurance		5,090,041 62	
Retirement Fund		4,644,244 34	
Superannuation Fund No. 2		1,829,443 32	
Superannuation Fund No. 5		15,854,854 64	
			42,704,730 91

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE "O"			
Trust Funds—			
Alberta School Lands	.....	838 15	
Burrard Dry Dock Pontoons	.....	3,681 05	
Common School Fund	.....	2,659,581 37	
Canadian Military Canteen Funds	.....	20,000 00	
Canadian National Railways Guaranteed Bond issues (outstanding interest)	.....	78,650 00	
Contractors Securities	.....	916,852 80	
Decayed Pilots Fund	98,087 60		
Less—Amount invested in Bonds (Appendix No. 21)	87,000 00		
		11,087 60	
Empress of Ireland Relief Fund	.....	984 43	
Halifax Pilots' Pension Fund	70,133 65		
Less—Amount invested in Bonds (Appendix No. 22)	63,393 33		
		6,740 32	
Immigration Guarantee and Special Funds	.....	366,020 06	
Indian Funds	.....	12,860,953 69	
Manitoba School Lands	.....	370 89	
Militia and Defence Regimental Funds	.....	118,186 85	
Military Estates No. 1	.....	128,284 18	
Military Estates No. 2	.....	21,198 50	
Royal Military College—Cadet Funds	.....	11,368 14	
Saskatchewan School Lands	.....	449 54	
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Fund No. 1	.....	175,087 14	
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Fund No. 3	.....	551,319 13	
Soldier Settlement Board	.....	12,663 43	
St. John Pilots' Pension Fund	39,663 28		
Less—Amount invested in Bonds (Appendix No. 23)	34,000 00		
		5,663 28	
Strathcona Trust Fund	.....	500,000 00	
Sydney Pilots' Pension Fund	28,988 24		
Less—Amount invested in Bonds (Appendix No. 24)	18,800 00		
		10,188 24	
			18,460,168 79
SCHEDULE "P"			
Contingent Funds—			
Banque du Peuple	.....	14,350 85	
Banque St. Hyacinthe	.....	7,252 00	
Banque St. Jean	.....	1,927 23	
Banque Ville Marie	.....	4,549 59	
Bank of Vancouver	.....	3,769 61	
Bank of Yarmouth	.....	859 82	
Board of Pension, Commissioners, Mennonite Funds	.....	5,308 54	
Briton Medical and General Life Association Funds	.....	281 06	
Cash Suspense	.....	210,372 67	
Central Bank	.....	2,225 94	
Columbia River Special	.....	2,818 04	
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	.....	6,445 56	
Farmers' Bank	.....	2,106 85	
Ontario Bank	.....	21,708 23	
St. Stephens Bank	.....	11,309 67	
Income Tax, Suspense	.....	4,000 50	
Interior Department, Suspense	.....	3,117 00	
Internment Operations	.....	23,395 14	
Land Assurance Fund	.....	10,999 43	
Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange (In Liquidation)	.....	740 22	
National Benefit Assurance Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation)	.....	8,691 08	
Outstanding Cheques	.....	10,600 64	
Prisoners of War	.....	6,291 63	
Railway Grade Crossing Fund	.....	1,310,433 37	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Special	.....	582 21	
Unclaimed cheques, C. G. Railways	.....	1,157 48	
Railways and Canals, Suspense	.....	5,068 20	
York County Loan and Savings Co. (In Liquidation)	.....	35,548 70	
Unclaimed dividends *re* liquidation under Bankruptcy Act	.....	16,642 72	
Victory Loans Canvassers Suspense	.....	1,629 58	
Victory Loan 1917, at credit of subscribers in arrears	.....	97,140 82	
Victory Loan 1918, at credit of subscribers in arrears	.....	63,864 65	
Victory Loan 1919, at credit of subscribers in arrears	.....	43,665 05	
			1,938,854 08

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE "Q"			
Province Accounts—			
Province of British Columbia Debt Account	583,021 40		
Province of Manitoba Debt Account	3,578,941 20		
Province of Nova Scotia Debt Account	1,055,433 64		
Province of New Brunswick Debt Account	529,299 39		
Province of Ontario Debt Account (47 Vic. C. 4)	2,848,289 52		
Province of Prince Edward Island Debt Account	775,791 83		
Province of Quebec Debt Account (47 Vic. C. 4)	2,549,213 61		
		11,919,990 59	
Less—Province of Nova Scotia Suspense Account	40,161 86		
Province of Prince Edward Island Land Account	782,402 33		
Province of Quebec Debt Account	1,473,609 63		
		2,296,173 82	
			9,623,816 77
SCHEDULE "R"			
Miscellaneous Current Accounts—			
Empire Settlement Replacement Suspense		6,768 35	
Indian Affairs "Special"		38,192 21	
St. John and Quebec Railway (Open Accounts)		54,022 26	
Unpaid Debentures		973 33	
Unpaid Warrants		49 36	
Walter J. King—Suspense Account		1,728 57	
			101,734 08
SCHEDULE "S"			
Temporary Loans—			
Loan of 1917–19, New-York, 5 per cent, due Aug. 1, 1919		1,000 00	
5 per cent Debenture Stock		200,000 00	
			201,000 00
SCHEDULE "T"			
Funded Debt—			
Payable in Canada—			
Provincial Notes, Nova Scotia		39,184 05	
Unpaid Warrants, Prince Edward Island		549 59	
Compensation to Seigneurs		12,140 15	
Compensation to Townships		153 00	
Province of New Brunswick, 6 per cent Loan Debentures		600 00	
Province of Canada, 5 per cent Loan Debentures		400 00	
Dominion Stock, issue A, 6 per cent		4,000 00	
" A, 3½ per cent		1,000 00	
" B, 3½ per cent		25,100 00	
" C, 3½ per cent		48,666 67	
Debenture Stock, 5 per cent 1919		1,000 00	
" 5 per cent School Lands		28,443,000 00	
" 5½ per cent 1921		200 00	
War Savings Certificates		18,252 15	
Dominion of Canada Savings Certificates		30,315 25	
War Savings and Thrift Stamps		109,681 50	
Dominion of Canada War Loan, 1915–25, 5 per cent		166,300 00	
" " 1916–31, 5 per cent		52,931,600 00	
" " 1917–37, 5 per cent		90,166,900 00	
Victory Loan 1917, 5½ per cent, due 1922	139,100 00		
" " 1927	63,437,250 00		
" " 1937	236,299,850 00		
		299,876,200 00	
Victory Loan 1918, 5½ per cent, due 1923	202,800 00		
" " 1933	446,658,800 00		
		446,861,600 00	
Victory Loan 1919, 5½ per cent, due 1924	172,850 00		
" " 1934	511,910,650 00		
		512,083,500 00	
Carried forward			1,430,820,342 36

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		1,430,820,342 36	
SCHEDULE "T"—*Concluded*			
Funded Debt—Concluded			
Payable in Canada—Concluded			
Renewal Loan 1922, 5½ per cent, due 1927	29,068,400 00		
" " 1932	85,395,750 00		
		114,464,150 00	
Refunding Loan 1923, 5 per cent, due 1928	53,000,000 00		
" " 1943	147,000,000 00		
		200,000,000 00	
Refunding Loan, 1924, 4½ per cent, due 1944		50,000,000 00	
Refunding Loan 1925, 4½ per cent, due 1940		75,000,000 00	
Refunding Loan 1926, 4½ per cent, due 1930	20,000,000 00		
Refunding Loan 1926, 4½ per cent, due 1946	45,000,000 00		
		65,000,000 00	
Treasury Notes 1924, 4 per cent, due Nov. 15, 1927		8,000,000 00	
		1,943,284,492 36	
Less Sinking Funds—			
War Loan, 1916–31	799,300 00		
" 1917–37	379,800 00		
Sinking Funds Cash	253,231 63		
		1,432,331 63	
			1,941,852,160 73
Payable in London—			
3½ per cent Loan 1884 (1909-31)	23,467,206 27		
3½ " Canadian Pacific Railway Land Grant Loan, due July 1, 1938	15,056,006 66		
3½ " 1930–50	137,058,841 00		
3 " 1888, due July 1, 1938	8,071,230 16		
3 " 1892, due July 1, 1938	18,250,000 00		
3 " 1894, due July 1, 1938	10,950,000 00		
2½ " 1897, due Oct. 1, 1947	4,888,185 64		
4 " 1940–60	93,926,666 66		
		311,668,136 39	
Less Sinking Funds held on account of—			
Loan of 1884	13,310,056 14		
3½ per cent Loan 1930–50	20,489,103 71		
4 per cent Loan of 1940–60	10,219,940 43		
		44,019,100 28	
			267,649,036 11
Payable in New-York—			
5 per cent Bond Loan 1915–35		874,000 00	
5 per cent Public Service Loan 1916, due 1926	15,000 00		
5 per cent Public Service Loan 1916, due 1931	25,000,000 00		
		25,015,000 00	
5½ per cent Bond Loan 1919–29		60,000,000 00	
5 per cent Bond Loan 1922–52		100,000,000 00	
4½ per cent Bond Loan 1926–36		40,000,000 00	
4 per cent one year Notes due Sept. 1, 1926		5,000 00	
			225,894,000 00
			2,435,395,196 84
SCHEDULE "U"			
Interest due and unpaid—			
Unpaid Interest (Domestic Loans)		2,209,330 98	
" (New York Loans)		772,342 75	
" (London Loans)		33,643 52	
Unpaid Dividends, Province of British Columbia		33 67	
" Province of Canada		4,663 18	
" Province of New Brunswick		1,279 00	
" Province of Nova Scotia		795 80	
" Province of Prince Edward Island		867 25	
" Dominion Stock		3,717 33	
			3,026,673 48

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Concluded*

—	Amount Authorized	Amount outstanding at March 31, 1927	
		Held by the Public	Held by the Minister of Finance
SCHEDULE "V"	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Guaranteed Securities—			
Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—			
1. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3 per cent deb. stock due 1953, £1,923,287- 0- 0	9,359,996 72	9,359,996 72	.....
2. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1958, £1,622,586-19- 9	7,896,590 00	7,896,575 10	.....
3. Canadian Northern Ont. Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1961, £7,350,000- 0- 0	35,770,000 00	34,229,996 87	1,540,003 13
4. Canadian Northern Alta. Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1960, £647,260- 5- 6	3,150,000 00	3,149,998 66	.....
5. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 3 per cent bonds due 1962, £14,000,000- 0- 0	68,040,000 00	34,992,000 00	33,048,000 00
6. Canadian Northern Alta. Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1962, £733,561-12-10	3,569,999 98	.....	3,569,996 86
7. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 4 per cent deb. stock and bonds, due 1934	45,000,000 00	17,060,333 33	12,500,000 00
8. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 4 per cent bonds due 1962, £3,280,000- 0- 0	15,940,800 00	8,440,848 00	7,499,952 00
9. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 7 per cent bonds due 1940	25,000,000 00	24,793,000 00	.....
10. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 7 per cent bonds due 1940	25,000,000 00	24,743,000 00	.....
11. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 6½ per cent bonds due 1946	25,000,000 00	25,000,000 00	.....
12. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 6 per cent bonds due 1936	25,000,000 00	25,000,000 00	.....
13. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 per cent serial equipment bonds, 1923-38	22,500,000 00	17,250,000 00	.....
14. Canadian National Ry. Co. 5 per cent bonds due 1954	50,000,000 00	50,000,000 00	.....
15. Canadian National Ry. Co. 4 per cent notes due 1927	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00	.....
16. Canadian National Ry. Co. 4½ per cent bonds due 1954	26,000,000 00	26,000,000 00	.....
17. Canadian National Ry. Co. 4½ per cent bonds due 1930	18,000,000 00	18,000,000 00	.....
18. Canadian Northern Ry. Co. 4½ per cent bonds due1935	17,000,000 00	17,000,000 00	.....
19. Canadian National Ry. Co. 1927, 2 per cent Guar. Deb. Stock, £7,176,801- 0- 0	34,879,252 86	34,879,252 86	.....
	477,106,639 56	397,795,001 54	58,157,951 99
Guaranteed as to Interest only—			
20. Grand Trunk Ry. Acquisition Guarantees—			
Grand Trunk 4 per cent guar. stock, £12,500,000	60,833,333 33	60,833,333 33	.....
Grand Trunk 5 per cent perp. deb. stock, £4,270,375	20,782,491 67	20,782,491 67	.....
G eat Weste n 5 per cent perp. deb. stock, £2,723,080	13,252,322 67	13,252,322 67	.....
Grand Trunk 4 per cent perp. deb. stock, £24,624,455	119,839,014 33	119,839,014 33	.....
Northern Ry. of Can., 4 per cent perp. deb. stock £308,215	1,499,979 67	1,499,979 67	.....
	216,207,141 67	216,207,141 67	.....
Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—			
21. The Harbour Commissioners of Montreal—Montreal South Shore Bridge 4¼ per cent Bond, payable on demand	4,000,000 00	4,000,000 00	.....

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 1			
Agriculture—			
Civil Government—Salaries	715,371 02		
Contingencies	115,058 99	830,430 01	
Agricultural Produce Marketing Agent in Great Britain	12,773 02		
Branch of Entomology	18,236 48		
Cold Storage Warehouses and Pre-cooling Plants	18,967 20		
Compensation for Animals tested under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act and dying from the disease for which they were tested before it was possible to slaughter them under the provisions of the Act	2,168 00		
Dairying Industries, including grant of $5,000 to the National Dairy Council	225,930 68		
Destructive Insect and Pest Act	366,187 67		
Experimental Farms	1,433,900 32		
Experiments in the dehydration of fruits and vegetables	4,781 67		
Fruit Branch, including grant of $8,000 to the Canadian Horticultural Council	197,986 29		
Grant to the Province of New Brunswick re the Short Course School at Fredericton, N.B	5,000 00		
Grant to the Province of Nova Scotia re the Science Building at Truro, N.S	20,000 00		
Health of Animals, Administration of the Animal Contagious Diseases and Meat and Canned Foods Act and necessary buildings	1,902,293 13		
International Institute of Agriculture	13,503 70		
Live Stock Industry, including grants to Exhibitions, Feeder Shows, etc	1,275,274 69		
Publications Branch	17,345 70		
Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Control, including grants to Seed Fairs, etc	299,673 76		
Worlds Poultry Congress	24,918 83	5,838,941 14	
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities	.....	1,970 00	6,671,341 15
SCHEDULE No. 2			
Customs and Excise—			
Civil Government—Salaries	555,975 65		
Contingencies	31,892 36	587,868 01	
Salaries and Contingencies	6,457,768 71		
Inspectors, preventive service and Board of Customs	819,204 61		
Maintenance of revenue cruisers and preventive service	358,833 24		
Miscellaneous	521,417 67		
Secret preventive service	9,137 62		
Special Preventive Service	244,308 16		
Administration of the Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916, and the Income War Tax Act, 1917, and amendments	1,719,759 92	10,130,429 93	
Miscellaneous—			
Remission of Excise Tax paid on Automobiles remaining in the hands of dealers and unsold at the time such tax was repealed	1,549,207 90		
Inquiry into Customs Department, including living allowances for the Commissioners	236,447 51		
Reorganization of the Department of Customs and Excise	51,323 14		
Gratuities	16,713 73	1,853,692 28	12,571,990 22
SCHEDULE No. 3			
Finance—			
Civil Government—Salaries	362,655 13		
Contingencies	32,254 69		
Inspector General of Banks	18,861 15	413,770 97	
Carried forward	.....	413,770 97	

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		413,770 97	
SCHEDULE No. 3—*Concluded*			
Finance—Concluded			
Lieutenant Governors' Salaries (Appendix No. 6)		79,333 30	
Charges of Management (Appendix No. 8)		963,251 53	
Premium, Discount and Exchange (Appendix No. 9)		24,013 46	
Superannuation (Appendix No. 10)—			
No. 1 R. S. 1906, Cap. 17, Sec. 18	677,691 62		
No. 3 Printing Bureau	20,788 52		
No. 4 Retirement Act of 1920	770,120 97		
		1,468,601 11	
Miscellaneous—			
Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint	184,614 63		
Gratuities	316 66		
Unforeseen Expenses	1,214 39		
		186,145 68	
			3,135,116 05
Interest on Public Debt (Appendix No. 7)—			
Funded Debt Payable in London		11,142,780 03	
Funded Debt Payable in Canada		103,278,507 89	
Funded Debt Payable in New York		11,625,576 14	
Temporary Loans		10,000 00	
Savings Banks		933,100 48	
Insurance and Superannuation Funds		1,638,041 58	
Trust Funds		862,019 14	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund		179,203 35	
Miscellaneous		6,138 89	
			129,675,367 50
Subsidies to Provinces—			
Alberta		1,643,942 20	
British Columbia		738,816 66	
Manitoba		1,491,836 16	
New Brunswick		666,765 76	
Nova Scotia		661,841 28	
Ontario		2,642,611 68	
Prince Edward Island		381,931 88	
Quebec		2,256,419 88	
Saskatchewan		2,032,575 00	
			12,516,740 50
			145,327,224 05
SCHEDULE No. 4			
Immigration and Colonization—			
Civil Government—Salaries	253,569 43		
Contingencies	31,529 04		
		285,098 47	
Salaries	769,150 22		
Contingencies	863,183 73		
Chinese Immigration—Salaries and Contingencies	64,232 95		
Empire Settlement Scheme	488,488 50		
Exhibitions—Salaries and Contingencies	129,946 10		
New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition	2,025 19		
Relief of Distressed Canadians abroad	2,254 74		
St. John Immigration Buildings	19,710 26		
		2,338,991 69	
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities		1,363 32	
			2,625,453 48

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 5			
Indian Affairs—			
Civil Government—Salaries	152,092 90		
Contingencies	15,364 86		
		167,457 76	
British Columbia	349,850 81		
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories	713,927 30		
New Brunswick	39,170 01		
Nova Scotia	81,836 30		
Ontario and Quebec	266,898 08		
Prince Edward Island	5,662 65		
Yukon	16,006 41		
General	231,339 09		
Annuities	213,376 00		
Indian Education	1,951,327 42		
		3,869,394 07	
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities		680 00	
			4,037,531 83
SCHEDULE No. 6			
Interior—			
Civil Government—Salaries	1,387,509 24		
Contingencies	93,543 43		
		1,481,052 67	
Dominion Lands and Parks—			
Salaries of the Outside Service	510,818 53		
Contingencies	167,994 85		
Administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act	51,367 63		
Canadian National Parks	1,162,306 06		
Compassionate allowance to Mrs. E. S. Forbes	1,050 00		
Costs of litigation and legal expenses	7,996 98		
Fees and contingent expenses of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveys	1,797 16		
Grant to Alpine Club of Canada	1,000 00		
Grant to Canadian Forestry Association	4,000 00		
Grant to Western Canada Irrigation Association	1,000 00		
Halfbreed Claims, MacKenzie River District, N.W.T.	8,160 00		
International and Boundary Waterways—Professional assistance to advise Departmental Officers	7,160 54		
Lake of the Woods Control Board	9,633 44		
Ordnance Lands—Salaries and expenses	19,975 88		
Payment of uncollected portions of advances of Seed Grain made in the Province of Saskatchewan by the Chartered Banks to holders of unpatented Dominion Lands	841 11		
Payment to the Government of the United States in pursuance to Articles 8 and 10 of Lake of the Woods Convention as signed at Washington on February 24, 1925	275,000 00		
Protection of Timber	1,297,592 80		
Publications, including Maps	171,664 99		
Refund to the beneficiaries of Wm. Beairsto, a member of the C.E.F. killed in action, the amount paid by the legal representatives on account of pre-emption, upon reconveyance to the Crown	587 66		
Relief provided by way of necessary supplies of food, clothing, fuel, etc., also fodder for animals, to needy settlers of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan	2,279 80		
Royal Commission on Pulpwood, payment of outstanding accounts, including allowance to E. H. Finlayson, as authorized by P.C. 1594 of September 16, 1924	1,529 19		
Salaries and expenses *re* Seed Grain and Relief Collections, etc.	43,683 42		
The Dominion Government's share of freight charges in connection with the removal of settlers from the drought stricken areas to other districts	43,079 04		
Carried forward	3,790,519 08	1,481,052 67	

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	3,790,519 08	1,481,052 67	
SCHEDULE No. 6—*Concluded*			
Interior—Concluded			
Dominion Lands and Parks—Concluded			
To assist in publishing the transactions of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors	125 00		
Transfer of Buffalo from Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta, to the Wood Buffalo Park, near Fort Smith, N.W.T	21,718 60		
Water and Power investigations	439,299 86		
		4,251,662 54	
Scientific Institutions—			
Dominion Observatory at Ottawa	50,583 53		
Dominion Observatory at Victoria, B.C	17,515 04		
Geodetic Survey of Canada	243,440 95		
Geodetic Survey, International Boundaries	24,859 26		
Topographical and General Surveys	380,361 08		
To compensate the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway *re* their claim for injury to John Hedin	240 00		
		716,999 86	
Government of the Northwest Territories		233,540 85	
Government of the Yukon Territory		189,119 64	
Miscellaneous—			
Enlargement of the Western Outlet of the Lake of the Woods	80,000 00		
Salary revisions, etc	24,864 71		
Gratuities	3,280 00		
		108,144 71	
			6,980,520 27
SCHEDULE No. 7			
Justice—			
Civil Government—Salaries		244,996 79	
Contingencies		32,242 89	
			277,239 68
Supreme Court—			
Salaries	75,967 75		
Contingencies	23,298 21		
		99,265 96	
Exchequer Court—			
Salaries	23,906 12		
Contingencies	9,188 58		
Travelling allowances—Admiralty Judges	258 00		
		33,352 70	
Alberta—			
Supreme Court	100,370 96		
District Courts	60,000 00		
Travelling Allowances	25,688 30		
		186,059 26	
British Columbia—			
Court of Appeal	46,750 00		
Supreme Court	55,000 00		
County Courts	70,000 00		
Travelling Allowances	21,120 61		
		192,870 61	
Manitoba—			
Court of Appeal	46,000 00		
Court of King's Bench	54,250 00		
County Courts	49,999 92		
Travelling Allowances	6,041 10		
		156,291 02	
New Brunswick—			
Court of Appeal	28,750 00		
Court of King's Bench	37,000 00		
County Courts	30,000 00		
Court of Divorce	500 00		
Travelling Allowances	7,406 30		
		103,656 30	
Carried forward		771,495 85	277,239 68

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		771,495 85	277,239 68
SCHEDULE No. 7—*Concluded*			
Justice—Concluded			
Nova Scotia—			
Supreme Court	64,000 00		
County Courts	34,166 60		
Travelling Allowances	5,807 25		
		103,973 85	
Ontario—			
Court of Appeal	35,000 00		
High Court Division	135,000 00		
County Courts	325,775 50		
Travelling Allowances	37,960 45		
		533,735 95	
Prince Edward Island—			
Supreme Court	28,000 00		
County Courts	15,000 00		
Travelling Allowances	534 95		
		43,534 95	
Quebec—			
Court of King's Bench	109,000 00		
Superior Court	340,151 77		
Travelling Allowances	27,068 40		
		476,220 17	
Saskatchewan—			
Court of Appeal	37,750 00		
Court of King's Bench	73,000 00		
District Courts	86,951 04		
Travelling Allowances	14,844 30		
		212,545 34	
Yukon Territory—			
Salaries and Expenses		18,312 27	
Miscellaneous		15,454 94	
Living allowance for Judge of Atlin District, B.C		1,200 00	
Expenses of Athabaska District Elections Commission		10,000 00	
Exchequer Court Award *re* claim of Bicknell, Bain and Company in connection with services on Canadian Northern Guarantee Legislation, 1914		7,045 63	
Travelling and living expenses of Judge C. E. Hewson of Manitoulin District while acting in Sudbury District		1,500 00	
Expenses of Appeal to Privy Council *re* Lords Day Act		6,122 06	
			2,201,141 01
Penitentiaries—			
Alberta		2,433 99	
British Columbia		212,394 30	
Dorchester		230,241 34	
Kingston		388,081 93	
Manitoba		223,450 92	
Saskatchewan		234,699 69	
St. Vincent de Paul		393,735 56	
General		518 27	
			1,685,556 00
Miscellaneous—			
Bankruptcy Act—Administration		343 73	
Canadian Law Library, London, England		357 76	
Expenses of litigated matters conducted within the Department of Justice		66,750 30	
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council		2,000 00	
Pecuniary Claims Convention with the U.S.A		9,919 90	
Dominion Statutes—Revision		34,977 79	
Gratuities		6,686 66	
Unforeseen Expenses		504 29	
			121,540 43
			4,285,477 12

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 8			
Labour—			
Civil Government—Salaries	171,838 67		
Contingencies	26,874 65		
		198,713 32	
Act respecting Annuities for Old Age (Administration)	16,952 15		
Combines Investigation Act, including $1,000 to the Registrar	54,616 01		
Conciliation and Labour Act	35,000 00		
Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (administration)	35,000 00		
Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (under statute)	150,000 00		
Fair Wages and Inspection Officers	4,552 32		
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act	17,421 64		
International Labour Conference	8,718 29		
Joint Industrial Councils	1,934 13		
Technical Education Act (administration)	3,000 00		
Technical Education Act (under statute)	1,047,535 80		
Unemployment Relief	77,684 66		
		1,452,415 00	
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities	2,010 00		
Unforeseen Expenses	2,000 00		
		4,010 00	
			1,655,138 32
SCHEDULE No. 9			
Legislation—			
Senate	622,267 85		
House of Commons	1,903,732 77		
Library—Salaries	38,320 00		
Contingencies	10,169 17		
Books for General Library	14,470 38		
Books for Library of American History	999 08		
Printing Reports	950 40		
Indemnity to the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen	1,854 83		
Moving or transportation and living expenses of Members of the Senate and House of Commons	13,530 15		
Printing of Parliament	92,967 17		
Elections	1,844,535 76		
		4,543,797 56	
Miscellaneous—			
Chief Electoral Officer, salary	12,000 00		
Office of the Chief Electoral Officer	12,374 71		
Gratuities	505 50		
		24,880 21	
			4,568,677 77
SCHEDULE No. 10			
Marine and Fisheries—			
Civil Government—Salaries	489,272 84		
Contingencies: Marine Branch	44,530 15		
Contingencies: Fisheries Branch	18,897 78		
		552,700 77	
Ocean and River Service—			
Dominion Steamers and Icebreakers	1,497,105 61		
Examination of Masters and Mates	18,929 95		
Hydrographic, Tidal and Current Survey	266,480 03		
Inspection of live stock shipments	3,999 83		
Investigation into Wrecks	5,831 76		
Life Saving Service	62,667 94		
Radio Service—General improvement of reception conditions to licensed broadcast listeners	111,782 05		
Radiotelegraph Service	439,804 59		
Registration of shipping	2,162 95		
Relief of distressed seamen	118 96		
Removal of obstructions in navigable waters	442 66		
Removal of the wreck of the S.S. *Canadian Recruit*	95,000 00		
Carried forward	2,504,326 33	552,700 77	

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	2,504,326 33	552,700 77	
SCHEDULE No. 10—*Continued*			
Marine and Fisheries—Continued			
Ocean and River Service—Concluded			
Remuneration to Messrs. Bain, Bicknell, Macdonell and Gordon, Solicitors, for professional services rendered in the matter of the King *vs* the Dominion Shipbuilding and Repair Company, Limited	392 49		
Remuneration to Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., for professional services rendered in connection with the appeal to Privy Council in the matter of the City of Maisonneuve *vs* the Montreal Harbour Commissioners	7,702 67		
Remuneration to Messrs. Charles Russell and Co., for professional services rendered in connection with an appeal to Privy Council in the matter of the City of Maisonneuve *vs* the Montreal Harbour Commissioners	2,240 50		
Remuneration to Mr. Leon Garneau, K.C., for professional services rendered in connection with an action for damages instituted against the Crown by the Canada Steamship Lines	2,688 14		
Remuneration to Messrs. Bain, Bicknell, White and Gordon, Solicitors for professional services rendered in the case of the King *vs* The London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited—The Prince Rupert Dry Dock and Engineering Company	973 04		
Payment to reimburse the British Board of Trade for expenditures incurred in the relief of distressed Canadian Seamen not authorized by the Canada Shipping Act; also part of hospital expenses incurred by Canadian Seaman Wilfred Conway	813 26		
Schools of Navigation	7,752 19		
Subsidies for wrecking plants	35,000 00		
Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses	4,841 07		
		2,566,729 69	
Lighthouse and Coast Service—			
Administration of Pilotage	82,623 50		
Agencies, rents and contingencies	212,635 46		
Allowance to Harbour Master at Amherstburg	600 00		
Breaking ice in Thunder Bay, Lake Superior and other points	30,000 00		
Compassionate allowance to John Davidson	500 00		
Construction of lights, etc	511,402 13		
Maintenance and repairs to lighthouses	830,772 29		
Maintenance and repairs to wharves	9,854 09		
Pensions to retired pilots	10,825 00		
Salaries and allowances to lightkeepers	674,580 96		
Signal Service	99,764 80		
		2,463,558 23	
Fisheries—			
Building fishways and clearing rivers	6,401 20		
Conservation and development of deep sea fisheries	5,920 39		
Fish culture	257,645 44		
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau	539 32		
Fisheries Patrol and Fisheries Protection Service	819,445 97		
Fishing Bounty	159,768 10		
Inspection of canned and pickled fish	25,356 97		
Investigation into the life history of the Pacific halibut	32,205 80		
Legal and incidental expenses	895 69		
Marine Biological Board of Canada	129,000 00		
		1,437,178 88	
Scientific Institutions—			
Meteorological Service	.....	243,233 37	
Steamboat Inspection	.....	121,961 18	
Carried forward	.....	7,385,362 12	

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	7,385,362 12	
SCHEDULE No. 10—*Concluded*			
Marine and Fisheries—Concluded			
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities	6,377 60		
Remuneration to Messrs. Elliott, Hume, McKague and Anger for professional services rendered in connection with an action for recovery instituted against the Crown by the American Insurance Company	2,311 07		
Payment of cost of lightering cargo of barge *Pezuta* through Kitsilano bridge into False Creek, B.C.	2,762 83		
Remuneration to R. S. Robertson, K.C., for professional services rendered in connection with the Toronto Harbour Commission Enquiry	5,775 81		
Remuneration to A. G. Newall and Company, Toronto, for stenographic copy of enquiry in connection with the Toronto Harbour Commission Enquiry	1,228 80		
Compassionate allowance to Mrs. Exaucile Leclerc, mother of Napoleon Leclerc, formerly a member of the crew of the Lower Traverse Lightship	1,000 00		
Compassionate allowance to the family of Joseph Gaudreault, formerly a member of the crew of the Lower Traverse Lightship	1,000 00		
		20,456 11	
			7,405,818 23
SCHEDULE No. 11			
Mines—			
Civil Government—Salaries	.....	509,366 28	
Contingencies	.....	3,956 16	
			513,322 44
Geological Survey—			
Explorations, surveys and investigations	194,982 62		
Publication of reports, etc.	55,000 00		
Maintenance of Offices and Museum, etc.	48,997 03		
Museum equipment	10,892 29		
Purchase of specimens	1,846 94		
Grant to the Second Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress, in aid of a meeting to be held in Canada in August, 1927	25,000 00	336,718 88	
Mines Branch—			
Compensation to J. H. Fortune, caretaker of Mines Branch Building	400 00		
Investigation of mineral resources, ore deposits, etc.	128,996 62		
Operation of Peat Bog at Alfred, Ontario	22,898 27		
Organization and equipment of Explosives Division	8,693 31		
Publication of reports, etc.	39,963 65		
Transportation charges on ore shipments to Ottawa	19 05		
Dominion of Canada Assay Office—Maintenance	21,005 51		
		221,976 41	
			558,695 29
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities	.....	.....	830 00
			1,072,847 73
SCHEDULE No. 12			
National Defence—			
Civil Government—Salaries	.....	687,707 93	
Contingencies	.....	45,437 64	
			733,145 57
Militia Services—			
Administration	298,550 78		
Aid to Civil Power	6,967 91		
Cadet Services	395,936 02		
Contingencies	20,350 77		
Engineer Services and Works	565,539 78		
General Stores	389,151 21		
Manufacturing Establishments	419,570 48		
Non-Permanent Active Militia	1,709,938 70		
Permanent Force	4,798,121 20		
Royal Military College	339,336 14		
Topographic Survey	36,968 68		
Transport and Freight	160,788 76		
		9,141,220 43	
Carried forward	.....	9,141,220 43	733,145 57

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		9,141,220 43	733,145 57
SCHEDULE No. 12—*Concluded*			
National Defence—Concluded			
Naval Service—			
Maintenance		1,597 406 51	
Air Service—			
Maintenance, operation, training, control of civil aviation and air research		2,197,645 36	
General Services—			
Civil pensions	1,835 42		
Construction of magazine, Halifax	72,293 39		
Reconditioning Mine Sweeper *Armentieres*	50,000 00		
Urgent repairs to part of the outside wall of the Citadel, Quebec	1,196 89		
Compensation to workmen at Esquimalt	1,310 30		
Compensation to Alfred Henry Little for injuries sustained on April 4, 1919, while employed in the Militia Stores at Ottawa	500 00		
Compensation to W. C. Shelly, Vancouver Parks Board, for payment by him to one of the dispossessed squatters in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C	15,500 00		
Legal expenses in connection with Winnipeg Coal Inquiry Cases	7,142 67		
		149,778 67	
			13,086,050 97
Government of the Northwest Territories			137,778 77
Miscellaneous—			
Battlefields Memorials		150,649 70	
Imperial War Graves Commission		799,767 24	
Salary revisions, etc		47 45	
Gratuities		2,060 00	
			952,524 39
			14,909,499 70
SCHEDULE No. 13			
Pensions—			
Judges		200,535 50	
Militiamen, Rebellion of 1885 and generally		35,264 16	
Militia Pensions Act of 1901		743,626 44	
Pensions payable to Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts on account of the Rebellion of 1885		1,012 30	
Annuity to the Right Honourable W. S. Fielding		10,000 00	
Annuity to Dr. F. G. Banting		7,500 00	
Annuity to Dr. Charles E. Saunders		5,000 00	
Civil Flying		240 00	
European War and Active Militia		36,614,989 52	
Salaries of Board of Pension Commissioners		18,999 96	
Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada—Salaries and Contingencies		80,764 29	
Salaries—Chairman and four members of the Federal Appeal Board		31,000 00	
Mounted Police (Statutory)		141,296 86	
Pensions to families of members of the Force who lost their lives whilst on duty		4,550 76	
Pensions to—			
J. B. Allan		1,000 00	
The unmarried sisters of the late Col. Harry Baker, M.P		758 16	
J. Langlois Bell		600 00	
Captain J. E. Bernier		1,767 74	
Mrs. Mary L. Campbell		415 25	
James Elliott		672 00	
Madame Fabre		45 70	
Mary E. Fuller		600 00	
Mrs. Alice Joynson		499 92	
Mrs. Wm. McDougall		1,200 00	
Alice Morson Smith		600 00	
			37,902,938 56

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 14			
Post Office—			
Civil Government—Salaries	1,189,872 93		
Contingencies	182,415 57		
		1,372,288 50	
Salaries and Allowances	15,425,307 17		
Mail Service	14,387,465 61		
Miscellaneous	1,050,780 39		
Yukon Territory	144,144 87		
		31,007,698 04	
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities		12,672 50	
			32,392,659 04
SCHEDULE No. 15			
Public Works—			
Civil Government—Salaries	619,846 47		
Contingencies	51,134 52		
		670,980 99	
Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, etc. (Appendix No. 11)—			
Public Buildings	6,505,552 28		
Harbours and Rivers	1,971,482 96		
Dredging	1,235,315 85		
Roads and Bridges	7,957 51		
Telegraph and Telephone Lines	77,875 16		
Miscellaneous	790,949 14		
Subsidies to Dry Docks	588,921 34		
		11,178,054 24	
Collection of Revenue (Appendix No. 11)—			
Sundry Works	193,960 86		
Telegraph and Telephone Lines	724,619 56		
		918,580 42	
Miscellaneous—			
International Joint Commission	33,493 79		
Gratuities	6,353 47		
		39,847 26	
			12,807,462 91
SCHEDULE No. 16			
Railways and Canals—			
Civil Government—Salaries		226,278 97	
Contingencies		34,710 88	
			260,989 85
Chargeable to Income—			
Canals—			
Carillon—Grenville—Improvements	4,770 73		
Chambly—Improvements	7,973 14		
Lachine—Improvements	8,687 63		
Ontario—St. Lawrence—Improvements	3,762 85		
Quebec Canal Dredging Fleet—Improvements	3,979 28		
Soulanges—Improvements	2,835 00		
St. Anne's Lock—Improvements	6,504 13		
St. Peters—Improvements	18,589 12		
Trent—Improvements	300,355 01		
Welland—Improvements	75,641 24		
Surveys and Inspections	16,781 80		
		449,879 93	
Railways—			
Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada—			
Salaries (under Statute)	53,500 00		
Maintenance and Operation	246,106 05		
Adjustment of allowance of pay for Railway and Canal employees while they were on service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the Great War	29,313 10		
Governor General's Cars—Repairs, etc	2,639 70		
Supplement to Pension allowance payable under the provisions of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund	41,054 28		
Workmen's Compensation Act	331,141 57		
Surveys and Inspections	48,467 95		
		752,222 65	
Carried forward		1,202,102 58	260,989 85

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	1,202,102 58	260,989 85
SCHEDULE No. 16—*Concluded*			
Railways and Canals—Concluded			
Miscellaneous—			
Canada Highways Act, 1919, and amendments	346,496 52		
Commissioner of Highways—Organization and Payment of Staff	24,663 72		
Printing and Stationery	6,424 79		
Compassionate allowance to the mother of Francis S. King, who was accidentally killed while employed on the work of the St. Lawrence River Investigations	2,000 00		
		379,585 03	
			1,581,687 61
Chargeable to Collection of Revenue—			
Canals—			
Staff and Repairs	2,129,379 65		
Exchequer Court Award *re* Petition of A. A. Harris for damages to gasoline launch in Lachine Canal	799 40		
Exchequer Court Award *re* Petition of Achille Segouin and Eugenie Desormeaux *re* the death of George Sigouin, killed on Lachine Canal in July, 1923	8,004 20		
		2,138,183 25	
Miscellaneous—			
Port Nelson Terminals—Hudson Bay Railway	.....	13,832 08	
			2,152,015 33
Miscellaneous—			
St. Lawrence Ship Canal surveys and investigations including the Canadian National Advisory Council	.....	112,316 77	
Salary revisions, etc	.....	1,708 87	
Gratuities	.....	3,106 52	
			117,132 16
			4,111,824 95
SCHEDULE No. 17			
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—			
Civil Government—Salaries	42,160 00		
Contingencies	3,625 73		
		45,785 73	
Pay of Force	999,905 63		
Subsistance, billeting and travelling expenses, forage, fuel, light, etc	1,014,325 61		
Compensation to members of the Force for injuries received whilst in the performance of duty	7,588 21		
Enforcement of Federal Statutes	58,023 08		
Special services *re* enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	18,044 20		
		2,097,886 73	
Miscellaneous—			
Grant to the Chief Constables Association of Canada	500 00		
Suppression of the White Slave Traffic	215 67		
		715 67	
			2,144,388 13
SCHEDULE No. 18			
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—			
Civil Government—Salaries	.....	27,234 15	
Capital—New fixtures, machinery and general equipment	6,412 30		
Care of patients and medical examination of pensioners	2,075,167 87		
Employers' Liability Compensation	65,174 80		
Federal Appeal Board and District Boards of Review	122,974 44		
Interest on Funds	23,745 35		
Operating expenses and working capital	209,155 45		
Pay and allowances	1,223,720 66		
Salaries—Administrative, clerical, medical, dental, technical, etc	2,713,736 42		
Carried forward	6,440,087 29	27,234 15	

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	6,440,087 29	27,234 15	
SCHEDULE No. 18—*Concluded*			
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—Concluded			
Sheltered employment	158,421 69		
Special publicity	1,657 10		
Unemployment relief	374,081 14		
Vocational expenses—Cost of training, etc	1,353 05		
Vocational loans	1,161 64		
		6,976,761 91	
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities		1,842 26	
			7,005,838 32
SCHEDULE No. 19			
Soldier and General Land Settlement—			
Expenses of administration of Soldier and General Land Settlement			1,250,787 45
SCHEDULE No. 20			
Trade and Commerce—			
Civil Government—Salaries		466,728 64	
Contingencies		15,103 11	
			481,831 75
British and Foreign News Service	32,000 00		
Canada Grain Act—administration	1,580,258 40		
Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau	29,941 23		
Commercial Intelligence Service	357,415 25		
Construction of a Grain Elevator at Halifax	171,000 00		
Construction of a Grain Elevator at Prince Rupert	76,061 60		
Copper Bounties Act—administration	376 65		
Dominion Bureau of Statistics (including 1926 Census)	560,853 06		
Elevators—Management, operation and maintenance	470,271 00		
Elevators—Equipment	132,373 86		
Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act—administration	258 46		
Gas and Electricity Inspection	174,461 45		
Gold and Silver Marking Act—administration	4,817 88		
Hemp Bounties Act—administration	60 15		
Honorary Advisory Council of Industrial and Scientific Research	150,000 00		
International Customs Tariffs Bureau	660 00		
Printing of Parliamentary and Departmental Publications	119,966 83		
Refund of storage rental—Saskatoon Elevator	5,833 32		
Weights and Measures Inspection	301,437 72		
		4,168,046 86	
Bounties—			
Copper Bars	164,242 30		
Crude Petroleum	548 71		
		164,791 01	
			4,332,837 87
Mail Subsidies and *Steamship Subventions*—			
Atlantic Ocean—			
Canada and the West Indies and South America or both	180,333 28		
Canada and South Africa	99,999 96		
		280,333 24	
Pacific Ocean—			
Canada and New Zealand	115,384 50		
Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte Islands	21,000 00		
Victoria, Vancouver, wayports and Skagway	25,000 00		
Victoria and West Coast Vancouver Island	15,000 00		
Vancouver and Northern Ports of British Columbia	31,000 00		
Vancouver and Ports on Howe Sound	6,250 00		
		213,634 50	
Carried forward		493,967 74	4,814,669 62

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	493,967 74	4,814,669 62
SCHEDULE No. 20—*Concluded*			
Trade and Commerce—Concluded			
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions—Concluded			
Local Services—			
Baddeck and Iona	10,500 00		
Charlottetown and Pictou	31,346 15		
Charlottetown, Victoria and Halliday's Wharf	5,000 00		
Dalhousie, N.B., and Carleton, Que	2,214 28		
Grand Manan and the Mainland	20,000 00		
Halifax and Bay St. Lawrence	2,400 00		
Halifax, Canso and Guysboro	9,000 00		
Halifax, La Have and La Have River Ports	5,423 08		
Halifax and Spry Bay and Ports in Cape Breton	5,280 77		
Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake Ports	5,000 00		
Halifax and West Coast of Cape Breton	6,000 00		
Mainland and Islands of Miscou and Shippegan	2,000 00		
Mulgrave, Arichat, and Petit de Grat	13,000 00		
Mulgrave and Canso	28,125 00		
Mulgrave and Guysboro	14,000 00		
Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac, calling at intermediate points on the Miramichi River and Bay	4,500 00		
Parrsboro, Kingsport and Wolfville	5,000 00		
Pelee Island and the Mainland	13,749 98		
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp	11,000 00		
Pictou, Murray Harbour and Georgetown	2,266 65		
Pictou, New Glasgow and Antigonish County Ports	1,500 00		
Port Mulgrave, St. Peters, Irish Cove and Marble Mountain and other ports on the Bras d'Or Lakes	7,750 00		
Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen Islands	50,000 00		
Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington and other ports on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence	85,000 00		
Quebec or Montreal and Gaspe and Ports on the South Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence	60,000 00		
Rimouski and Pointe aux Outardes	7,500 00		
St. Catherine's Bay and Tadoussac	2,000 00		
St. John and Bear River	2,500 00		
St. John and Digby	15,000 00		
St. John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville, along the west coast of Annapolis Basin	2,000 00		
St. John, Margaretville and other ports on the Bay of Fundy	3,266 48		
St. John and Minas Basin Ports	4,615 20		
St. John and St. Andrews calling at intermediate points	4,000 00		
St. John, Westport and Yarmouth and other way ports	15,000 00		
St. John and Weymouth	1,462 50		
Summerville, Burlington and Windsor, N.S	500 00		
Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake Ports and Ports on the west coast of Cape Breton	19,000 00		
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports	18,000 00		
Sydney and Whycocomagh	13,000 00		
Grant to the Government of British Columbia for the improvement of the Mail Service on inland waters in that Province	3,000 00		
Inspection of subsidized steamship services	4,131 09		
		515,031 18	
			1,008,998 92
Miscellaneous—			
Roofing Materials for Isle of Pines, Cuba	.....	1,873 19	
Gratuities	.....	1,850 00	
			3,723 19
SCHEDULE No. 21			5,827,391 73
Other Departments—			
Archives—			
Civil Government—Salaries	60,326 66		
Contingencies	24,610 44		
		84,937 10	
Carried forward	.....	84,937 10	

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		84,937 10	
SCHEDULE No. 21—*Continued*			
Other Departments—Continued			
Archives—Concluded			
Miscellaneous—			
Public Archives	84,571 36		
Public Records Commission—Contingencies and salary of Chairman	2,661 29		
Payment to T. H. Parker, W. T. Spencer, Museum Book store, etc., for purchase of paintings, manuscript and other historical material	4,990 24		
		92,222 89	
Auditor General's Office—			177,159 99
Civil Government—Salaries	306,873 73		
Contingencies	45,075 59		
		351,949 32	
Miscellaneous—			
Board of Audit		0 94	
			351,950 26
Civil Service Commission—			
Civil Government—Salaries		210,527 82	
Contingencies		44,313 10	
			254,840 92
External Affairs—			
Civil Government—Salaries	95,700 00		
Contingencies	27,461 68		
		123,161 68	
Miscellaneous—			
Canadian Delegation to the League of Nations	5,878 17		
Canadian Representation in the U.S.A	57,606 99		
Canadian Delegates to the Imperial Conference	28,943 56		
Canadian Representation at Geneva	9,970 31		
Paris Agency	33,775 75		
Passport Office	28,634 91		
Permanent Secretariat of the League of Nations	165,271 06		
Transportation charges of Canadian Delegates from New York to Liverpool in connection with the Imperial War Conference, 1918	904 27		
Unforeseen expenses	1,842 98		
		332,828 00	
Governor General's Secretary's Office—			455,989 68
Civil Government—Salary: The Governor General		48,666 66	
Salaries: Office of the Governor General's Secretary		36,190 30	
Contingencies		69,933 22	
			154,790 18
Government Contracts Supervision Committee—			
Miscellaneous—			
Salaries and Contingencies			18,456 06
Health—			
Civil Government—Salaries	157,346 06		
Contingencies	49,303 16		
		206,649 22	
Administration of the Acts respecting Food and Drugs, Maple Products, Opium and Narcotic Drugs and Proprietary or Patent Medicines	105,799 90		
Immigration Medical Inspection	78,085 47		
Laboratory of Hygiene	4,960 13		
Marine Hospitals	189,923 92		
Quarantine	191,917 02		
Pollution of Boundary Waters	5,400 00		
Venereal Diseases	119,132 44		
		695,218 88	
Miscellaneous—			
Canadian Social Hygiene Council	10,000 00		
Child Welfare Association	5,000 00		
Mental Hygiene Comity	10,000 00		
Gratuities	170 00		
		25,170 00	
			927,038 10
Carried forward			2,340,225 19

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			2,340,225 19
SCHEDULE No. 21—*Concluded*			
Other Departments—Concluded			
High Commissioner's Office—			
Civil Government—Salaries		33,680 00	
Contingencies		74,927 85	
			108,607 85
Insurance—			
Civil Government—Salaries	79,446 45		
Contingencies	39,868 91		
		119,315 36	
Miscellaneous—			
Expenses of Technical investigation re roof coverings	6,256 71		
Expenses of work in the interest of fire prevention	9,946 28		
		16,202 99	
			135,518 35
Patent and Copyright Office—			
Civil Government—Salaries	152,631 46		
Contingencies	27,766 02		
		180,397 48	
Miscellaneous—			
Patent Record		34,613 06	
			215,010 54
Printing and Stationery—			
Civil Government—Salaries	76,751 31		
Contingencies	10,491 17		
		87,242 48	
Canada Gazette	29,556 10		
Distribution of Parliamentary Documents	39,999 69		
Plant—new	13,632 39		
Plant repairs and renewals	29,995 11		
Printing, binding, etc., the Annual Statutes	4,210 62		
Printing and binding Government Publications for sale and distribution to Departments and the Public	29,998 53		
		147,392 44	
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities		1,976 68	
			236,611 60
Privy Council—			
Civil Government—Salaries	43,362 01		
Contingencies	5,386 03		
		48,748 04	
Miscellaneous—			
Unforeseen Expenses		15,606 87	
			64,354 91
Secretary of State—			
Civil Government—Salaries	135,581 53		
Contingencies	30,292 11		
		165,873 64	
Miscellaneous—			
Expenses of the Naturalization Acts	9,193 71		
Expenses under the Canada Temperance Act	293 08		
Parliamentary Guide	1,950 00		
Gratuities	150 00		
Unforeseen Expenses	3,436 78		
		15,023 57	
			180,897 21
			3,281,225 65

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Concluded*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 22			
Miscellaneous—			
Grants and Contributions to the—			
Banting Research Foundation	100,000 00		
Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association	5,000 00		
Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association	15,000 00		
Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy	3,000 00		
Canadian National Institute for the Blind	10,000 00		
Canadian National Safety League	10,000 00		
Canadian Tuberculosis Association	25,000 00		
Corporation of the City of Ottawa	100,000 00		
Dominion Council of the Girl Guides	3,000 00		
Imperial Institute	12,848 00		
International Mathematical Congress	2,000 00		
Interparliamentary Union for Peace	400 00		
National Battlefields Commission	48,800 00		
Ottawa Improvement Commission	150,000 00		
Royal Astronomical Society	2,000 00		
Royal Canadian Academy of Arts	2,500 00		
Royal Society of Canada	7,000 00		
Victorian Order of Nurses	10,000 00		
		506,548 00	
Clearing the Government Reserve on the west bank of the Rideau Canal between the Plaza and Laurier Ave. and constructing thereon an extension of the Park and Driveway System in charge of the Ottawa Improvement Commission	.....	100,000 00	
Empire Parliamentary Association—Subscription to publications	.....	2,000 00	
Expenses of Advisers re Tariff Enquiry	.....	44,748 69	
Expenses of Royal Commission to enquire fully into the claims of the Maritime Provinces	.....	26,409 10	
Expenses in connection with the visit of Queen Marie of Roumania	.....	1,232 57	
Governor General's Reception	.....	10,000 00	
Gratuity to A. F. Sladen in lieu of retiring leave for a period of one year	.....	1,800 00	
Negotiation of Treaties	.....	1,666 63	
Reception of the Interparliamentary Union for Peace	.....	11,034 91	
Salary of Hon. J. C. Patterson, Commissioner to investigate titles of Great Britain to lands in the Arctic Seas	.....	2,400 00	
Transportation of coal from Alberta to Ontario	.....	4,296 08	
			712,135 98

SCHEDULES OF SPECIAL EXPENDITURE, 1926-27

SCHEDULE No. 23	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Adjustment of War Claims—			
National Defence—			
Militia Services	148,894 37		
Naval Services	47 67		
		148,942 04	
Public Works—Exchequer Court Award *re* Burlington, Ontario, Brant House	.....	67,531 08	
Secretary of State	.....	25,320 72	
			241,793 84
SCHEDULE No. 24			
Cost of Loan Flotations—			
5½% Redemption Loan 1922—			
One-sixteenth of one per cent commission paid to banks	.....	27 84	
5% Redemption Loan 1923—			
One-sixteenth of one per cent commission paid to banks	.....	65 29	
4½% Redemption Loan 1924—			
One-sixteenth of one per cent commission paid to banks	.....	100 94	
Carried forward	.....	194 07	

SCHEDULES OF SPECIAL EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—*Concluded*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		194 07	
SCHEDULE No. 24—Concluded.			
Cost of Loan Flotations—Concluded—			
4½% Refunding and Redemption Loan 1925—			
Refunding Loan 1925—Insurance		184 13	
Redemption Loan 1925—			
One-sixteenth of one per cent commission paid to banks		1,086 56	
4½% Refunding Loan 1926—			
Engraving plates and printing bonds including sales tax—Canadian Bank Note Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	26,336 31		
Insurance	5,575 15		
Express	394 00		
Discount on $65,000,000 at 96·735	2,122,250 00		
		2,154,555 46	
5% Public Service Loan, New York—			
1-32 of one per cent commission paid to the Bank of Montreal, New-York for redemption of bonds due April 1, 1926		7,807·81	
4% Notes due October 1, 1926 ($35,000,000)—			
1-32 of one per cent commission paid to the Bank of Montreal, New-York, for redemption of two year notes due Oct. 1, 1926		3,709 38	
4% one, two and three year notes ($24,000,000)—			
1-32 of one per cent commission paid to Bank of Montreal, New-York, for redemption of two year Notes due Nov. 15, 1926		328 13	
4% One year Notes, New-York ($70,000,000 Notes due Sept. 1, 1926, called April 1, 1926)—			
Commission paid to Banks in New York for redemption of notes	33,646 21		
Express	8 01		
		33,654 22	
5½% Loan 1919-29 New York—			
Printing bonds, Canadian Bank Note Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont		1,417 50	
4½% Loan 1926-36 New-York—			
Printing interim certificates and bonds including engraving plates and sales tax, Canadian Bank Note Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont	10,967 25		
Express, including duty on bonds	3,521 49		
Transportation of bonds, Chase National Bank, New-York	1,200 00		
Signature Company, New-York	800 00		
F. E. Fitch Inc., Listing application of loan to the New-York Stock Exchange	72 00		
Discount on $40,000,000 at 97·354	1,058,400 00		
Travelling Expenses	134 13		
		1,075,094 87	
			3,278,032 13
SCHEDULE No. 25			
Miscellaneous Charges—			
Home Bank Depositors Relief Act, 15-16 Geo. V, Chap. 45		256,775 87	
Canadian Military Canteen Funds—Interest allowed at 3% from Jan. 1921 to Dec. 31, 1925		258,885 21	
Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, 14-15 Geo. V, Chap. 69 (Government contribution to the Fund)		1,099,673 23	
Contribution of Leon Gerin to Superannuation Fund, from Dec. 14, 1892, to April 22, 1903, together with interest thereon at 4 per cent, transferred to Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, O.C. 2/494 of March 31, 1926		547 52	
Soldier Settlement Board—Amount written off Loans to Soldier Settlers on account of revaluation of live stock, Chapter 53 of Statutes of 1925		2,921,062 91	
			4,536,944 74

COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1925-26 AND 1926-27

—	1925-26		1926-27	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 26				
Customs and Excise—				
Customs Import Duties—				
Alberta	2,987,748 44	.....	3,536,500 07	
British Columbia	15,192,001 46	.....	15,943,964 48	
Manitoba	7,794,026 09	.....	9,096,992 97	
New Brunswick	6,014,361 49	.....	5,824,483 54	
Nova Scotia	3,027,638 87	.....	3,311,671 03	
Ontario	67,260,402 09	.....	75,201,220 93	
Prince Edward Island	143,302 17	.....	162,677 75	
Quebec	38,839,102 06	.....	42,700,538 07	
Saskatchewan	2,553,221 08	.....	3,088,802 28	
Yukon	98,758 91	.....	90,914 17	
British P. O. Parcels	18,530 74	.....	8,603 25	
	143,929,093 40	.....	158,966,368 54	
LESS—Returned duties and drawbacks	16,573,949 90		16,997,690 90	
		127,355,143 50		141,968,677 64
Excise Duties—				
Alberta	623,465 55	.....	636,082 12	
British Columbia	981,587 43	.....	1,711,581 42	
Manitoba	864,385 16	.....	828,788 71	
New Brunswick	140,337 17	.....	168,562 19	
Nova Scotia	27,229 83	.....	33,931 31	
Ontario	9,493,948 89	.....	11,272,035 85	
Prince Edward Island	39,019 85	.....	37,447 16	
Quebec	30,553,286 23	.....	33,860,483 32	
Saskatchewan	644,240 47	.....	584,605 15	
Yukon Territory	1,380 06	.....	5,287 26	
	43,368,880 64	.....	49,138,804 49	
LESS—Refunds	445,331 61		625,644 05	
		42,923,549 03		48,513,160 44
Sales Tax, Tax on Cheques, Transportation Tax, etc.—				
Sales	74,025,093 31	.....	82,305,670 60	
Manufactures	12,990,016 45	.....	12,602,565 77	
Stamps, including cheques embossed	9,773,187 54	.....	9,325,276 18	
Transportation	2,404,371 11	.....	2,452,779 52	
Licenses	35,666 00	.....	37,036 00	
	99,228,334 41	.....	106,723,328 07	
LESS—Refunds, etc	1,131,228 60		1,110,168 07	
		98,097,105 81		105,613,160 00
Taxation Branch—				
Income Tax	55,571,961 57	.....	47,386,309 22	
Business Profits Tax	1,173,448 55	.....	710,102 19	
Trust and Loan Companies	326,713 80		335,367 65	
		57,072,123 92		48,431,779 06
Sundry Collections—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	407,384 07	.....	409,242 60	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	153,114 40	.....	305,899 97	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	50 30		47 30	
		560,548 77		715,189 87
		326,008,471 03		345,241,967 01
SCHEDULE No. 27				
Finance—				
Chartered Banks	.....	1,176,868 95	.....	1,174,664 95
Insurance Companies	.....	950,220 85	.....	947,829 95
Interest on Investments (Appendix No. 13)—				
Interest on Sinking Funds	1,356,761 07	.....	1,535,522 66	
Loans to Banks	312,968 90	.....	368,614 75	
Loans to Provinces	1,174,157 82	.....	1,171,479 40	
Advances to Foreign Governments	1,587,471 80	.....	1,572,271 80	
Carried forward	4,431,359 59	2,127,089 80	4,647,888 61	2,122,494 90

COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1925-26 AND 1926-27—*Continued*

	1925-26		1926-27	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	4,431,359 59	2,127,089 80	4,647,888 61	2,122,494 90
SCHEDULE No. 27—*Concluded*				
Finance—Concluded—				
Interest on Investments—Concluded				
Canadian Government Merchant Marine	12,360 00	.....	50,426 61	
Montreal Harbour Debentures	1,619,700 68	.....	908,931 34	
Vancouver Harbour Debentures	624,866 97	.....	681,245 76	
Seed Grain and Relief Advances	111,414 08	.....	113,245 88	
Soldier Land Settlement Advances	1,458,252 14	.....	1,889,443 77	
Miscellaneous	277,132 31		288,219 15	
		8,535,085 77		8,559,401 12
Sundry Collections—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	131,467 35	.....	227,263 68	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	1,033 82	.....	5,098,90	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	1,152,534 34		644,490 66	
		1,285,035 51		876,853 24
		11,947,211 08		11,558,749 26
SCHEDULE No. 28				
Immigration and Colonization—				
Chinese Immigration Tax	21,244 00	.....	13,228 00	
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	50,888 97	.....	32,780 98	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	38,058 36	.....	64,031 45	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	245 48	.....	138 67	
		110,436 81		110,179 10
SCHEDULE No. 29				
Interior—				
Dominion Lands—				
Canadian National Parks	180,439 62	.....	238,078 04	
Coal Lands	370,307 80	.....	414,843 90	
Export Tax on Gold	21,995 50	.....	12,437 64	
Forestry Branch, sale of trees, etc	10,167 46	.....	17,674 69	
General sales	34,288 70	.....	45,991 92	
Grazing lands rentals	158,111 96	.....	150,326 77	
Hay permits	14,192 41	.....	14,623 26	
Homestead fees	46,900 00	.....	57,700 00	
Improvements	35,286 78	.....	44,162 20	
Irrigation sales	7,954 70	.....	15,989 89	
Map sales, office fees, etc	19,473 96	.....	28,774 45	
Mining fees	78,768 15	.....	87,090 41	
Petroleum	243,544 66	.....	478,150 45	
Pre-emption sales under Act of 1908	398,245 66	.....	457,225 98	
Purchased homestead sales	27,069 56	.....	25,614 15	
Rent of water power	22,811 55	.....	31,336 41	
Rentals of land	24,633 64	.....	17,239 08	
Stone quarries	16,125 15	.....	6,130 04	
Timber dues	1,098,692 53	.....	1,190,974 61	
Suspense Account	1,839 16	.....	1,111 98	
Miscellaneous	69,348 54	.....	83,078 08	
	2,880,197 49	.....	3,418,553 95	
LESS—Refunds	76,684 27		91,280 73	
		2,803,513 22		3,327,273 22
Ordnance Lands	.....	13,007 18	.....	29,702 44
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	.....	12,905 02	.....	42,351 46
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	.....	2,511 87	.....	4,472 45
		2,831,937 29		3,403,799 57

COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1925-26 AND 1926-27—*Continued*

—	1925-26		1926-27	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 30				
Marine and Fisheries—				
Fisheries—				
Alberta	14,167 25	.....	19,494 00	
British Columbia	110,994 63	.....	107,948 88	
Manitoba	16,862 75	.....	20,170 00	
New Brunswick	8,797 50	.....	9,281 75	
Nova Scotia	8,774 25	.....	9,804 00	
Prince Edward Island	2,975 25	.....	2,931 00	
Saskatchewan	5,363 25	.....	5,233 50	
Yukon	355 00	.....	350 00	
	168,289 88	.....	175,213 13	
Less—Refunds	13 00	.....	.....	
		168,276 88		175,213 13
Dominion Steamers	.....	3,553 05	.....	11,875 30
Steamboat Inspection	.....	123,380 45	.....	135,130 90
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	.....	328,539 60	.....	402,501 32
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	.....	8,157 11	.....	13,007 22
Premium, Discount and Exchange	.....	0 50	.....	1 08
		631,907 59		737,728 95
SCHEDULE No. 31				
Patent and Copyright Office—				
Patent Fees—				
Assignments	18,214 70	.....	15,224 30	
Caveats	2,152 25	.....	2,034 50	
Certified Copies	10,377 95	.....	10,417 86	
Patents	413,870 50	.....	400,793 00	
Petition under Section 17, etc	60 00	.....	70 00	
Reinstatement of Application	690 00	.....	645 00	
Restoration of Patent	3,805 00	.....	3,400 00	
Revival of Patent	2,135 00	.....	2,110 00	
Subscriptions to Record	3,933 03	.....	3,997 37	
Sundries	−26 95	.....	−2 25	
		455,211 48		438,689 78
Trademarks and Copyrights—				
Assignments	2,324 75	.....	2,339 00	
Certified Copies	1,078 90	.....	913 60	
Copyrights	9,202 65	.....	9,226 11	
Designs	3,006 00	.....	2,775 00	
Timbermarks	31 00	.....	52 00	
Trademarks	64,284 56	79,927 86	63,934 25	79,239 96
		535,139 34	.....	517,929 74
Less—Loss on Exchange	.....	15 03		
		535,124 31	.....	517,929 74
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	.....	.....	.....	1 00
		535,124 31		517,930 74
SCHEDULE No. 32				
Post Office—				
Postage, Commission on Money Orders, etc	.....	30,334,575 02	.....	29,069,169 35
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	.....	14,227 44	.....	15,874 59
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	.....	335 00	.....	639 00
		30,349,137 46		29,085,682 94

COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1925-26 AND 1926-27—*Continued*

—	1925-26		1926-27	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 33				
Public Works—				
Ferries	4,542 57		1,048 00	
Graving Docks	90,418 65		125,305 58	
Slides and Booms	271 90		96 94	
Telegraphs	287,719 58		296,413 75	
		382,952 70		422,864 27
Public Works—Marine Department—				
Harbour Dues	2,419 50		2,822 05	
Wharves and Piers	109,694 22	112,113 72	114,255 15	117 077 20
		495,066 42		539,941 47
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)		286,282 32		213,077 74
		781,348 74		753,019 21
SCHEDULE No. 34				
Railways and Canals—				
Canals—				
Beauharnois	15,075 31		15,075 31	
Cardinal	1,811 50		1,817 50	
Carillon and Grenville	971 00		1,174 00	
Chambly	1,003 68		958 24	
Chats Falls	1 00		1 00	
Cornwall	26,396 48		26,046 70	
Lachine	240,098 13		226,319 07	
Murray	254 00		239 00	
Port Colborne Elevator	399,784 54		494,455 92	
Rideau	11,869 31		12,699 00	
Sault Ste. Marie	91 00		86 00	
Soulanges	3,950 11		3,971 67	
St. Ann's Lock and Canal	832 75		545 36	
St. Peters	20 00		30 00	
Trent	95,507 72		95,792 02	
Welland	127,844 07		79,657 29	
Welland Ship Canal	6,850 45		2,824 01	
Miscellaneous	59 00		2 00	
	932,420 05		961,694 09	
LESS—Refunds	11,205 05			
		921,215 00		961,694 09
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)		162,417 53		160,460 56
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)		701 00		112 00
		1,084,333 53		1,122,266 65
SCHEDULE No. 35				
Trade and Commerce—				
Electric Light Inspection—				
Inspection Fees	167,156 70		180,710 40	
Electrical Standards Laboratory Fees	100 30		133 75	
Export licenses, electric power	600 00		650 50	
Export Tax, electric power	288,392 41		357,421 89	
	456,249 41		538,916 54	
LESS—Refunds	105 00			
		456,144 41		538,916 54
Gas Inspection—				
Alberta	3,748 80		3,639 20	
British Columbia	6,382 60		7,396 90	
Manitoba	1,629 20		2,732 50	
New Brunswick	891 00		967 40	
Nova Scotia	519 80		469 60	
Ontario	39,258 40		40,553 90	
Quebec	27,639 60		21,120 70	
		80,069 40		76,880 20
Carried forward		536,213 81		615,796 74

COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1925-26 AND 1926-27—*Continued*

—	1925-26		1926-27	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	536,213 81	.....	615,796 74
SCHEDULE No. 35—*Concluded*				
Trade and Commerce—Concluded				
Weights and Measures Inspection—				
Alberta	28,187 90	.....	30,082 35	
British Columbia	11,684 30	.....	12,247 45	
Manitoba	27,433 65	.....	28,550 40	
New Brunswick	6,384 15	.....	7,799 65	
Nova Scotia	8,467 65	.....	8,698 65	
Ontario	111,714 95	.....	118,300 45	
Prince Edward Island	1,949 50	.....	2,042 35	
Quebec	72,088 65	.....	77,060 70	
Saskatchewan	42,668 70	.....	43,156 55	
Yukon	89 00	.....	92 65	
Laboratory Fees	2,558 20	.....	2,503 04	
Post Office Inspectors Fees	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	
	315,726 65	.....	333,034 24	
LESS—Refunds	23 00	.....	.....	
	.....	315,703 65	.....	333,034 24
Canada Grain Act	.....	2,685,592 39	.....	2,582,984 15
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	.....	24,574 46	.....	31,670 57
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	.....	203 00	.....	344 36
		3,562,287 31	.....	3,563,830 06
SCHEDULE No. 36				
Other Departments—				
Agriculture—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	275,193 13	.....	302,193 84	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	7,560 31	.....	6,187 77	
	.....	282,753 44	.....	308,381 61
Archives—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	.....	54 36	.....	31 00
Auditor General's Office—				
Casual Revenue	.....	2,434 37		
Civil Service Commission—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	.....	5,119 65	.....	7,393 00
External Affairs—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	158,217 54	.....	139,442 07	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	12 03	.....	64	
	.....	158,229 57	.....	139,442 71
Government Contracts Supervision Committee—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	.....	134 04	.....	35 00
Governor General's Secretary's Office—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	.....	.....	.....	42 00
Health—				
Mariners Fund—				
British Columbia	68,538 20	.....	71,385 11	
New Brunswick	22,501 15	.....	22,196 99	
Nova Scotia	45,765 84	.....	50,251 44	
Prince Edward Island	948 24	.....	866 00	
Quebec	54,181 18	.....	51,442 34	
	191,934 61	.....	196,141 88	
Less—Refunds	1,362 81	.....	1,061 60	
	190,571 80	.....	195,080 28	
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	35,996 71	.....	60,819 83	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	11,367 36	.....	12,659 91	
	.....	237,935 87	.....	268,560 02
Carried forward	.....	686,661 30	.....	723,885 34

COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1925-26 AND 1926-27—*Concluded*

—	1925-26		1926-27	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	686,661 30	.....	723,885 34
SCHEDULE No. 36—*Concluded*				
Other Departments—Concluded				
Indian Affairs—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	.....	37,613 81	.....	8,423 90
Insurance—				
Insurance inspection	122,778 54	.....	120,333 73	
Casual Revenue	1 00			
		122,779 54		120,333 73
Justice—				
Penitentiaries—				
Alberta	6,558 00	.....	4,488 50	
British Columbia	4,871 14	.....	4,879 71	
Dorchester	18,468 07	.....	18,566 79	
Kingston	75,760 35	.....	88,125 85	
Manitoba	19,222 01	.....	20,369 65	
Saskatchewan	9,848 60	.....	12,817 01	
St. Vincent de Paul	21,030 39	.....	21,090 82	
	155,758 56	.....	170,338 33	
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	22,080 70	.....	28,961 33	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	715 87	.....	205 50	
		178,555 13		199,505 16
Labour—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	1,340 59	.....	1,515 40	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	.....	.....	76,189 11	
		1,340 59		77,704 51
Legislation—				
House of Commons—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	5,098 24	.....	14,029 75	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	22,600 00	.....	15,200 00	
Senate—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	25,549 72	.....	30,097 41	
		53,247 96		59,327 16
Mines—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	8,850 34	.....	8,915 48	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	155 00	.....	260 85	
		9,005 34		9,176 33
National Defence—				
Militia Pensions	131,098 76	.....	128,386 40	
Royal Military College	52,644 94	.....	18,239 19	
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	173,197 90	.....	213,150 28	
Fines and Forfeitures	80 00			
Premium, Discount and Exchange	13 56	.....	3,630 71	
		357,035 16		363,406 58
Printing and Stationery—				
Canada Gazette	66,885 15	.....	68,311 97	
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	444,608 97	.....	116,758 14	
		511,494 12		185,070 11
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—				
Officers Pension Revenue	5,857 96	.....	8,769 06	
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	23,687 77	.....	8,000 73	
		29,545 73		16,769 79
Secretary of State—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	.....	319,395 22	.....	344,514 80
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	595,844 21	.....	490,860 82	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	11 50	.....	26 60	
		595,855 71		490,887 42
Soldier Settlement Board—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	53 71	.....	224 70	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	264 32	.....	1,001 21	
		318 03		1,225 91
Superannuation Revenue—				
(Appendix No. 17)	.....	462 79	.....	392 15
		2,903,310 43	.....	2,600,622 89

SCHEDULES OF SPECIAL REVENUE, 1926-27

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 37			
War and Demobilization Receipts—			
Refunds of Previous Years' Expenditure—			
National Defence—			
Militia Services	8,586 20		
Naval Services	34,628 24		
		43,214 44	
Public Works	.....	134,094 32	
			177,308 76

SCHEDULES TO CASH STATEMENT

——	$ cts.	Receipts $ cts.	Payments $ cts.
SCHEDULE "AA"			
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments—			
Imperial Government Account		75,465 87	35,948 49
French Government Account		230,000 00	
Greek Government Account		185,000 00	
Balance of receipts over payments as per cash statement			454,517 38
		490,465 87	490,465 87
SCHEDULE "BB"			
Insurance and Superannuation Funds—			
Government Annuities		2,311,438 93	887,024 95
Insurance Fund, Civil Service		674,432 36	125,889 02
Insurance Fund, Returned Soldiers		1,852,001 11	993,166 71
Retirement Fund		890,289 89	2,483,850 70
Superannuation Fund No. 2		106,811 47	45,429 02
Superannuation Fund No. 5		5,588,365 22	386,302 47
Balance of receipts over payments as per cash statement			6,501,676 11
		11,423,338 98	11,423,338 98
SCHEDULE "CC"			
Soldier and General Land Settlement—			
Loans to Soldiers for settlement of land		8,114,130 98	2,087,880 81
Empire Settlement, farms transferred		17,566 47	2,693,762 69
Suspense Account *re* Indian and other lands		43,938 13	8,190 45
Reserve *re* Doukhobor Lands		325 00	
Balance of receipts over payments as per cash statement			3,386,126 63
		8,175,960 58	8,175,960 58
SCHEDULE "DD"			
Public Works Capital—Canals—			
St. Lawrence Ship Channel—Refunds of previous years' expenditure		170 96	
Trent Canal—Construction			258 02
Welland Canal—Refunds of previous years' expenditure		2,085 70	
Welland Ship Canal—Construction			13,988,961 74
Welland Ship Canal—Refunds of previous years' expenditure		141,274 32	
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		13,845,688 78	
		13,989,219 76	13,989,219 76
SCHEDULE "EE"			
Public Works Capital—Railways—			
Canadian Government Railways—			
Exchequer Court Awards—			
Halifax Ocean Terminals	4,000 00		
Winchester, N.S	438 05		
			4,438 05
Refunds of previous years expenditure—Sale of S.S. Drummond and McKee, fourth instalment		36,000 00	
Hudson Bay Railway—			
Construction and betterments			2,825,454 40
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		1,548 80	
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		2,792,343 65	
		2,829,892 45	2,829,892 45
SCHEDULE "FF"			
Public Works Capital—Miscellaneous—			
Ottawa Parliament Buildings			173,158 65
Esquimalt, B.C.—Dry Dock under construction			574,696 53
Port Arthur and Fort William—Harbour improvements			426,477 76
Quebec Harbour—Champlain Dock, to complete			206 10
Carried forward			1,174,539 04

SCHEDULES TO CASH STATEMENT—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	Receipts $ cts.	Payments $ cts.
Brought forward			1,174,539 04
SCHEDULE "FF"—*Concluded*			
Public Works Capital—Miscellaneous—Concluded			
Quebec, St. Charles River—To close contract of Dominion Bridge Company, Ltd			5,443 62
St. John Harbour—Improvements			212,232 12
Toronto Harbour—Improvements			89,261 49
Toronto Harbour—Refunds of previous years' expenditure		6,100 00	
River St. Lawrence—Ship Channel	1,605,049 25		
Sorel Shipyard	151,316 26		1,756,365 51
Sorel Shipyard—Refunds of previous years' expenditure		334 50	
Government Shipbuilding Programme—Refunds of previous years' expenditure		310,737 08	
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		2,920,670 20	
		3,237,841 78	3,237,841 78
SCHEDULE "GG"			
Miscellaneous Advances (Non-active)—			
Canada Land and Irrigation Company		67,766 43	93,590 18
Quebec Harbour Commission			680,000 00
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		705,823 75	
		773,590 18	773,590 18
SCHEDULE "HH"			
Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc.—			
Province of Manitoba (Housing Loans)		150,000 00	
Province of New Brunswick (Housing Loans)		154,000 00	
Province of Quebec (Housing Loans)		14,175 35	
Loans to Banks, "Finance Act, 1923"		231,150,000 00	233,650,000 00
Montreal Harbour Commission			1,035,000 00
Vancouver Harbour Commission			887,000 00
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		4,103,824 67	
		235,572,000 00	235,572,000 00
SCHEDULE "II"			
Savings Banks—			
Post Office Savings Banks		3,860,540 17	4,493,872 21
Dominion Government Savings Banks		1,190,233 92	1,465,403 33
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		908,501 45	
		5,959,275 54	5,959,275 54
SCHEDULE "JJ"			
Contingent Funds—			
Banque du Peuple			5 00
Banque St. Hyacinthe			15 00
Bank of Vancouver		3,780 23	10 62
Board of Pension Commissioners, Mennonite Funds			1,120 00
Farmers' Bank		2,117 20	10 35
Income Tax Suspense		5,475 90	1,875 76
Internment Operations			135 67
Interior Department Suspense		240 00	
Land Assurance Fund		348 32	
Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange (In Liquidation)		73,668 59	72,928 37
National Benefit Assurance Company (In Liquidation)			2,500 00
Outstanding Cheques		45,557 18	34,956 54
Prisoners of War			2 10
Railways and Canals Suspense		178 10	28,613 16
Railway Grade Crossing Fund			126,490 81
St. Stephen's Bank			24 00
Carried forward		131,365 52	268,687 38

SCHEDULES TO CASH STATEMENT—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	Receipts $ cts.	Payments $ cts.
Brought forward		131,365 52	268,687 38
SCHEDULE "JJ"—*Concluded*			
Contingent Funds—Concluded			
Cash Suspense		48,377 84	127,570 25
Unclaimed Dividends under the Bankruptcy Act		1,969 12	29 70
Victory Loan 1917, at credit of subscribers in arrears			6,875 00
Victory Loan 1918, at credit of subscribers in arrears		300 00	205 00
Victory Loan 1919, at credit of subscribers in arrears			360 00
York County Loan and Savings Company (In Liquidation)			4 16
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		221,719 01	
		403,731 49	403,731 49
SCHEDULE "KK"			
Trust Funds—			
Alberta School Lands		579,899 09	579,536 52
Burrard Dry Dock Pontoons		2,472 26	
Canadian Military Canteen Funds		287,039 62	1,435,707 14
Canadian National Railways Guaranteed Bond Issues (outstanding interest)		2,543,612 50	2,536,425 00
Canadian National Railways Guaranteed Equipment Issues Redemption Account		1,500,000 00	1,500,000 00
Common School Fund		1,028 63	
Contractors' Securities		910,925 85	575,105 89
Decayed Pilots Fund		17,172 06	11,248 78
Empress of Ireland Relief Fund		5,008 61	4,851 68
Halifax Pilots Pension Fund		14,362 59	15,259 59
Immigration Guarantee and Special Funds		239,945 91	210,153 59
Indian Trust Funds		1,535,420 57	1,092,927 65
Intercolonial and P.E.I. Railway Employees Provident Fund		737,525 65	737,525 65
Manitoba School Lands		55,578 33	55,747 61
Military Estates No. 1		34,925 54	42,920 19
Military Estates No. 2		2,507 44	6,838 10
Militia and Defence Regimental Funds		3,713 87	
Royal Military College—Cadet Funds		53,192 99	53,921 85
Saskatchewan School Lands		966,258 68	966,304 48
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Fund No. 1		8,300 55	22,968 72
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Fund No. 3		452,324 21	319,836 53
Soldier Settlement Board		35,291 81	30,803 97
Sydney Pilots Pension Fund		16,957 19	10,720 71
St. John Pilots Pension Fund		14,913 67	14,755 42
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		205,181 45	
		10,223,559 07	10,223,559 07
SCHEDULE "LL"			
Loan Accounts (Funded Debt)—			
Payable in Canada—			
Dominion Stock issue B, 3½ per cent			5,000 00
Dominion of Canada War Loan 1915-25, 5 per cent			708,800 00
Debenture Stock 5 per cent (School Lands)		827,000 00	
War Savings Certificates			2,687 50
War Savings and Thrift Stamps			15,990 25
Dominion of Canada Savings Certificates			18,446 38
Victory Loan, 1917, due 1922, 5½ per cent			47,650 00
Victory Loan 1918, due 1923, 5½ per cent			91,800 00
Victory Loan 1919, due 1924, 5½ per cent			138,800 00
Treasury Notes, 1924, 4 per cent, due Nov. 15, 1926			8,000,000 00
Refunding Loan 1924, 4½ per cent, due 1926			35,000,000 00
Refunding Loan 1926, 4½ per cent, due 1930	20,000,000 00		
Refunding Loan 1926, 4½ per cent, due 1946	45,000,000 00		
		65,000,000 00	
Payable in New York—			
Public Service Loan, 5 per cent, due 1926			24,985,000 00
4 per cent One Year Notes due 1926			69,995,000 00
Bond Loan, 4½ per cent, due 1946		40,000,000 00	
Carried forward		105,827,000 00	139,009,174 13

SCHEDULES TO CASH STATEMENT—*Concluded*

—	$ cts.	Receipts $ cts.	Payments $ cts.
Brought forward		105,827,000 00	139,009,174 13
SCHEDULE "LL"—*Concluded*			
Sinking Funds—			
Loan of 1909-34	668,772 76		
Loan of 1930-50	1,682,883 58		
Loan of 1940-60	961,484 43		
			3,313,140 77
Sinking Funds Cash		1,272,263 60	1,346,769 97
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		36,569,821 27	
		143,669,084 87	143,669,084 87
SCHEDULE "MM"			
Interest due and unpaid—			
Unpaid Interest, Domestic Loans		101,884,103 36	102,545,745 14
Unpaid Interest, New York Loans		11,393,700 00	12,040,222 75
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		1,308,164 53	
		114,585,967 89	114,585,967 89
SCHEDULE "NN"			
Miscellaneous Current Accounts—			
Advances to Royal Mint, Copper Purchase Account		27,700 00	23,438 01
Advances to Royal Mint, Gold Purchase Account		26,025,490 24	26,007,930 16
Advances to Royal Mint, Nickel Purchase Account		173,035 00	62,750 37
Advances to Royal Mint, Silver Purchase Account		70,363 70	731,582 00
Board of Grain Commissioners, Advances under the Canada Grain Act		2,178,808 75	2,178,808 75
Candidates Election Deposits		109,800 00	110,200 00
Dominion Assay Office		2,492,561 67	2,519,568 07
Empire Settlement Scheme, Advances under		140,477 04	113,115 31
Empire Settlement British Suspense		686,262 38	686,262 38
Empire Settlement Replacement Suspense		20,767 95	14,267 35
Foreign Coin withdrawn from circulation		1,702,307 60	1,742,852 65
Government of Dominica		300 00	300 00
Halifax Pilots—General Account		96,281 55	96,281 55
Indian Affairs, Special		6,717 82	6,423 10
King's Printer, Printing Account		2,061,475 07	1,989,857 11
King's Printer, Stationery Account		1,189,455 62	1,091,850 26
Matane Harbour, Quebec, Special		20,000 00	21,000 00
Registration and Insurance Fees re War Loan Bonds		31,499 62	31,499 62
Saskatchewan Government Seed Grain Advances of 1908		1,895 36	
Seed Grain and Relief, Department of the Interior		310,807 97	293,898 74
Sterling Exchange Refunds		512 62	3,149 10
St. John Pilots—General Account		64,231 00	64,231 00
Sydney Pilots—General Account		72,972 25	72,972 25
Union of South Africa		164 07	164 07
Unpaid Coupons—New York Loans Suspense		4,425 00	
Walter J. King—Suspense Account		110 00	
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		373,979 57	
		37,862,401 85	37,862,401 85

Year	Expenditure chargeable to Consolidated Fund	Expenditure chargeable to Capital	Railway Subsidies	War and Demobilization	Other charges including Cost of Loan Flotations	Total Disbursements
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868.....	13,486,092 96	548,437 58	.....	.....	37,157 98	14,071,688 52
1869.....	14,038,084 00	440,418 40	.....	.....	429,663 24	14,908,165 64
1870.....	14,345,509 58	3,515,116 18	.....	.....	155,988 18	18,016,613 94
1871.....	15,623,081 72	3,670,396 51	.....	.....	.....	19,293,478 23
1872.....	17,589,468 82	7,853,049 79	.....	.....	223,456 13	25,665,974 74
1873.....	19,174,647 92	19,859,441 17	.....	.....	5,718 48	39,039,807 57
1874.....	23,316,316 75	10,177,740 06	.....	.....	4,018 90	33,498,075 71
1875.....	23,713,071 04	6,922,742 33	.....	.....	2,253,097 17	32,888,910 54
1876.....	24,488,372 11	7,154,007 94	.....	.....	315,764 40	31,958,144 45
1877.....	23,519,301 77	7,599,709 55	.....	.....	1,388,984 38	32,507,995 70
1878.....	23,503,158 25	6,657,200 36	.....	.....	385,412 99	30,545,771 60
1879.....	24,455,381 56	5,648,331 66	.....	.....	676,225 30	30,779,938 52
1880.....	24,850,634 45	8,241,173 98	.....	.....	949,947 68	34,041,756 11
1881.....	25,502,554 42	8,176,316 50	.....	.....	117,771 74	33,796,642 66
1882.....	27,067,103 58	7,405,637 06	.....	.....	201,884 75	34,674,625 39
1883.....	28,730,157 45	14,147,359 76	.....	.....	21,368 75	42,898,885 96
1884.....	31,107,706 25	23,977,702 44	208,000 00	.....	2,567,452 84	57,860,861 53
1885.....	35,037,060 12	13,220,185 35	403,245 00	.....	502,587 06	49,163,077 53
1886.....	39,011,612 26	9,589,734 19	2,701,249 00	.....	10,534,973 07	61,837,568 52
1887.....	35,657,680 16	4,439,938 72	1,406,533 00	.....	.....	41,504,151 88
1888.....	36,718,494 79	7,162,964 26	1,027,041 92	.....	155,623 07	45,064,124 04
1889.....	36,917,834 76	4,420,313 66	846,721 83	.....	1,333,327 81	43,518,198 06
1890.....	35,994,031 47	4,053,158 98	1,678,195 72	.....	44,946 56	41,770,332 73
1891.....	36,343,567 96	3,115,860 04	1,265,705 87	.....	68,074 32	40,793,208 19
1892.....	36,765,894 18	2,164,456 78	1,248,215 93	.....	2,093,569 43	42,272,136 32
1893.....	36,814,052 90	3,088,317 60	811,394 07	.....	139,963 34	40,853,727 91
1894.....	37,585,025 52	3,862,969 67	1,229,885 10	.....	330,353 60	43,008,233 89
1895.....	38,132,005 05	3,030,490 40	1,310,549 10	.....	399,293 89	42,872,338 44
1896.....	36,949,142 03	3,781,311 21	3,228,745 49	.....	137,185 19	44,096,383 92
1897.....	38,349,759 84	3,523,160 23	416,955 30	.....	682,880 52	42,972,755 89
1898.....	38,832,525 70	4,143,503 39	1,414,934 78	.....	943,317 19	45,334,281 06
1899.....	41,903,500 54	5,936,342 94	3,201,220 05	.....	501,571 76	51,542,635 29
1900.....	42,975,279 51	7,468,843 24	725,720 35	.....	1,547,623 74	52,717,466 84
1901.....	46,866,367 84	7,695,488 34	2,512,328 86	.....	908,681 42	57,982,866 46
1902.....	50,759,391 97	10,078,638 06	2,093,939 00	.....	1,038,830 83	63,970,799 86
1903.....	51,691,902 76	7,052,724 58	1,463,222 34	.....	1,538,722 13	61,746,571 81
1904.....	55,612,832 70	7,881,718 54	2,046,878 45	.....	6,713,617 94	72,255,047 63
1905.....	63,319,682 86	11,933,491 91	1,275,629 53	.....	2,275,334 47	78,804,138 77
1906.....	67,240,640 95	11,913,871 11	1,637,574 37	.....	2,485,555 29	83,277,641 72
1907 9mo.	51,542,161 09	11,329,143 82	1,324,889 30	.....	1,581,944 36	65,778,138 57
1908.....	76,641,451 59	30,429,906 86	2,037,629 30	.....	3,469,692 12	112,578,679 87
1909.....	84,064,232 38	42,593,166 97	1,785,887 39	.....	4,998,237 55	133,441,524 29
1910.....	79,411,747 12	29,756,353 38	2,048,097 05	.....	4,179,576 15	115,395,773 70
1911.....	87,774,198 32	30,852,963 38	1,284,892 04	.....	2,949,196 72	122,861,250 46
1912.....	98,161,440 77	30,939,575 95	859,400 25	.....	7,181,665 23	137,142,082 20
1913.....	112,059,537 41	27,206,046 13	4,935,507 35	.....	255,786 93	144,456,877 82
1914.....	127,384,472 99	37,180,175 93	19,036,236 77	.....	2,640,161 94	186,241,047 63
1915.....	135,523,206 54	41,447,320 03	5,191,507 48	60,750,476 01	5,186,016 27	248,098,526 33
1916.....	130,350,726 90	38,566,950 50	1,400,171 42	166,197,755 47	3,186,898 20	339,702,502 49
1917.....	148,599,343 23	26,880,031 51	959,583 88	306,488,814 63	15,275,345 03	498,203,118 28
1918.....	178,284,312 83	43,111,903 63	720,404 75	343,836,801 98	10,706,786 72	576,660,209 91
1919.....	232,731,282 98	25,031,266 30	43,805 32	446,519,439 48	−7,283,581 61	697,042,212 47
1920.....	303,843,929 90	69,301,877 83	334,845 55	346,612,954 56	19,995,313 04	740,088,920 88
1921.....	361,118,145 21	40,012,807 22	.....	16,997,543 99	492,048 06	418,620,544 48
1922.....	347,560,690 63	16,295,332 55	.....	1,544,249 66	301,518 01	365,701,790 85
1923.....	332,293,732 09	9,807,124 34	.....	4,464,759 76	4,042,930 53	350,608,546 72
1924.....	324,813,189 75	10,861,277 09	*−1,521 82*	446,082 79	7,902,758 94	344,021,786 75
1925.....	318,891,901 25	16,550,510 77	.....	506,931 27	3,953,432 65	339,902,775 94
1926.....	320,660,479 14	16,798,548 92	.....	191,392 79	6,330,092 09	343,980,512 94
1927.....	319,548,172 59	19,558,702 63	.....	64,485 08	7,814,976 87	346,986,337 17
	5,485,247,283 21	896,063,250 21	76,115,221 09	1,694,621,687 47	149,270,741 34	8,301,318,183 32

Year	Consolidated Fund Receipts	Other Receipts	Total Receipts	Difference between Receipts and Expenditure	Consolidated Fund	
					Surplus	Deficit
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868.....	13,687,928 49	.....	13,687,928 49	383,760 03	201,835 53	.....
1869.....	14,379,174 52	.....	14,379,174 52	528,991 12	341,090 52	.....
1870.....	15,512,225 65	27,431 71	15,539,657 36	2,476,956 58	1,166,716 07	.....
1871.....	19,335,560 81	39,475 98	19,375,036 79	+ 81,558 56	3,712,479 09	.....
1872.....	20,714,813 68	.....	20,714,813 68	4,951,161 06	3,125,344 86	.....
1873.....	20,813,469 45	157,121 90	20,970,591 35	18,069,216 22	1,638,821 53	.....
1874.....	24,205,092 54	302,560 39	24,507,652 93	8,990,422 78	888,775 79	.....
1875.....	24,648,715 04	1,008 58	24,649,723 62	8,239,186 92	935,644 00	.....
1876.....	22,587,587 05	4,468 22	22,592,055 27	9,366,089 18	.....	1,900,785 06
1877.....	22,059,274 11	868,486 44	22,927,760 55	9,580,235 15	.....	1,460,027 66
1878.....	22,375,011 88	31,245 49	22,406,257 37	8,139,514 23	.....	1,128,146 37
1879.....	22,517,382 14	4,503,142 76	27,020,524 90	3,759,413 62	.....	1,937,999 42
1880.....	23,307,406 69	57,140 21	23,364,546 90	10,677,209 21	.....	1,543,227 76
1881.....	29,635,297 54	.....	29,635,297 54	4,161,345 12	4,132,743 12	.....
1882.....	33,383,455 52	1,799,093 69	35,182,549 21	+ 507,923 82	6,316,351 94	.....
1883.....	35,794,649 80	1,009,019 15	36,803,668 95	6,095,217 01	7,064,492 35	.....
1884.....	31,861,961 73	953,264 00	32,815,225 73	25,045,635 80	754,255 48	.....
1885.....	32,797,001 22	557,039 59	33,354,040 81	15,809,036 72	.....	2,240,058 90
1886.....	33,177,040 39	302,842 41	33,479,882 80	28,357,685 72	.....	5,834,571 87
1887.....	35,754,993 25	537 66	35,755,530 91	5,748,620 97	97,313 09	.....
1888.....	35,908,463 53	.....	35,908,463 53	9,155,660 51	.....	810,031 26
1889.....	38,782,870 23	.....	38,782,870 23	4,735,327 83	1,865,035 47	.....
1890.....	39,879,925 41	.....	39,879,925 41	1,890,407 32	3,885,893 94	.....
1891.....	38,579,310 88	.....	38,579,310 88	2,213,897 31	2,235,742 92	.....
1892.....	36,921,871 60	.....	36,921,871 60	5,350,264 72	155,977 42	.....
1893.....	38,168,608 85	40,000 00	38,208,608 85	2,645,119 06	1,354,555 95	.....
1894.....	36,374,693 07	190 14	36,374,883 21	6,633,350 68	.....	1,210,332 45
1895.....	33,978,129 47	.....	33,978,129 47	8,894,208 97	.....	4,153,875 58
1896.....	36,618,590 72	.....	36,618,590 72	7,477,793 20	.....	330,551 31
1897.....	37,829,778 40	.....	37,829,778 40	5,142,977 49	.....	519,981 44
1898.....	40,555,238 03	1,272 03	40,556,510 06	4,777,771 00	1,722,712 33	.....
1899.....	46,741,249 54	1,853 41	46,743,102 95	4,799,532 34	4,837,749 00	.....
1900.....	51,029,994 02	1,472 69	51,031,466 71	1,686,000 13	8,054,714 51	.....
1901.....	52,514,701 13	1,631 63	52,516,332 76	5,466,533 70	5,648,333 29	.....
1902.....	58,050,790 03	1,543 31	58,052,333 34	5,918,466 52	7,291,398 06	.....
1903.....	66,037,068 93	3,311,015 17	69,348,084 10	+ 7,601,512 29	14,345,166 17	.....
1904.....	70,669,816 82	9,434 67	70,679,251 49	1,575,796 14	15,056,984 12	.....
1905.....	71,182,772 67	3,299 83	71,186,072 50	7,618,066 27	7,863,089 81	.....
1906.....	80,139,360 07	2,033 76	80,141,393 83	3,136,247 89	12,898,719 12	.....
1907 9 mo	67,969,328 29	2,781 36	67,972,109 65	+ 2,193,971 08	16,427,167 20	.....
1908.....	96,054,505 81	910 91	96,055,416 72	16,523,263 15	19,413,054 22	.....
1909.....	85,093,404 35	456,175 41	85,549,579 76	47,891,944 53	1,029,171 97	.....
1910.....	101,503,710 93	112,764 65	101,616,475 58	13,779,298 12	22,091,963 81	.....
1911.....	117,780,409 78	103,918 58	117,884,328 36	4,976,922 10	30,006,211 46	.....
1912.....	136,108,217 36	.....	136,108,217 36	1,033,864 84	37,946,776 59	.....
1913.....	168,689,903 45	524 04	168,690,427 49	+ 24,233,549 67	56,630,366 04	.....
1914.....	163,174,394 56	.....	163,174,394 56	23,066,653 07	35,789,921 57	.....
1915.....	133,073,481 73	.....	133,073,481 73	115,025,044 60	.....	2,449,724 81
1916.....	172,147,838 27	1,555 30	172,149,393 57	167,553,108 92	41,797,111 37	.....
1917.....	232,701,294 00	.....	232,701,294 00	265,501,824 28	84,101,950 77	.....
1918.....	260,778,952 55	.....	260,778,952 55	315,881,257 36	82,494,639 72	.....
1919.....	312,946,747 18	.....	312,946,747 18	384,095,465 29	80,215,464 20	.....
1920.....	349,746,334 70	.....	349,746,334 70	390,342,586 18	45,902,404 80	.....
1921.....	434,386,536 60	1,905,647 81	436,292,184 41	+ 17,671,639 93	73,268,391 39	.....
1922.....	381,952,386 99	319,184 45	382,271,571 44	+ 16,569,780 59	34,391,696 36	.....
1923.....	394,614,900 00	8,479,310 30	403,094,210 30	+ 52,485,663 58	62,321,167 91	.....
1924.....	396,837,682 22	9,743,635 74	406,581,317 96	+ 62,559,531 21	72,024,492 47	.....
1925.....	346,834,479 25	4,680,913 18	351,515,392 43	+ 11,612,616 49	27,942,578 00	.....
1926.....	380,745,505 58	2,147,503 48	382,893,009 06	+ 38,912,496 12	60,085,026 44	.....
1927.....	398,695,776 38	1,756,704 02	400,452,480 40	+ 53,466,143 23	79,147,603 79	.....
	6,540,347,064 88	43,699,154 05	6,584,046,218 93	1,717,271,964 39	1,080,619,095 56	25,519,313 89

Year	Total Debt	Total Assets	Net Debt	Increase of Debt	Decrease of Debt
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1867.....	93,046,051 73	17,317,410 36	75,728,641 37	.....	.....
1868.....	96,896,666 20	21,139,531 46	75,757,134 74	28,493 37	.....
1869.....	112,361,998 39	36,502,679 19	75,859,319 20	102,184 46	.....
1870.....	115,993,706 76	37,783,964 31	78,209,742 45	2,350,423 25	.....
1871.....	115,492,682 76	37,786,165 11	77,706,517 65	.....	503,224 80
1872.....	122,400,179 36	40,213,107 32	82,187,072 04	4,480,554 39	.....
1873.....	129,743,432 19	29,894,970 55	99,848,461 64	17,661,389 60	.....
1874.....	141,163,551 33	32,838,586 91	108,324,964 42	8,476,502 78	.....
1875.....	151,663,401 62	35,655,023 60	116,008,378 02	7,683,413 60	.....
1876.....	161,204,687 86	36,653,173 78	124,551,514 08	8,543,136 06	.....
1877.....	174,675,834 97	41,440,525 94	133,235,309 03	8,683,794 95	.....
1878.....	174,957,268 96	34,595,199 05	140,362,069 91	7,126,760 88	.....
1879.....	179,483,871 21	36,493,683 85	142,990,187 36	2,628,117 45	.....
1880.....	194,634,440 68	42,182,852 07	152,451,588 61	9,461,401 25	.....
1881.....	199,861,537 51	44,465,757 11	155,395,780 40	2,944,191 79	.....
1882.....	205,365,251 97	51,703,601 19	153,661,650 78	.....	1,734,129 62
1883.....	202,159,104 30	43,692,389 84	158,466,714 46	4,805,063 68	.....
1884.....	242,482,416 21	60,320,565 95	182,161,850 26	23,695,135 80	.....
1885.....	264,703,607 43	68,295,915 29	196,407,692 14	14,245,841 88	.....
1886.....	273,164,341 11	50,005,234 02	223,159,107 09	26,751,414 95	.....
1887.....	273,187,626 43	45,872,850 99	227,314,775 44	4,155,668 35	.....
1888.....	284,513,841 89	49,982,483 73	234,531,358 16	7,216,582 72	.....
1889.....	287,722,062 76	50,192,021 11	237,530,041 65	2,998,683 49	.....
1890.....	286,112,295 10	48,579,083 33	237,533,211 77	3,170 12	.....
1891.....	289,899,229 62	52,090,199 11	237,809,030 51	275,818 74	.....
1892.....	295,333,274 10	54,201,839 66	241,131,434 44	3,322,403 93	.....
1893.....	300,054,524 74	58,373,485 13	241,681,039 61	549,605 17	.....
1894.....	308,348,023 96	62,164,994 48	246,183,029 48	4,501,989 87	.....
1895.....	318,048,754 87	64,973,827 78	253,074,927 09	6,891,897 61	.....
1896.....	325,717,536 73	67,220,103 96	258,497,432 77	5,422,505 68	.....
1897.....	332,530,131 33	70,991,534 87	261,538,596 46	3,041,163 69	.....
1898.....	338,375,984 23	74,419,585 32	263,956,398 91	2,417,802 45	.....
1899.....	345,160,902 54	78,887,455 94	266,273,446 60	2,317,047 69	.....
1900.....	346,206,979,92	80,713,173 03	265,493,806 89	.....	779,639 71
1901.....	354,732,432 52	86,252,428 83	268,480,003 69	2,986,196 80	.....
1902.....	366,358,476 59	94,529,386 97	271,829,089 62	3,349,085 93	.....
1903.....	361,344,098 37	99,737,109 50	261,606,988 87	.....	10,222,100 75
1904.....	364,962,512 17	104,094,793 57	260,867,718 60	.....	739,270 27
1905.....	377,678,579,80	111,454,413 20	266,224,166 60	5,356,448 00	.....
1906.....	392,269,680 39	125,226,702 64	267,042,977 75	818,811 15	.....
1907 (9 mos.)	379,966,826 09	116,294,966 13	263,671,859 96	.....	3,371,117 79
1908.....	408,207,158 25	130,246,298 41	277,960,859 84	14,288,999 88	.....
1909.....	478,535,427 02	154,605,147 85	323,930,279 17	45,969,419 33	.....
1910.....	470,663,045 99	134,394,499 66	336,268,546 33	12,338,267 16	.....
1911.....	474,941,487 42	134,899,435 39	340,042,052 03	3,773,505 70	.....
1912.....	508,338,591 77	168,419,131 06	339,919,460 71	.....	122,591 32
1913.....	483,232,555 24	168,930,929 56	314,301,625 68	.....	25,617,835 03
1914.....	544,391,368 86	208,394,518 72	335,996,850 14	21,695,224 46	.....
1915.....	700,473,814 37	251,097,731 16	449,376,083 21	113,379,233 07	.....
1916.....	936,987,802 42	321,831,631 40	615,156,171 02	165,780,087 81	.....
1917.....	1,382,003,267 69	502,816,969 89	879,186,297 80	264,030,126 78	.....
1918.....	1,863,335,898 89	671,451,836 39	1,191,884,062 50	312,697,764 70	.....
1919.....	2,676,635,724 77	1,102,104,692 33	1,574,531,032 44	382,646,969 94	.....
1920.....	3,041,529,586 91	792,660,963 12	2,248,868,623 79	674,337,591 35	.....
1921.....	2,902,482,117 04	561,603,133 35	2,340,878,983 69	92,010,359 90	.....
1922.....	2,902,347,136 96	480,211,335 23	2,422,135,801 73	81,256,818 04	.....
1923.....	2,888,827,236 65	435,050,367 91	2,453,776,868 74	31,641,067 01	.....
1924.....	2,819,610,470 28	401,827,195 40	2,417,783,274 88	.....	35,993,593 86
1925.....	2,818,066,522 94	400,628,837 35	2,417,437,685 59	.....	345,589 29
1926.....	2,768,779,184 55	379,048,085 13	2,389,731,099 42	.....	27,706,586 17
1927.....	2,726,298,717 38	378,464,347 29	2,347,834,370 09	.....	41,896,729 33
				2,421,138,136 66	149,032,407 94

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM WAR TAX REVENUES

Year	Banks	Trust and Loan Companies	Insurance Companies	Business Profits	Income Tax	Sales Tax, Tax on Cheques, Transportation Tax, etc.	Total War Tax Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1914–15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,056 95	98,056 95
1915–16	1,300,446 80	324,249 91	459,247 07	.....	.....	1,536,837 94	3,620,781 72
1916–17	1,114,023 30	202,415 48	419,698 83	12,506,516 72	.....	2,059,585 81	16,302,238 14
1917–18	1,115,757 65	269,129 08	496,540 55	21,271,083 57	.....	2,227,389 93	25,379,900 78
1918–19	1,099,764 44	323,340 02	546,113 86	32,970,061 81	9,349,719 80	11,888,508 40	56,177,508 33
1919–20	1,170,223 45	274,216 28	638,730 76	44,145,184 48	20,263,739 91	15,587,706 70	82,079,801 58
1920–21	1,257,533 70	293,801 94	807,667 12	40,841,401 25	46,381,824 31	78,803,099 18	168,385,327 50
1921–22	1,293,697 43	283,994 35	749,958 75	22,815,666 58	78,684,354 80	73,656,488 83	177,484,160 74
1922–23	1,244,437 14	312,391 39	852,328 12	13,031,461 80	59,711,538 37	106,482,718 08	181,634,874 90
1923–24	1,236,957 57	308,632 10	857,586 98	4,752,680 89	54,204,027 99	120,676,375 89	182,036,261 42
1924–25	1,217,753 85	315,314 88	867,901 96	2,704,427 37	56,248,042 82	85,810,717 42	147,164,158 30
1925–26	1,176,868 95	326,713 80	950,220 85	1,173,448 55	55,571,961 57	98,097,105 81	157,296,319 53
1926–27	1,174,664 95	335,367 65	947,829 95	710,102 19	47,386,309 22	105,613,160 00	156,167,433 96

APPENDICES.

Appendix No. 1

STATEMENT showing the portion of the Funded Debt of Canada payable therein, March 31, 1927, and Annual Interest payable thereon

—	Bearing 3½ per cent interest	Bearing 4 per cent interest	Bearing 4½ per cent interest	Bearing 5 per cent interest	Bearing 5½ per cent interest	Bearing 6 per cent interest	Total	Maturing
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Loan Funds, L.C.							400 00	Overdue.
Act 28, Vic. Cap. 11, New Brunswick							600 00	Overdue.
Act 31, Vic. Cap. 4						4,000 00	4,000 00	
Act 53, Vic. Cap. 1	74,766 67						74,766 67	Various dates.
War Savings Certificates							18,252 15	Overdue.
War Savings Stamps							109,681 50	Overdue.
Dominion of Canada Savings Certificates							30,315 25	Overdue.
Debenture Stock							1,000 00	Oct. 1, 1919, overdue.
Debenture Stock							200 00	June 1, 1921, overdue.
Debenture Stock (School Lands)				28,443,000 00			28,443,000 00	
War Loan, 1915-25							166,300 00	Dec. 1, 1925, overdue.
War Loan, 1916-31				52,931,600 00			52,931,600 00	Oct. 1, 1931.
War Loan, 1917-37				90,166,900 00			90,166,900 00	Mar. 1, 1937.
Victory Loan, 1917—								
Due 1922							139,100 00	Dec. 1, 1922, overdue.
Due 1927					63,437,250 00		63,437,250 00	Dec. 1, 1927.
Due 1937					236,299,850 00		236,299,850 00	Dec. 1, 1937.
Victory Loan, 1918—								
Due 1923							202,800 00	Nov. 1, 1923, overdue.
Due 1933					446,658,800 00		446,658,800 00	Nov. 1, 1933.
Victory Loan, 1919..								
Due 1924							172,850 00	Nov. 1, 1924, overdue.
Due 1934					511,910,650 00		511,910,650 00	Nov. 1, 1934.
Renewal Loan, 1922—								
Due 1927					29,068,400 00		29,068,400 00	Nov. 1, 1927.
Due 1932					85,395,750 00		85,395,750 00	Nov. 1, 1932.

Refunding Loan, 1923—								
Due 1928				53,000,000 00			53,000,000 00	Oct. 15, 1928.
Due 1943				147,000,000 00			147,000,000 00	Oct. 15, 1943.
Refunding Loan, 1924—								
Due 1944			50,000,000 00				50,000,000 00	Oct. 15, 1944.
Treasury Notes, 1924—								
Due 1927		8,000,000 00					8,000,000 00	Nov. 15, 1927.
Refunding Loan, 1925-40			75,000,000 00				75,000,000 00	Sept. 1, 1940.
Refunding Loan, 1926—								
Due 1930			20,000,000 00				20,000,000 00	Feb. 1, 1930.
Due 1946			45,000,000 00				45,000,000 00	Feb. 1, 1946.
	74,766 67	8,000,000 00	190,000,000 00	371,541,500 00	1,372,770,700 00	4,000 00	1,943,232,465 57	
Less overdue Bonds and Stock							841,498 90	
	74,766 67	8,000,000 00	190,000,000 00	371,541,500 00	1,372,770,700 00	4,000 00	1,942,390,966 67	
Total Interest	2,566 84	320,000 00	8,550,000 00	18,577,075 00	75,502,388 50	240 00	102,952,270 34	

Appendix No. 2

STATEMENT showing the portion of the Funded Debt payable in London, March 31, 1927, and the Annual Interest payable thereon

—	At 2½ per cent interest	At 3 per cent interest	At 3½ per cent interest	At 4 per cent interest	Total Sterling	Total Currency	Maturing
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	$ cts.	
Act 47 Vic., Cap. 3	.....	.....	4,822,028 13 3	.....	4,822,028 13 3	23,467,206 27	On giving 6 months' notice or June 1, 1934.
Act 51 Vic., Cap. 2	.....	1,658,471 18 11	.....	.....	1,658,471 18 11	8,071,230 16	July 1, 1938.
Acts-54-56 Vic., Cap. 3 and 57–58 Vic., Cap. 1	.....	6,000,000 0 0	.....	.....	6,000,000 0 0	29,200,000 00	July 1, 1938.
Act 60–61 Vic., Cap. 3	1,004,421 14 2	.....	.....	.....	1,004,421 14 2	4,888,185 64	October 1, 1947.
Act 51 Vic., Cap. 32	.....	.....	3,093,700 0 0	.....	3,093,700 0 0	15,056,006 66	July 1, 1938.
Act 3 Ed. VII, Cap. 71 and 6–7 Ed. VII, Cap. 7 and 7–8 Ed. VII, Cap. 4, 8–9, Ed. VII, Caps. 35 and 19, 2 Geo. V, Cap. 1	.....	.....	28,162,775 11 0	.....	28,162,775 11 0	137,058,841 00	July 1, 1950 (on or after July 1, 1930, on giving 6 months' notice).
3–4 Geo. V, Cap. 3	.....	.....	.....	19,300,000 0 0	19,300,000 0 0	93,926,666 66	October 1, 1960 (on or after October 1, 1940, on giving 3 months' notice).
Totals bearing interest	1,004,421 14 2	7,658,471 18 11	36,078,504 4 3	19,300,000 0 0	64,041,397 17 4	311,668,136 39	
Total interest	25,110 10 10	229,754 3 2	1,262,747 12 11	772,000 0 0	2,289,612 6 11	11,142,780 12	

Appendix No. 3

STATEMENT showing the portion of the Funded Debt of Canada payable in New York, March 31, 1927, and the annual interest payable thereon.

—	Bearing 4½ per cent interest	Bearing 5 per cent interest	Bearing 5½ per cent interest	Total	Maturing
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Loan of 1915–35	.....	874,000 00	.....	874,000 00	Aug. 1, 1935.
Public Service Loan of 1916—Due 1931	.....	25,000,000 00	.....	25,000,000 00	April 1, 1931.
Loan of 1919–29	.....	.....	60,000,000 00	60,000,000 00	Aug. 1, 1929.
Loan of 1922-52	.....	100,000,000 00	.....	100,000,000 00	May 1, 1952.
Ten year Bonds due Feb. 1, 1936	40,000,000 00	.....	.....	40,000,000 00	Feb. 1, 1936.
	40,000,000 00	125,874,000 00	60,000,000 00	225,874,000 00	
Total interest	1,800,000 00	6,293,700 00	3,300,000 00	11,393,700 00	

Appendix No. 4

STATEMENT of the Consolidated Fund of Canada on March 31, 1927.

—	—	Dr.	Cr.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance as per Public Accounts, 1925–26	.....	863,051,235 62	
To amount of expenditures for 1926–27—			
Ordinary expenditures.....(details on page 4)	.....	319,548,172 59	
Special Expenditures—			
Adjustment of War Claims...(details on page 31)	.....	241,793 84	
Cost of Loan Flotations.....(details on page 32)	.....	3,278,032 13	
Miscellaneous Charges—			
Home Bank Depositors Relief Act, 15–16 Geo. V, chap. 45	256,775 87		
Canadian Military Canteen Funds—Interest allowed at 3% from Jan. 1, 1921, to Dec. 31, 1925	258,885 21		
Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, 14–15 Geo. V, chap. 69. (Government contribution to the fund	1,099,673 23		
Contribution of Leon Gerin to Superannuation Fund from Dec. 14, 1892 to April 22, 1903, with interest thereon at 4% transferred to Civil Service Superannuation Act 1924, O.C. 2/494 of March 31, 1926	547 52		
Soldier Settlement Board—Amount written off loans to Soldier Settlers on account of revaluation of live stock, chapter 53 of the Statutes of 1925	2,921,062 91		
		4,536,944 74	
By amount of revenues for 1926-27—			
Ordinary Revenues—.....(details on page 5)	.....	.....	398,695,776 38
Special Receipts—			
Adjustment of War Claims, refunds of previous years' expenditure	.....	.....	177,308 76
German Reparation payments	.....	.....	1,756,704 02
By Balance, Consolidated Fund, March 31, 1927	.....	.....	790,026,389 76
		1,190,656,178 92	1,190,656 178 92

Appendix No. 5

Sinking Funds.

To whom paid	Loans	Nature of Investment	Rate of Interest	Amount Purchased	Total
		Canadian Securities	%	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sundry persons..	Loan of 1909–34	Loan of 1897	2½	3,886 28	
		Loan of 1888	3	24,333 33	
		Loan of 1909–34	3½	190,118 30	
		Loan of 1930–50	3½	409,603 70	
		Loan of 1940–60	4	40,831 15	
					668,772 76
Sundry persons.	Loan of 1930–50	Loan of 1897	2½	93,440 00	
		Loan of 1888	3	130,548 34	
		Loan of 1909–34	3½	68,043 22	
		Loan of 1930–50	3½	1,316,636 88	
		Loan of 1940–60	4	74,215 14	
					1,682,883 58
Sundry persons.	Loan of 1940–60	Loan of 1888	3	128,397 26	
		Loan of 1909–34	3½	24,476 41	
		Loan of 1930–50	3½	429,991 18	
		Loan of 1940–60	4	378,619 58	
					961,484 43
					3,313,140 77

Appendix No. 6

STATEMENT showing expenditure on account of Civil Government and Miscellaneous Services, for 1926-27 by Departments

—		Civil Government		Miscellaneous			
		Salaries	Contingencies	Gratuities to Families of Deceased Employees (Statutory)	Unforeseen Expenses	Salary Revisions, etc.	General
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
The Governor General		48,666 66					
The Lieutenant Governor of—							
Alberta	$ 9,000 00						
British Columbia	9,000 00						
Manitoba	9,000 00						
New Brunswick	9,000 00						
Nova Scotia	9,000 00						
Ontario	8,333 30						
Prince Edward Island	7,000 00						
Quebec	10,000 00						
Saskatchewan	9,000 00						
		79,333 30					
Departments—							
Agriculture		715,371 02	115,058 99	1,970 00			
Archives		60,326 66	24,610 44				92,222 89
Auditor General's Office		306,873 73	45,075 59				0 94
Civil Service Commission		210,527 82	44,313 10				
Customs and Excise		555,975 65	31,892 36	16,713 73			1,836,978 55
External Affairs		95,700 00	27,461 68		1,842 98		330,985 02
Finance		362,655 13	32,254 69	316 66	1,214 39		184,614 63
" Inspector General of Banks		15,000 00	3,861 15				
Governor General's Secretary's Office		36,190 30	69,933 22				
Government Contracts Supervision Committee							18,456 06
Health		157,346 06	49,303 16	170 00			25,000 00
High Commissioner's Office		33,680 00	74,927 85				
Immigration and Colonization		253,569 43	31,529 04	1,363 32			
Indian Affairs		152,092 90	15,364 86	680 00			
Insurance		79,446 45	39,868 91				16,202 99
Interior		1,387,509 24	93,543 43	3,280 00		24,864 71	80,000 00
Justice		244,996 79	32,242 89	6,686 66	504 29		114,349 48
Labour		171,838 67	26,874 65	2,010 00	2,000 00		
Legislation				505 50			24,374 71

Appendix No. 6—Concluded

STATEMENT showing expenditure on account of Civil Government and Miscellaneous Services, for 1926-27 by Departments—Concluded

—	Civil Government		Miscellaneous			
	Salaries	Contingencies	Gratuities to Families of Deceased Employees (Statutory)	Unforeseen Expenses	Salary Revisions, etc.	General
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Marine and Fisheries	489,272 84	63,427 93	6,377 60	.....	.....	14,078 51
Mines	509,366 28	3,956 16	830 00			
National Defence	687,707 93	45,437 64	2,060 00	.....	47 45	950,416 94
Patents and Copyrights	152,631 46	27,766 02	.....	.....	.....	34,613 06
Post Office	1,189,872 93	182,415 57	12,672 50			
Printing and Stationery	76,751 31	10,491 17	1,976 68			
Privy Council	43,362 01	5,386 03	.....	15,606 87		
Public Works	619,846 47	51,134 52	6,353 47	.....	.....	33,493 79
Railways and Canals	226,278 97	34,710 88	3,106 52	.....	1,708 87	112,316 77
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	42,160 00	3,625 73	.....	.....	.....	715 67
Secretary of State	135,581 53	30,292 11	150 00	3,436 78	.....	11,436 79
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	27,234 15	.....	1,842 26			
Trade and Commerce	466,728 64	15,103 11	1,850 00	.....	.....	1,873 19
Miscellaneous, per schedule No. 22, page 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	712,135 98
	9,633,894 33	1,231,862 88	70,914 90	24,605 31	26,621 03	4,594,265 97
		9,633,894 33				
Total expenditure chargeable to Civil Government	.....	10,865,757 21				
						26,621 03
						24,605 31
						70,914 90
Total expenditure chargeable to Miscellaneous Services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,716,407 21

Appendix No. 7

Interest on Public Debt

To Whom Paid	Description	Time for which Interest was paid	Date to which Interest was paid	Rate of Interest	Amount of Principal	—	Interest Paid	Total
				p.c.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Funded Debentures and Inscribed Stock							
	Payable in London							
Bank of Montreal	Loan of 1884 Unguaranteed	1 year	Dec. 1, 1926	3½	23,467,206 27		821,352 20	
"	" 1888 "	1 "	Jan. 1, 1927	3	8,071,230 16		242,136 90	
"	" 1892 "	1 "	Jan. 1, 1927	3	18,250,000 00		547,500 00	
"	" 1894 "	1 "	Jan. 1, 1927	3	10,950,000 00		328,500 00	
"	" 1897 "	1 "	April 1, 1927	2½	4,888,185 64		122,204 63	
"	" 1930–50 "	1 "	Jan. 1, 1927	3½	137,058,841 00		4,797,059 42	
"	" 1940–60 "	1 "	April 1, 1927	4	93,926,666 66		3,757,066 66	
"	Canadian Pacific Ry. Land Grant Loan Unguaranteed	1 "	Jan. 1, 1927	3½	15,056,006 66		526,960 22	
								11,142,780 03
	Payable in Canada							
Sundry Persons	Stock A	1 year	April 1, 1927	6	4,000 00		240 00	
"	" A	1 "	Nov. 1, 1926	3½	1,000 00		35 00	
"	" B	½ year	May 1, 1926	3½	30,100 00	526 75		
"	" B	½ "	Nov. 1, 1926	3½	28,000 00	490 00		
"	" B	Various		3½		18 32		
							1,035 07	
"	" C	1 year	Nov. 1, 1926	3½	48,666 67		1,703 34	
Hon. Provincial Treasurers								
Alberta	Debenture Stock (School Lands)	1 year	April 1, 1927	5	* 7,766,000 00	376,450 00		
Manitoba	" "	1 "	April 1, 1927	5	* 5,844,000 00	291,150 00		
Saskatchewan	" "	1 "	April 1, 1927	5	* 14,833,000 00	717,875 00		
							1,385,475 00	
Sundry Persons	War Savings Certificates	Various	April 1, 1927		* 18,252 15		444 50	
"	War Savings Stamps	"	April 1, 1927		* 109,681 50		3,422 00	
"	Dominion of Canada Savings Certificates	Various	April 1, 1927		* 30,315 25		2,131 62	
"	Compensation to Seigneurs	1 year	Jan. 1, 1927	6	* 12,140 15		604 64	
"	Compensation to Townships	1 "	Jan. 1, 1927	5	153 00		7 64	
"	War Loan 1916–31	1 "	April 1, 1927	5	52,931,600 00		2,646,580 00	
	Carried forward						4,041,678 81	11,142,780 03

Appendix No. 7—Concluded

Interest on Public Debt—Concluded

To Whom Paid	Description	Time for which Interest was paid	Date to which Interest was paid	Rate of Interest	Amount of Principal	—	Interest Paid	Total
				p.c.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought Forward						4,041,678 81	11,142,780 03
	Funded—*Payable in Canada*—Concluded—							
Sundry Persons	War Loan 1917–37	1 year	Mar. 1, 1927	5	90,166,900 00		4,508,345 00	
"	Victory Loan 1917	1 "	Dec. 1, 1926	5½	299,736,100 00		16,485,493 48	
"	" 1918	1 "	Nov. 1, 1926	5½	446,658,800 00		24,566,242 37	
"	" 1919	1 "	Nov. 1, 1926	5½	511,910,650 00		28,155,097 57	
"	Renewal Loan of 1922	1 "	Nov. 1, 1926	5½	102,393,550 00		5,631,650 66	
"	Refunding Loan of 1923	1 "	Oct. 15, 1926	5	200,000,000 00		10,000,000 00	
"	" 1924	1 "	Oct. 15, 1926	4½	50,000,000 00		2,250,000 00	
"	" 1925–40	1 "	Mar. 1, 1927	4½	75,000,000 00		3,375,000 00	
"	Treasury Notes 1924	1 "	Nov. 15, 1926	4	16,000,000 00		640,000 00	
"	Two Year Loan 1924–26	½ "	Oct. 1, 1926	4	35,000,000 00		700,000 00	
"	Refunding Loan, 1926	1 "	Feb. 1, 1927	4½	65,000,000 00		2,925,000 00	
								103,278,507 89
	Payable in New York							
Sundry Persons	Bond Loan 1915–35	1 year	Feb. 1, 1927	5	874,000 00		43,700 00	
"	Public Service Loan 1916	1 "	April 1, 1927	5	25,000,000 00		1,250,000 00	
"	Bond Loan 1919–29	1 "	Feb. 1, 1927	5½	60,000,000 00		3,300,000 00	
"	Loan of 1922–52	1 "	Nov. 1, 1926	5	100,000,000 00		5,000,000 00	
"	One year Notes, 1925	1 month	April 1, 1926	4	70,000,000 00		231,876 14	
"	Ten Year Notes 1926–36	1 year	Feb. 1, 1927	4½	40,000,000 00		1,800,000 00	
								11,625,576 14
	Unfunded							
	Temporary Loans							
Custodian of Enemy Property	Debenture Stock Payable on Demand	1 year	April 1, 1927	5	200,000 00			10,000 00
	Savings Banks							
Sundry Persons	Post Office Savings Banks	1 year	April 1, 1927	3	* 23,402,336 95		681,976 25	
"	Dominion Government Savings Banks	1 "	April 1, 1927	3	* 8,519,705 84		251,124 23	
								933,100 48
	Trust Funds							
Ontario Trustees	Canadian Military Canteen Funds	1 year	Dec. 31, 1926	3	843,505 81	25,305 17		
"	" "	327 days	Dec. 31, 1926	3	106,011 61	2,849 24		
							28,154 41	
Indian Funds	Trust Funds	1 year	April 1, 1927	6	* 1,089,844 37	65,390 65		
"	"	1 "	April 1, 1927	5	* 11,328,616 40	566,430 83		
							631,821 48	

Hon. Prov. Treas., Ontario	Trust Fund, proportion of Common School Fund	1 year	Jan. 1, 1927	5		73,643 96		
Hon. Prov. Treas., Quebec	Trust Fund, proportion of Common School Fund	1 year	Jan. 1, 1927	5		59,273 38		
							132,917 34	
Hon. Prov. Treas., Alberta	Alberta School Lands	1 "	April 1, 1927	5	* 838 15	8,460 51		
Hon. Prov. Treas., Manitoba	Manitoba School Lands	1 "	April 1, 1927	5	* 370 89	510 62		
Hon. Prov. Treas., Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan School Lands	1 "	April 1, 1927	5	* 449 54	12,936 68		
							21,907 81	
Land Assurance Fund	Trust Funds	1 "	April 1, 1927	3	* 10,999 43		319 53	
Sundry Persons	Contractors Securities	1 "	April 1, 1927	3	* 916,852 80		22,597 78	
"	Decayed Pilots Fund	1 "	April 1, 1927	3	* 11,087 60		164 04	
"	Halifax Pilots Pension Fund	1 "	April 1, 1927	3	* 6,740 32		261 98	
"	St. John Pilots Pension Fund	1 "	April 1, 1927	3	* 5,663 28		167 03	
"	Sydney Pilots Pension Fund	1 "	April 1, 1927	3	* 10,188 24		178 47	
"	Burrard Dry Dock Pontoons	1 "	April 1, 1927	3	* 3,681 05		90 40	
Militia Council	Strathcona Trust Fund	1 "	Nov. 12, 1926	4	300,000 00	12,000 00		
"	" "	1 "	Nov. 14, 1926	4	200,000 00	8,000 00		
							20,000 00	
Regimental Funds	Trust Fund	1 "	April 1, 1927	3	* 118,186 85		3,438 87	
								862,019 14
	Bank Circulation Redemption Fund							
Sundry Banks	Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1 year	July 1, 1926	3	* 5,849,030 10			179,203 35
	Insurance and Superannuation Funds							
Sundry Persons	Civil Service Insurance Fund	1 year	April 1, 1927	6	* 3,840,027 51		206,478 86	
"	Government Annuities	1 "	April 1, 1927	4	* 11,446,119 48		414,680 54	
"	Retirement Fund	1 "	Jan. 1, 1927	5	* 4,644,244 34		256,348 96	
"	Returned Soldiers Insurance Fund	1 "	April 1, 1927	4	* 5,090,041 62		176,260 51	
"	Superannuation Fund No. 2	1 "	April 1, 1927	6	* 1,829,443 32		104,829 63	
"	Superannuation Fund No. 5	1 "	April 1, 1927	4	* 15,854,854 64		479,443 08	
								1,638,041 58
	Miscellaneous							
Chase National Bank	Interest on overdraft, April 1926							6,138 89
								129,675,367 50

*Balance March 31, 1927.

Appendix No. 8

Charges of Management

To Whom Paid	Service	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Savings Banks and Offices of the Assistant Receivers General		
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Calgary, Alta.		
G. S. Nicol	Salary April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	3,060 00	
James Parry	" " 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,920 00	
R. T. Waymark	" " 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,440 00	
R. N. Genge	" " 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,185 00	
E. J. Wilson	" " 1, 1926 to June 16, 1926	152 00	
E. Sharp	" June 16, 1926 to Aug. 4, 1926	97 74	
A. Sutherland	" Aug. 3, 1926 to March 31, 1927	476 13	
		8,330 87	
	Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery	434 77	
			8,765 64
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Charlottetown, P.E.I.		
P. Pope	Salary April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	2,900 00	
D. A. McKinnon	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,800 00	
H. S. Stewart	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,500 00	
H. T. Currie	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,260 00	
		7,460 00	
	Contingencies, including printing and stationery	270 95	
			7,730 95
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Halifax, N.S.		
A. C. Johnston	Salary April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	2,730 00	
R. W. Congdon	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,950 00	
F. J. Wilks	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,620 00	
G. D. Hamlin	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,395 00	
J. H. Webber	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,260 00	
A. M. Burgoyne	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,170 00	
B. Conrad	Salary July 5, 1926 to July 24, 1926	48 39	
		10,173 39	
	Contingencies, including printing and stationery	420 28	
			10,593 67
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Montreal, Que.		
Montreal City and District Savings Bank, Montreal, Que.	Amount paid to this institution for acting as Assistant Receiver General for year ended March, 31, 1927	16,000 00	
	Service for registration of Bonds	4,000 00	
		20,000 00	
	Contingencies, including printing and stationery	1,068 02	
			21,068 02
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Regina, Sask.		
Wm. Morton	Salary April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	2,730 00	
E. P. Blyth	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,950 00	
G. M. Bury	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,575 00	
M. E. Ficking	" 1, 1926 to Nov. 10, 1926	461 67	
N. J. Lobban	Salary Sept. 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	420 00	
		7,136 67	
	Contingencies, including printing and stationery	788 01	
			7,924 68
	Carried forward		56,082 96

Appendix No. 8—Continued

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT—*Continued*

To Whom Paid	Service	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	.....	56,082 96
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, St. John, N.B.		
J. E. Wilson	Salary April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	3,060 00	
E. H. Cameron	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	2,100 00	
H. C. Ellis	" 1, 1926 to Dec. 6, 1926	1,091 13	
G. T. Corbett	" 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	1,500 00	
E. L. Byron	" 1, 1926 to June 21, 1926	297 00	
F. J. Ord	" 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	900 00	
H. P. Humphrey	Salary June 10, 1926 to March 31, 1927	730 66	
H. W. Thompson	Salary Sept.13, 1926 to March 31, 1927	528 00	
		10,206 79	
	Contingencies, including printing and stationery	290 09	
			10,496 88
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Toronto, Ont.		
K. Frederickson	Salary April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	3,720 00	
S. A. Staden	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	2,820 00	
J. J. Hannon	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,665 00	
A. McDonald	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,410 00	
M. A. M. Livingstone	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,125 00	
J. E. Lawrence	" 1, 1926 to Feb. 25, 1927	1,202 14	
F. C. McMillan	" 1, 1926 to Oct. 27, 1926	584 03	
Alf. Maude	" 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	1,260 00	
J. H. O'Neil	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,260 00	
E. F. Grandy	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	830 00	
L. Reynolds	" 1, 1926 " 12, 1927	854 03	
J. J. McCheyne	" 1, 1926 to Oct. 11, 1926	476 61	
S. Brooks	" 1, 1926 to Sept. 7, 1926	314 00	
G. M. Dibble	" 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	900 00	
Jas. Marsh	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,260 00	
C. M. Leslie	Salary Dec. 9, 1926 to March 31, 1927	467 74	
G. W. McCavour	" 13, 1926 " 31, 1927	451 61	
G. A. Ivey	" 13, 1926 " 31, 1927	451 61	
C. T. Porter	Salary Jan. 10, 1927 " 31, 1927	338 71	
E. Henderson	Salary Feb. 1, 1927 " 31, 1927	200 00	
A. V. Spencer	Salary Oct. 4, 1926 " 31, 1927	354 19	
M. Cunningham	Salary Sept.23, 1926 to Oct. 2, 1926	19 87	
G. M. Parker	Salary Aug. 31, 1926 to Sept. 22, 1926	45 93	
E. E. Gibbons	" 16, 1926 to Mar. 31, 1927	450 97	
A. M. Barrie	" 9, 1926 to Aug. 31, 1926	47 50	
J. Tolton	" 9, 1926 " 16, 1926	17 50	
N. R. Vinton	Salary April 1, 1926 to April 14, 1926	58 50	
Wm. Whiteside	" 1, 1926 to May 31, 1926	160 00	
		22,744 94	
	Contingencies, including printing and stationery	1,896 69	
			24,641 63
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Victoria, B.C.		
D. B. McConnan	Salary April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	3,060 00	
G. Watts	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,665 00	
A. W. Webb	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,320 00	
G. H. Llewellyn	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,465 00	
W. J. Mullin	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	960 00	
N. D. Bates	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	735 00	
E. Dumbleton	Salary Oct. 25, 1926 to Nov. 14, 1926	54 43	
		9,259 43	
	Contingencies, including printing and stationery	512 61	
			9,772 04
	Carried forward	.....	100,993 51

Appendix No. 8—Continued

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT—*Continued*

To Whom Paid	Service	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	.....	100,993 51
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Winnipeg, Man.		
W. Winsby	Salary April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	3,495 00	
S. J. Perkins	Salary Mar. 1, 1927 " 31, 1927	160 00	
T. Knight	Salary April 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	2,130 00	
H. E. Copeland	" 1, 1926 to Jan. 31, 1927	1,500 00	
E. W. H. Armstrong	" 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	2,000 00	
F. D. Ross	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,275 00	
A. O. Anderson	" 1, 1926 to Feb. 1, 1927	1,053 75	
G. L. Bamford	" 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	1,046 61	
J. B. Quinn	" 1, 1926 " 31, 1927	1,202 42	
C. Feesey	Salary Feb. 2, 1927 to Feb. 16, 1927	36 16	
M. E. Bowyer	" 16, 1927 to March 31, 1927	117 14	
J. H. Fraser	Salary Mar. 21, 1927 " 31, 1927	28 39	
		14,044 47	
	Contingencies, including printing and stationery	675 83	
			14,720 30
	Savings Banks		
	Contingencies, including printing and stationery	.....	133 49
			115,847 30
	Recapitulation		
	Salaries, Offices of the Assistant Receivers General	89,356 56	
	Payments to the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, Montreal, Quebec, for acting as Assistant Receiver General at Montreal, and for bond transfer work	20,000 00	
	Contingencies, including printing and stationery	6,490 74	
			115,847 30
	English Bill Stamps, Postage, etc.		
Bank of Montreal, London, England	Bill Stamps	1,551 34	
" " "	Postage	963 57	
" " "	Composition of stamp duty	146 00	
		2,660 91	
" " "	Less—Sundry fees for issuing stock certificates to bearer	498 58	
			2,162 33
	Commission for Payment of Interest on Public Debt, etc.		
Bank of Montreal, London, England	Commission and brokerage on sinking funds	8,282 65	
" " "	For services as fiscal agents in London, England, for the year ended December 31, 1926, at rate of £150 per million of debt	46,750 22	
Sundry Banks, New York	Commission for cashing Dominion of Canada coupons	17,133 71	
Bank of Montreal, New York	Fees for registration of bonds domiciled in New York	5,750 00	
Sundry Banks	$\frac{3}{16}$ of one per cent commission for cashing Dominion of Canada Coupons	19,510 06	
	$\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent commission for cashing Dominion of Canada coupons	2,975 74	
			100,402 38
	Carried forward	.....	218,412 01

Appendix No. 8—Continued

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT—*Continued*

To Whom Paid	Service		$ cts.	$ cts
	Brought forward			218,412 01
	Printing Dominion Notes, etc.			
Canadian Bank Note Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	Printing Dominion Notes, including Sales Tax		487,129 94	
" " "	Ink, etc.		101 50	
Ault & Wilborg Co. Toronto Ont.	Ink, etc.		249 38	
Ayers Ltd., Lachute Mills, Que.	Groundwood felt		116 80	
Brown Bros., Ltd., Toronto Ont.	Fibre board		25 75	
Canadian National Railway	Cartage and freight		1 14	
Capital Wire Cloth & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	Recovering cylinder mould		100 00	
Royal Mint, Ottawa, Ont.	Steel dies, etc.		322 15	
W. Duncan	Magnifying glass		10 00	
Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	Oil, grease, etc.		20 54	
F. Lake Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.	Oil		17 10	
Laurentian Stone Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	Lime		37 71	
Ottawa Drug Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	Soda Ash		189 32	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	Serial Numbers and Letters		49 77	
J. S. Robertson, Montreal, Que.	Cylinder press rollers		137 57	
Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.	Chasers for printing presses		26 70	
A. Workman & Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	Sundry supplies		16 44	
Mahoney & Rich, Ottawa, Ont.	Cartage and freight		0 30	
M. J. Hickson	Salary, April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927		1,728 31	
F. Rowe	Salary April 1, 1926 to Mar. 31, 1927		1,500 00	
E. J. Theobalds	" 1, 1926 to Mar. 31, 1927		1,260 00	
P. S. Harper	" 1, 1926 to Mar. 31, 1927		1,020 00	
B. Becker	" 1, 1926 to Mar. 31, 1927		711 17	
D. Campbell	" 1, 1926 to Mar. 31, 1927		718 00	
F. Jones	" 1, 1926 to Mar. 31, 1927		713 86	
Y. Lamoureux	" 1, 1926 to Mar. 31, 1927		714 19	
M. Paget	" 1, 1926 to Mar. 31, 1927		720 00	
D. M. Racine	" 1, 1926 to Mar. 31, 1927		717 07	
A. Valliere	" 1, 1926 to Mar. 31, 1927		714 00	
				499,068 71
	Printing, Advertising, Express, etc.			
Bank of Montreal, New York	Assay Office charges		4,376 60	
Bank of Montreal, New York	Stock Exchange Charge for listing 4½%, 1926–36 New York Loan on the New York Stock Exchange		4,000 00	
Bank of Montreal, Ottawa, Ont.	Express and Entry charges on Silver		32 30	
Bank of Montreal, London, England	$\frac{1}{16}$ of one per cent commission for handling Roumanian and Greek coupons		2,104 14	
" "	Advertising		358 68	
" "	Printing and Stationery		269 49	
" "	Express		4 66	
" "	Cables		9 12	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa, Ont.	Printing and Stationery		20,815 63	
Sundry Express Companies	Express	$ 117,370 16		
	Less refunds	2,920 67		
			114,449 49	
	Carried forward		146,420 11	717,480 72

Appendix No. 8—Concluded

Charges of Management—*Concluded*

To Whom Paid	Service		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		146,420 11	717,480 72
	Printing Advertising, Express, etc.—Concluded			
Courtney, Sears & Brennan.	Insurance	$ 331 78		
Greene & Robertson	"	9,386 16		
Sundry	"	35 04		
		9,752 98		
	Less refunds	487 37		
			9,265 61	
Doremus & Co., New York.	Advertising		1,687 80	
Sundry	Telegrams		44 40	
Sundry	Cartage and freight		6 71	
Canadian Steel Strapping Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.	Signodes		7 35	
Costello Crowe, Bellamy, Ottawa, Ont	Repairs to motor		3 75	
Collector of Customs, Ottawa, Ont	Customs duty, etc		93 08	
Royal Mint, Ottawa, Ont	Coin boxes		124 50	
Grant, Holden, Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont	Coin bags		1,370 30	
O. B. McClintock Co., Minneapolis, Minn	Inspection of burglar alarm		100 00	
J. M. Mossman Co., New-York, N.Y	Inspection of time locks		22 00	
Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont	Rubber tires for trucks		10 00	
Porter Safety Seal Co., Chicago, Ill	Porter Safety Seal implements and seals		270 92	
The Senate	Copies of Acts *re* raising of loans		58 00	
Steel Equipment Co., Ltd., Pembroke, Ont	Rubber tires for trucks		7 61	
Thornton & Truman, Ottawa, Ont	Repairs, etc		408 30	
L. E. Waterman Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que	Repairs to fountain pens		22 68	
J. & J. Taylor, Ltd., Toronto, Ont	Dial Covers		102 00	
Customs Entry *re* Silver Shipment			0 50	
Loss on shipment of U.S. Coin by Dominion Assay Office, Vancouver, B.C.			6 00	
Sundry	Maintenance and repairs to departmental car and truck		1,091 16	
Sundry	Office Contingencies, Currency Branch		48 82	
S. P. McCavour	Travelling Expenses		635 21	
E. H. Cameron	" "		513 00	
G. P. Gordon	" "		990 99	
T. Knight	" "		42 35	
J. W. MacFarlane	" "		302 48	
H. S. Narraway	" "		88 82	
S. J. Perkins	" "		747 51	
J. U. Ranger	" "		234 35	
G. Shearman	" "		365 31	
W. Smellie	" "		83 10	
A. W. White	" "		32 00	
W. Morton	" "		77 70	
K. Frederickson	" "		316 45	
C. E. Clarke (Chauffeur)	Salary April 1, 1926 to Mar. 31, 1927		1,530 00	
W. A. Bradley (Chauffeur)	Salary April 1, 1926 to Mar. 31, 1927		1,684 98	
				168,815 85
	Salary and contingencies of Walter Duncan, Special Investigating Officer under the direction of the Minister of Finance			
Walter Duncan	Salary April 1, 1926 to Mar. 31, 1927		3,550 00	
	Contingencies		718 78	
				4,268 78
	Clerical assistance in connection with the transfer and registration of Bonds			
Sundry persons	Clerical assistance			72,686 18
				963,251 53

Appendix No. 9

Premium, Discount and Exchange Expenditure.

—	Rate	Amount Purchased	Amount of Premium	Total
	%	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Premium paid on New York Funds purchased.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	3,000,000 00	3,750 00	
	$\frac{9}{64}$	3,000,000 00	4,218 75	
	$\frac{5}{32}$	2,000,000 00	3,125 00	
	$\frac{3}{16}$	2,000,000 00	3,750 00	
	$\frac{7}{32}$	3,000,000 00	6,562 50	
	$\frac{33}{64}$	500,000 00	2,578 12	
				23,984 37
Discount and Exchange on sundry items.....	.....	.....	.....	29 09
				24,013 46

Appendix No. 10

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 1	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 1	$ cts.
1912	Abbott, S. A.	1,746 66	1921	Bouteiller, G. A.	1,893 89
1922	Aikens, J.	1,941 35	1920	Boville, T. C.	3,733 33
1922	Ainsborough, Thos.	910 00	1917	Bowell, John M.	2,800 00
*1919	Alford, Wm.	1,071 00	1921	Bowman, A.	900 00
1921	Allan, F. J.	2,375 33	1908	Bowser, Francis	447 96
1918	Allen, Geo. G.	809 03	1897	Boys, T. R.	189 24
1904	Allen, H. S.	694 38	1905	Bradley, James	260 97
1918	Allwell, R. J.	525 84	1922	Bray, S.	2,191 00
1920	Almon, A. W.	1,120 00	1916	Brennan, P. J.	1,179 72
1910	Ami, Henry	1,182 75	1921	Brett, Wm.	1,054 90
1921	Amor, Wm.	1,042 60	1915	Briegal, Frederick	1,750 00
1922	Anderson, F. C.	1,559 08	1915	Brophy, W. M.	686 40
*1919	Anderson, W. P.	2,799 96	1916	Brough, James S.	1,662 50
1895	Archambault, Marie P.	198 30	1917	Broughton, Jas. L.	1,435 56
1924	Archambault, R.	910 00	*1921	Brown, Adam	200 00
1904	Archer, Wm.	176 00	1919	Brown, J. H.	1,697 40
1905	Ardagh, Henry	388 66	1904	Buckley, Jas.	340 00
1922	Arland, W. H.	1,260 00	1921	Bull, G. H.	1,185 33
*1921	Armstrong, B. M.	1,680 49	1913	Burrows, Wm.	482 02
1923	Armstrong, Thos.	930 00	1904	Bush, H. T.	31 98
1923	Ashby, A. H.	960 00	1910	Bussell, John	309 03
1922	Ashe, Ed.	910 00	1921	Butler, J.	1,042 22
1922	Ashmead, H. A.	855 52	1918	Butler, R. J.	1,238 08
1915	Asselin, J. E.	840 00	1922	Cairns, A. W.	2,746 22
1922	Ayotte, J. E.	890 66	1901	Caldwell, Thos.	522 00
1911	Backhouse, Wm.	454 92	1916	Cameron, Alex. McK.	1,155 78
1897	Bailey, Geo. O.	360 00	1915	Campbell, J. J.	1,206 67
1897	Balderson, J. H.	682 50	1921	Campbell, Jos. H.	876 35
1911	Baldwin, H. A.	648 00	*1911	Capbert, Emile	876 94
1921	Bale, Thos.	683 85	1921	Caron, A. E.	1,950 66
1922	Ball, Thos.	818 40	1917	Carrier, Jos. E.	980 00
1920	Ballantine, Elizabeth	946 17	*1900	Carruthers, John	349 98
1923	Barber, K. A.	1,367 33	1911	Carty, Wm.	249 55
1924	Barcelo, Edouard	2,940 00	1911	Casault, Napoléon	560 00
1917	Barrett, John K.	2,240 00	1911	Chamberlain, A. J.	504 00
1920	Bathurst, Jas. W.	980 00	1922	Chamberlain, H.	679 92
1904	Bayly, L. D.	342 84	1907	Chase, Isaac	840 00
1920	Beahen, Denis	902 22	1923	Cheyne, A. J.	1,092 00
1908	Beale, Thomas	408 47	1925	Chillas, J. P.	2,272 43
1923	Beard, F.	2,215 56	1910	Chubbuck, C. E. D.	1,373 64
1923	Beatty, A.	1,260 00	1918	Churchill, James	840 00
1906	Beaudry, P. A. L. A.	432 00	*1895	Clark, B.	63 69
1922	Beddoe, C. H.	2,788 33	1921	Clarke, Geo.	583 32
1924	Beers, J. M.	1,036 00	1907	Clute, John S.	1,263 91
1903	Belford, Ethel	314 66	1925	Clark, O. S.	1,020 79
1922	Bell, John	700 00	1924	Cochrane, J. B.	998 80
1911	Belleau, R. A. E.	624 00	1905	Cochrane, W. C.	361 10
1913	Bellerive, George	393 75	1920	Code, W. A.	1,411 66
1904	Benjamin, E. H.	985 83	1913	Coleman, Charles	726 00
1897	Bennett, J. H.	540 00	1918	Coleman, Lilian	624 00
1922	Bennett, W. E.	2,102 63	1918	Comer, Geo. W. H.	558 00
1919	Benson, Martin	1,755 83	1919	Connolly, Peter	1,120 00
*1887	Bergin, W.	117 00	1924	Cook, M. E.	1,369 66
1915	Bérubé, Pierre A.	501 50	1921	Cooper, W. J.	1,450 90
1925	Bickle, J. W.	876 74	1916	Corbeil, Ed.	450 72
1919	Bings, Geo. J.	2,345 00	1923	Courtman, John	1,008 00
1923	Bishop, R. S.	1,958 04	1906	Cowan, E.	387 00
1914	Blackadar, A. K.	2,485 00	1914	Cowan, J. A.	1,030 55
1920	Blair, H. C.	2,085 42	1923	Cox. R. H.	1,176 00
1920	Bliss, T. A. D.	1,960 00	1924	Cox, R. S.	1,267 00
1905	Blomfield, Geo. H.	152 04	1925	Crabbe, O. R.	1,064 00
1922	Blondeau, D. S.	1,642 08	1920	Creighton, H. S.	1,120 00
1922	Boddy, J. S.	1,410 16	1909	Crisp, A. C.	840 00
1925	Bolger, M. K.	1,337 00	1918	Crowe, Wm. J.	748 00
1923	Bollard, J. H.	1,936 56	1920	Cunningham, F. H.	3,033 37
1921	Booth, Geo.	1,120 00	1910	Curran, Alfred	1,129 54
1918	Borden, J. W.	2,251 01	1918	Cushing, James J.	619 74
1917	Bourgeois, Joseph	276 00	1924	Cushing, Jno.	882 00

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 1			SUPERANNUATION No. 1	$ cts.
1922	Cuthbert, W. J.	841 52	1899	Galbraith, J.	197 52
1906	Dale, Miss L. E.	329 33	1918	Gallet, Alphonse	717 50
1922	D'Aoust, Omer	951 96	1912	Gariépy, J. B	343 92
*1914	Daubney, E.	672 00	1925	Garneau, A. L.	1,463 00
1919	Davidson, J. J.	1,188 00	1922	Gass, W. H.	980 00
1923	Davison, L. D.	665 70	1925	Gaudry, H. D.	1,138 66
1924	Deacon, J. L.	1,386 00	1909	Gauthier, Avila	204 00
1914	DeLaney, E. J.	939 17	1912	Gauthier, Pierre	476 16
1911	De Lisle, Joseph	1,013 33	1923	Gendreau, A. B.	1,176 00
1914	DeLong, Isaiah P. E.	430 70	1919	Genest, J. A.	736 00
1923	Desaulniers, D. L.	2,656 50	1914	George, F. J.	623 88
1924	Desjardins, A. W.	1,120 00	1915	Gilkie, H. A.	455 00
1918	Devinney, F. J.	952 00	1916	Gillespie, Ed	700 00
1913	Dingman, N. J.	1,890 00	*1901	Girard, F. X.	
*1902	Doane, Isaac K.	272 80	*1911	Giroux, Jos.	421 20
1900	Dodds, E. W. K.	297 00	*1921	Giroux, O. J.	489 96
1920	Dodds, Jno.	1,270 80	1922	Gisborne, F. H.	4,200 00
1909	Doller, W. J.	526 21	1920	Glover, J. E.	342 72
1917	Doray, J. L. E.	979 92	1908	Gobeil, A.	2,160 00
1913	Doucet, Eugène	1,032 48	1921	Godwin, Jas.	873 60
*1914	Dougherty, W. A.	460 00	1922	Golden, J. J.	1,083 96
*1906	Doyle, James J.	371 20	1897	Gordon, J. McD.	785 33
1924	Doyle, Mary C.	1,504 80	*1917	Gosnell, Thos. S.	
1920	Doxon, J. A.	1,960 00	1894	Gouin, W. G.	150 00
1920	Driver, Thos.	1,337 76	1924	Goulet, I.	998 40
1921	Drouillard, A.	823 66	1920	Gow, W. J.	1,526 38
*1923	Drouin, A.	798 00	1918	Graham, Wm. J.	1,400 00
1918	Drummond, Robt F.	1,057 44	1883	Grant, G. W.	450 00
1922	Duboulay, A.	841 52	1922	Gray, H. H. O.	1,470 00
1912	Duggan, E. J.	1,579 45	1903	Grenier, Adolphe	151 32
1901	Duncan, R.	792 00	1921	Grimason, T.	1,400 00
1922	Dunnett, E. H.	626 12	1889	Grogan, S. P.	187 00
1923	Duplessis, L. J. T. R.	2,013 66	1895	Guevremont, J. B.	240 00
1923	Durocher, J. B.	1,176 00	1922	Hale, J. S.	1,805 13
1922	Durston, R.	1,521 33	1914	Hall, William S.	768 50
1917	Eagleson, Wm. H.	1,470 00	1912	Hambly, P. H.	410 40
1919	Eaton, Wm. P.	980 00	1919	Hanley, Arch'd	1,050 00
1902	Eckersley, John	952 00	1922	Hanrahan, P.	1,174 45
1922	Eckhardt, W. H. A.	1,764 00	1909	Harper, James F.	300 00
1925	Edwards, E. T.	1,150 33	1923	Harris, G. M.	1,848 00
*1917	Egener, A.	875 00	1904	Harris, J. H.	168 00
1922	Elbourne, Geo.	1,035 14	1892	Hartley, H. E.	125 76
1914	Ellis, Rachel G.	616 00	*1920	Hartney, E. P.	1,773 28
1897	Embury, W. J.	204 52	1909	Hawkesworth, G. A.	677 52
1905	Farley, J. F.	727 92	*1921	Haycock, Thos.	139 98
1914	Fenerty, A.	896 91	*1920	Hayes, E. C.	1,732 50
1921	Ferguson, Alex.	688 33	1922	Hayes, Jeremiah	817 47
*1888	Ferguson, Horace A.	220 00	1924	Hayes, John J.	1,200 78
1922	Ferguson, J. C.	960 00	1905	Hayes, W. H.	610 00
1912	Finnegan, Edward	550 00	1914	Hayward, W. G.	446 64
1909	Firth, C. M.	225 94	1888	Heath, Daniel	129 00
1922	Fisher, C. E.	2,407 93	1914	Heath, E. L.	760 29
1922	Fleming, J. B.	1,960 00	1921	Heintz, R. M.	2,070 83
1923	Florence, C.	1,050 00	1918	Helliwell, H. N.	1,050 00
1909	Flynn, D. J.	680 52	1923	Heming, A. E.	1,470 00
1916	Flynn, Wm.	1,096 67	1914	Henry, K. J.	1,960 00
1922	Forest, S.	921 60	1921	Hesson, C. A.	1,301 22
1920	Fortier, L. M.	1,904 00	1905	Higgins, Richard	228 92
1924	Foster, A. B.	2,152 50	1920	Hill, W. B. A.	928 00
1924	Foster, Jas.	831 60	1898	Hopkirk, J. E.	700 00
1916	Frank, E.	638 52	1923	House, W. H.	1,288 00
1922	Fraser, A. J.	1,890 00	1922	Howard, J. P.	1,035 16
1897	Frazer, M. H. White	260 00	1887	Howe, Sydenham	1,114 67
1922	Frazer, Peter	1,152 00	1897	Hudon, A.	399 96
1910	Fréchette, Achille	1,952 16	1923	Huggan, Wm T.	1,973 28
1916	French, J. L.	868 00	1904	Hunt, William Josiah	322 00
1922	Frigon, J. A.	2,887 50	1921	Hutty, R. H. G.	1,042 22
1903	Gabriel, J. McN.	672 00	1921	Iler, B.	1,959 96

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 1	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 1	$ cts.
1920	Isaacson, H. N.	1,559 83	1911	Macdonald, James	525 00
1922	Jackson, E. S.	794 66	1914	MacDonald, Jno. G.	520 45
1901	Jackson, J. A.	340 00	1921	Mackay, J. E. B.	1,030 55
1922	James, T. C.	1,610 00	1902	MacKillop, J.	240 00
*1925	Jenkins, S. J.	163 33	1910	Mackinnon, W. C.	638 00
1925	Johnson, B. E.	560 00	1917	MacLaren, Jno. S.	2,100 00
1923	Johnstone, G.	1,744 16	1924	MacLeod, J. O.	2,100 00
1922	Johnstone, W. J.	2,800 00	1919	Macpherson, Wm.	1,050 00
1912	Jones, Albert	559 92	*1919	Macpherson, W. T.	1,224 00
1897	Jones, Allan	1,120 00	1920	Magee, R. G.	980 00
1914	Jones, C. J.	2,450 00	1915	Mahar, John	640 56
1913	Jones, James G.	473 52	1912	Mailman, J. A.	464 80
1920	Jones, L. K.	2,800 00	1907	Mainguy, Philip	559 92
1921	Jones, R.	1,568 77	1919	Malcolm, Jas.	952 00
1918	Jones, W. E. C.	951 96	1908	Maracle, Miss F. K.	366 36
1919	Just, C. F.	2,800 00	1920	Marceau, J. O.	1,758 54
1922	Kavanagh, C. E.	1,991 22	1920	Marshall, J. W.	2,380 00
1923	Keating, C. J.	2,016 00	*1882	Marter, W. P.	16 33
1922	Kemp, A. E.	1,855 00	1922	Martin, J. C.	2,166 84
1917	Kent, S. B.	1,948 33	1906	Martin, Jules G.	156 00
1922	Ketchum, F. E.	1,092 00	1915	Mason, Frederick	1,516 56
1922	Ketchum, W. O.	1,050 00	1925	Masse, A.	1,120 00
1892	Keys, Jas.	153 12	1921	Mathieu, A.	1,033 28
1922	Kimber, W.	875 00	1922	Matthewman, E. H.	1,988 00
1917	King, Richard M.	1,189 92	*1921	Matthews, F. W.	803 50
1912	Kinney, John	610 78	1919	Maxwell, S. R.	1,232 78
1918	Kirkpatrick, John A.	1,260 00	1916	May, Ida M.	696 00
1918	Kirwan, Philip T.	1,470 00	1920	Maynard, M. W.	1,959 96
1903	Lagacé, P.	336 00	1922	Mercer, R. G.	1,991 22
1922	Lalande, J. B. A.	1,050 00	1917	Mercer, Wm. O.	1,960 00
1920	Landor, A.	801 08	1922	Merrick, K.	1,171 33
1922	Lane, H. B. S.	1,960 00	1922	Middleton, A. T.	1,561 00
1921	Langstone, W. H.	1,075 55	1903	Miggins, M.	216 00
1922	Lantier, A. A.	2,164 57	1907	Miller, John G.	687 20
1916	Lapointe, T. H.	980 00	1907	Milne, Chas.	280 42
1923	Larivière, C.	1,780 33	1922	Mitchell, Wm.	1,082 67
1907	Larose, Anatole	1,020 00	*1907	Mitchell, W. F.	27 38
1915	Larose, Joseph	792 00	*1906	Moloney, Daniel	102 60
1921	Lawless, M.	785 34	1924	Moffat, R. B. E.	2,062 66
1924	Lawrence, J. W.	524 22	1922	Mollard, J. T.	1,260 00
*1923	Lawson, Jas.	1,633 30	1920	Montizambert, Dr. Fred	3,791 67
1909	Lawson, J. A.	840 00	1922	Moon, F. G.	2,162 20
1907	Lebel, J. A. W.	816 00	1912	Moore, T. E.	360 49
1909	LeBlanc, Chas. P.	191 33	1925	Moren, M. J.	1,431 50
1921	LeBlanc, J. J.	330 00	1904	Morris, Chas. E.	78 00
1923	Ledouc, Jos.	1,050 00	1918	Morrissey, John	582 18
1903	Leduc, C.	128 04	1922	Mulcahy, P. J.	1,252 22
*1915	Lee, Edward	167 86	1909	Mulhern, M. M.	810 66
1919	Lefebvre, Louis	1,119 96	1912	Mullin, Thos.	288 24
1907	Legault, O.	180 00	1914	Mundy, W. A.	532 10
1903	Leguerrier, J. B.	112 20	*1918	Munro, Hugh D.	384 96
1921	LeMoine, Jules	1,262 76	1901	Murphy, Wm.	415 92
1915	LeSueur, C. P.	1,749 96	1919	Murray, J. P.	1,119 96
1922	Letteau, H.	981 48	1916	Myers, Robt.	654 36
1914	Levasseur, L. N. Z.	913 88	1921	McAuley, D.	210 00
1897	Lightfoot, F. C.	502 84	1925	McCarthy, Nona	1,057 00
1895	Lilley, J. H.	142 80	1906	McClive, John	480 00
1917	Lithgow, J. T.	2,310 00	1921	McConnell, R. G.	3,950 98
1914	Little, Hugh R.	517 92	1916	McCormick, Edgar	572 00
1908	Lloyd, Frank	371 58	1921	McCulloch, John Oliver	1,148 64
1923	Loan, J. B.	979 20	1925	McDonald, B. R.	2,156 00
1914	Low, A. P.	3,100 00	1907	McGee, John J.	2,240 00
1903	Lussier, Joseph	264 00	1922	McGill, A.	2,940 00
1899	Lynes, K.	442 00	1921	McGovern, J. J.	1,119 96
1922	Lynn, J.	695 20	1913	McKay, C. S.	487 22
1922	Lynton, T. C.	1,082 66	1923	McKenzie, C. J.	1,980 06
1895	Macdermid, A. J.	420 00	1919	McKeown, J. A.	544 62
*1919	Macdonald, A. B.	121 00	1921	McKinley, C. H.	140 00

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 1	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 1	$ cts.
1922	McKinnon, M	1,296 13	*1921	Plunkett, Wm	903 00
1924	McLagan, John	875 00	*1902	Poirier, A	42 57
1918	McLaren, Duncan	319 38	*1913	Polkinghorne, John A	378 00
1922	McLellan, N	1,084 08	1921	Pollock, G. B	1,032 50
1910	McMahon, Wm	1,155 00	1918	Pope, Chas	1,470 00
1913	McMordie, A	482 02	1923	Pope, G. D	2,781 00
1909	McNair, W. C	368 29	1912	Porter, E. H	210 00
1922	McNeil, Neil	1,549 33	1918	Potter, M. J	1,540 00
1925	McNeal, W. L	1,155 67	1913	Pottinger, David	4,900 00
1911	McNicol, John	1,470 00	1919	Power, F. J	1,120 00
1899	McRobert, W. H	288 00	1917	Power, John R	700 00
1923	McRobie, A. J	1,260 00	1922	Pringle, Jas	1,084 09
1923	McRobie, J. T	1,092 00	1924	Prud'homme, L. T	1,680 00
1909	McShane, J. F	372 00	1914	Pryor, Oswald	1,034 44
1907	McTaggart, John	552 00	1915	Ralph, Arthur R. F	604 00
1917	Nesbitt, Margaret W	700 00	1921	Ramsden, J. A	634 88
1916	Nevins, N	302 40	1917	Ramsey, W. J	924 00
1909	Newbury, C. W	650 00	1922	Ratchford, C. E	1,050 00
1897	Newberry, I. M	207 61	1924	Raymond, R	1,120 00
1906	Newbigging, Thomas L	476 44	1897	Reed, Hayter	1,023 96
1923	Newbury, J. C	2,800 00	1912	Reeves, C	602 52
1911	Newby, Frank	1,120 00	*1921	Renaud, J. E	855 50
1917	Newcomb, Geo. H	1,560 24	1917	Renton, John L	909 96
1907	Newman, John J	404 60	1914	Richard, Alphonse	420 00
1914	Newsome, A. E	297 24	1921	Richardson, H. E	752 27
1922	Nicholls, Wm	1,046 11	1906	Richardson, William	388 20
*1925	Nidle, Henry	162 54	1902	Richey, W. M	534 65
1922	Noel, J. P	841 52	1902	Rivers, Robt	260 00
1912	Nolet, J. G	637 00	1922	Robert, P	841 52
1897	Nugent, James	156 00	1923	Robinson, L	1,099 58
*1912	Nunn, George	23 85	1923	Roche, Geo	1,088 00
1912	O'Brien, W. D	1,464 16	1922	Rochester, F. K	2,171 17
1924	O'Connell, Ellen M	1,512 00	1921	Rodgers, Geo	723 73
1904	O'Connor, Mrs. Eleanor	368 00	1908	Root, Albert	116 64
1922	O'Connor, Jas	1,256 66	*1923	Ross, Geo	1,287 20
1917	O'Connor, John F	1,650 83	1923	Ross, Jas. W	990 00
1918	O'Donoghue, D	1,497 25	*1913	Routhier, A. A	494 37
1922	O'Donoghue, M. J	1,240 00	1890	Roy, Joseph	100 88
1914	O'Gorman, Cornelius	357 29	1895	Russell, A. J. H	672 00
1887	O'Hara, James	520 00	1915	Russell, Wm	1,245 75
1914	O'Leary, Thos. Jos	919 92	1922	Rutherford, Jas	1,899 33
1922	Oliver, F. A	640 00	1903	Sargent, Robert	201 24
*1922	O'Loane, J. T	811 98	1922	Saucier, X	2,346 30
1919	O'Meara, D. D	2,100 00	1918	Saulnier, John	182 00
1922	O'Neil, H. T	1,050 00	1921	Saunders, C. J	746 68
*1913	Orchard, L. D	34 09	1910	Scholes, Adam	422 76
1915	O'Regan, W. H	972 22	*1907	Schofield, Fergus	20 41
1925	Orr, D. G. E	1,113 00	1919	Scott, Andrew	1,120 00
1913	Ouellet, F. X	499 24	1903	Scott, John	504 00
1912	Owen, Charles	489 96	1923	Séguin, F. O. O	1,936 56
1921	Panneton, C. E	932 94	1903	Seely, Neil	216 00
1920	Paradine, Thos	594 54	1924	Sewell, T. C	1,218 00
1919	Parish, G. H	1,312 44	1909	Seymour, A. J. B	540 00
1914	Park, Robt. H	741 00	1923	Shannon, S. L	4,200 00
1909	Parker, Lewis	1,190 00	1917	Shaughnessy, John	768 00
1924	Parry, W. S	1,008 00	1888	Shaw, G. A	403 20
1923	Parson, B. A	1,092 00	1922	Shaw, H. S	1,556 60
1922	Patrick, Mary	1,046 11	1919	Shaw, Mary	736 28
1922	Payne, Edward	960 00	1913	Shaw, M. M	389 00
1904	Pearce, Wm	1,380 00	*1914	Sherritt, James	269 58
*1918	Pearson, Wesley	1,090 76	1921	Sherwood, H	1,872 50
1912	Pearson, W. O	432 60	*1906	Short, W. S	119 20
1917	Perkins, Francis N	469 50	1924	Simard, Jean B. M	1,073 37
*1920	Philibert, J. E	773 30	1921	Simard, Léon	564 47
1922	Pierson, Chas	1,084 09	1922	Simons, J	1,260 00
1910	Plamondon, O	495 96	1922	Simpson, A. F	2,358 00
1897	Plante, Gaspard	264 00	1919	Simpson, H. E	1,008 00
1907	Plunkett, Joseph M	296 28	1899	Sims, J. C	840 00

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 1	$ cts.
1922	Skelly, E. J.	1,084 09
1921	Smith, C. E.	1,260 00
1921	Smith, D. J.	1,120 00
1908	Smith, E. L.	481 00
1921	Smith, Geo.	1,423 33
1913	Smith, Gertrude	546 00
1897	Smith H. H.	1,590 00
1914	Smith, John	509 52
1902	Smith, J. Rose	980 00
1922	Smith, Mark	750 86
1922	Smith, T. J.	1,120 00
1916	Soutter, A.	1,470 00
1925	Sowter, T. W. E.	1,302 00
1918	Sparks, Geo. A. S.	1,680 00
1918	Sparks, Robert	1,248 33
1919	Spence, F. H.	1,050 00
1921	Spencer, J. H.	1,120 00
1924	Springate, Geo	896 00
1921	Sproule, J.. F	953 42
1920	Stanton, C.	2,916 66
1921	Steacy, C.	806 00
1919	Steele, E. Y.	1,120 00
1909	Stein, L. F. L.	921 83
1924	Stephenson, E. F.	2,333 30
1925	Stevens, W. F.	1,176 78
1905	Stewart, Chas. R.	452 16
1924	Stewart, D.	2,100 00
1914	Stewart, Miss H. E.	713 00
1921	Stewart, W. C. E.	1,897 86
1919	Stokes, Wm.	980 00
1919	Storr, Ira W.	2,310 00
1924	St. Denis, E. H.	2,737 00
1922	St. Onge, J. A.	721 30
1916	Sutherland, Geo. C.	224 00
1901	Suthern, F.	270 00
1921	Sutton, R.	468 96
1925	Swaine, G. B.	297 48
1922	Sweetnam, G. B.	1,512 00
1911	Symes, P. B.	1,454 42
1920	Taché, J. C.	2,046 32
1915	Talbot, Octave Z.	1,749 96
1897	Tansey, D.	300 00
1901	Taylor, Amos	228 00
1924	Taylor, C. J.	2,525 25
*1918	Taylor, Hugh W.	46 37
1917	Theakston, Major John	657 30
1901	Thomas, G. A.	352 00
1922	Thompson, A. G.	1,913 16
*1920	Thompson, W. H.	1,237 92
1922	Throop, A. W.	2,535 25
1921	Tighe, Ed.	1,040 25
1921	Till, Thomas M.	1,423 31
1913	Toupin, F. X. J. A.	1,635 00
1912	Tremaine, R. W.	318 25
1912	Turgeon, C. E.	1,120 00
1918	Turner, H. H.	1,434 96
1906	Upper, A. H.	187 08
1921	Valeur, Jos. A.	1,027 80
*1919	Vavasour, Edwin W.	81 66
1911	Venning, R. N.	1,981 38
1917	Vézina, Ulrich	1,256 11
*1923	Waddell, K. T.	751 28
1925	Wagner, D. J.	1,920 60
1921	Wagner, M. A.	889 78
1921	Walker, E. M.	1,445 69
1897	Walker, Wm. B.	208 00
1907	Wallace, J. J.	1,749 96
1919	Walsh, Robert	980 00
	SUPERANNUATION No. 1	
1915	Ward, Joseph	648 12
1908	Warwicker, F. S.	727 32
1915	Warwicker, W. S.	655 80
1923	Watson, C.	1,224 00
1921	Watson, Jas. W.	1,218 00
1922	Watt, J. H.	1,092 00
1913	Webber, E. M.	552 00
1922	Wells, W. J.	1,016 22
1903	Wheeler, F. C.	351 96
1916	Whitcher, A. H.	1,470 00
1921	White, G. R.	1,907 82
1905	White, Michael	224 58
1917	White, Robt. S.	2,205 00
1922	Wigle, A.	2,196 84
1900	Williams, Jos.	300 00
1908	Williams, Thomas	1,782 00
1918	Wills, Geo. W.	1,302 00
1901	Wilson, I. H.	261 33
1909	Wilson, John	380 28
1920	Wilson, Jos.	1,016 95
1922	Wilson, W. T.	1,875 14
*1887	Winters, W.	11 17
1918	Wood, E. B.	1,470 00
1920	Wood, John	568 04
1901	Woodland, I. H.	120 45
1917	Wright, Jos.	1,734 36
1922	Wright, R. P.	1,084 09
1912	Young, G. H.	1,750 00
	Total, Superannuation No. 1	670,616 02
	SUPERANNUATION No. 2	
*1920	Alteman, P. J.	480 00
1925	Atkinson, J. H. C.	1,041 60
1918	Begin, Ludger	431 88
1916	Bernard, Henry	431 88
1922	Caron, Louis	702 44
1923	Coulter, R. M.	3,850 00
1917	Davieau, P.	384 00
1920	Farrel, F. J.	1,052 87
1920	Farrow, H. W.	799 20
1921	Francis, Jno.	625 10
1917	Frank R.	450 72
1922	Grey, C. L.	1,386 00
1919	Harrison, G.	488 28
1912	Hoey, Wm.	327 08
1922	Johnston, R. A. A.	2,593 44
1919	Kennedy, J.	700 00
1924	Lambert, T. E.	2,064 60
1922	Leyden, M.	1,621 48
1919	Loftus,, S. R.	714 92
1924	Martin, E. S.	1,011 20
1923	McLaughlin, T. J.	1,592 50
1921	Mitchell, Thos.	923 33
1921	Montanari, A. N. P.	575 40
1913	Morgan, M. H.	313 80
*1917	McIntosh, J. F.	56 83
1923	McLeod, E. B.	1,080 00
1920	McMartin, D.	482 40
1913	O'Brien, A. H.	1,741 44
1913	Osborne, F. A.	578 66
1921	Paradis, Eugène	1,944 00
1916	Phelan, Dr. Daniel	1,512 00
1923	Porter, N.	1,118 00
1925	Reading, W. B.	1,592 00
1925	Riggs, Jas.	998 20
1925	Ring, M. J.	1,121 68

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 2	
1913	Roe, Geo. H	452 76
1922	Rogers, T	626 40
1913	Ross, H. E	144 00
1917	Rouillard, A	643 80
1911	Ryan, W. L	384 00
1914	Scott, Jno. L	376 08
1917	Shaw, Margaret	528 00
1922	Simpson, A. M	910 00
*1923	Sinclair, James	309 66
*1924	Skead, James	323 54
1924	Thompson, W. H	882 00
1915	Trudel, J. B	921 60
1913	Wood, S. J	328 68
1915	Young, R. St. B	436 32
	Total, Superannuation No. 2	44,053 77
	SUPERANNUATION No. 3	
	(Printing Bureau)	
1920	Allan, William C	1,021 41
1920	Askwith, Francis	566 16
1920	Baker, Alexander	678 00
1920	Baker, Guy C	678 00
1920	Belleau, Laurent A	922 68
1920	Bonnell, Amos	678 12
*1920	Braithwaite, George	79 59
1920	Cairns, Hugh H	845 79
1920	Charrier, Méderic	514 56
1920	Connelly, Margarite	165 12
1920	Donnelly, John	677 88
1920	Ducharme, Alfred	678 00
1920	Farrer, Sarah J	284 88
1920	Gagne, Napoleon	678 00
1920	Godin, Theophile	678 00
1920	Gorman, Thos. M	678 17
1920	Jobin, Jean Baptiste	710 40
1920	Juneau, Pierre A	678 00
1920	King, Wm. G	586 08
1920	Lecourt, Raphael	686 64
1920	Lepine, Jos	611 28
1920	Mahoney, Johanna	284 88
1920	Maurier, Marius J	683 64
*1920	Niles, Richard	96 60
1920	Reynolds, William H	922 68
1920	Richard, Joseph E	678 00
1920	Rigby, Catharine T	290 88
1920	Savery, Sophie	290 88
1920	Seguin, Joseph	613 08
1920	Servant, Louis	553 92
1920	Teague, Wm. C	683 64
1920	Thoburn, Daniel	780 96
1920	Twoy, Mary	290 76
1920	Valiquette, Mary Ann	165 12
1920	Wellard, Alfred	678 00
1920	Wilson, J. Chalmers	678 72
	Total, Superannuation No. 3	20,788 52
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	
	Public Service Retirement Act	
1922	Abbey, A. B	471 24
1922	Abercrombie, R	145 83

Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1924	Ackerman, A	507 50
1921	Adair, T. J	231 62
1920	Adams, J. A	398 91
1924	Adams, W. A	724 50
1921	Adamson, W. J	573 75
1924	Addison, Robt	845 89
1924	Aird, G. D	561 60
1921	Aitkens, Alex	436 90
1921	Alexander, F. J	1,094 76
1924	Alexander, John F	497 50
1923	Allan, H	934 02
1924	Allan, J. B	972 38
1923	Allen, J. W	125 84
1924	Allen, W. A	251 64
1924	Allin, W. W	360 00
1924	Almon, G. W. R	1,015 04
1924	Amey, W. J	533 17
1921	Amira, C. A	402 36
1924	Andrews, S. D	728 00
1922	Annand, T. E	794 62
1923	Antoney, C. C	632 28
1924	Appleton, Edward	975 48
1921	Archer, W. A	263 94
1924	Ard, John	216 00
*1923	Armstrong, Bridget B	50 32
1921	Armstrong, E. M	985 40
1922	Armstrong, F. J	750 00
1924	Armstrong, F. S	650 00
*1924	Armstrong, H. A	579 54
*1924	Armstrong, Captain John	121 97
1924	Armstrong, John	117 24
1923	Armstrong, Nelson	108 48
1921	Atkins, B. R	651 00
1924	Atkinson, H	1,997 50
1922	Atkinson, W	216 12
1924	Aube, W	524 67
1922	Auger, A. L	1,390 00
1922	Auger, V	897 72
1924	Aylesworth, Geo. A	504 00
1924	Babin, E	750 00
1924	Babington, F.W	1,650 00
1921	Bacon, J	118 45
1921	Badeau, N	881 63
1924	Bagnell, E	279 11
1924	Baillie, C. H	480 00
1924	Bajus, W. J	840 00
*1924	Baker, Henry	4 62
1924	Baker, Wm	849 96
1924	Ballantine, A	447 92
1924	Bambrick, Edward	487 62
1924	Bannerman, J	691 92
1922	Barbour, J. G	569 80
1921	Barfoot, S. R	1,200 00
1923	Baril, J. A	601 59
*1922	Barnes, C	645 54
1924	Barry, E. J	291 00
1924	Bart, Alfred	924 12
1922	Barton, A	267 06
1924	Barton, Samuel	227 52
1924	Bastien, J. A	235 74
1924	Batterton, Thos	420 00
1923	Battle, K. M	431 94
1924	Baylie, Chas	1,041 67
1924	Beardsley, G	448 00
1922	Beauchesne, J. A	432 76
1924	Beaudet, Captain J	418 25
1923	Beauregard, F. X	177 50
*1921	Beaver, W. S	467 34

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1922	Beckett, E. W.	393 33	1924	Bouvier, Ulric	200 78
1921	Beckwith, C.	99 96	1921	Bowden, G. H. M.	650 00
1924	Bedard, Eugene	661 70	1924	Bowers, Wm	419 04
1922	Bedard, J.	626 30	1924	Bowman, A.	168 00
1924	Bedard, V.	462 00	1921	Boyd, J. C.	918 67
1924	Beddoe, W. A.	1,164 94	1922	Boyd, Jno.	390 62
1924	Beer, F. H.	414 92	*1922	Boyd, W. S.	385 24
1924	Beers, F.	226 38	1924	Boyer, M. A.	940 56
1924	Begin, P. A.	1,050 00	1923	Boyle, Jas.	280 85
1920	Bigney, J. E.	733 34	1923	Boyle, Robt.	259 24
1921	Belanger, Adrien	171 20	1924	Brabazon, A. J.	1,560 00
1922	Belanger, August	405 00	1923	Braden, E. P.	647 91
1921	Belanger, G.	644 52	1921	Brady, J. C.	483 00
1922	Belanger, L.	533 33	1924	Brault, L.	464 00
1924	Belanger, Philias	660 00	1921	Breen, R.	560 00
1924	Bell, F. S.	393 33	1923	Bremner, C.	351 00
1924	Bell, J. J.	560 00	1921	Brice, E. E.	373 32
1924	Belleau, J. A.	1,290 00	1924	Brisson, J. B.	223 60
1924	Belleperche, A. J. E.	889 05	*1924	Broadfoot, G.	2 90
1924	Bennett, C.	468 75	1924	Brodie, A. W.	324 00
1921	Bennett, B. C.	518 77	1922	Brooks, H.	163 12
1923	Bennett, W. A.	353 51	1924	Brossard, T.	368 00
1924	Bennett, W. V.	1,469 99	*1922	Brousseau, S.	125 64
1924	Bennie, J. K.	805 00	1923	Brosseau, S. H.	283 32
1921	Benoit, A.	371 25	1922	Brown, A.	316 25
1924	Benson, P. H. C.	1,165 50	1922	Brown, Agnes L.	585 89
1924	Berard, J. C.	747 55	1924	Brown, Alex.	1,105 00
1922	Bergeron, Jos.	541 48	1924	Brown, Allan	685 50
1921	Bergeron, N.	632 50	1924	Brown, Denis	414 61
1921	Bergevin, W.	265 79	1924	Brown, George B.	474 36
1924	Bergin, Jas.	819 00	1921	Brown, J. C.	1,998 33
1923	Berlinquet, F. X. T.	1,440 00	1922	Brownlow, W.	1,099 92
1922	Bernasconi, G. A.	1,509 44	1924	Brunet, L. B. C.	636 00
1924	Bernatchez, Mrs. J.	75 84	1921	Bryce, P. H.	1,133 33
1924	Bernier, Chas. C.	700 00	1924	Buchanan, D. J.	405 00
1924	Bernier, Jean A.	472 22	1922	Buchanan, G.	175 99
1922	Bernier, Jos. Z.	882 92	1921	Bucke, M.	530 05
1921	Beroard, C. P. V.	1,404 17	1924	Bunelle, Geo. L.	1,050 00
1924	Binks, T. C.	324 56	*1923	Burchill, W. F.	2 71
1924	Bishop, Thos.	438 40	1921	Burgess, T.	548 33
1924	Bishop, Wm	364 00	1923	Burke, Hy.	360 69
1922	Bissonnette, L.	750 15	1924	Burnett, W. B.	628 66
1924	Black, John	2,400 00	1924	Burns, A. W.	783 00
1924	Black, T. McC.	539 58	1923	Burns, Margaret	409 50
1923	Blackman, C.	450 00	1923	Burns, Mary	409 50
1924	Blais, J. C. F.	825 00	1923	Burns, R. J.	963 70
1923	Blake, F. L.	1,260 00	1924	Burroughs, A.	756 00
1924	Blanchard, I. M.	288 89	1924	Burrows, Jos.	277 31
1923	Blaxland, S. W.	172 00	1924	Burton, Thos. H.	243 98
1924	Blette, P.	679 43	1922	Bushen, Josiah	351 35
1922	Blois, J.	650 37	1924	Busselle, A. W.	840 00
1924	Boileau, J.	240 80	1923	Cairns, A. E.	553 68
*1922	Boisvert, A.	19 15	1921	Caldwell, J. W.	1,026 67
1924	Boivin, F.	282 00	1921	Cameron, E.	168 35
1924	Boles, Thos.	389 33	1924	Cameron, H.	705 83
1921	Bolton, M. E.	502 56	1921	Cameron, Jno.	366 67
1924	Booth, John	109 93	*1923	Cameron, P. A.	781 48
1922	Booth, Thos.	106 86	1924	Campbell, A. E.	396 66
1924	Bottomley, W. G.	224 00	1924	Campbell, D. A.	140 00
1922	Bouchard, P. A.	340 23	1922	Campbell, David	212 63
*1922	Boudet, J. E.	22 23	*1924	Campbell, George	173 30
1922	Boudreault, F.	66 64	1921	Campbell, J. M.	612 91
1924	Boulais, D.	197 80	1924	Campbell, Jno.	757 50
1924	Boulay, M. L. C.	650 00	1921	Campbell, M.	456 12
1922	Bourbonnais, O.	97 22	1923	Campbell, Thos.	41 64
1922	Bourgault, C. E.	316 66	1921	Card, Chas.	248 75
1924	Bourget, A.	473 89	1922	Carey, B. T.	547 50
1924	Bourke, M.	446 66	1921	Carey, Jno. A.	158 31

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1924	Carmichael, D.	350 41	1924	Corkery, John	1,496 66
1924	Caron, F. X.	394 43	1924	Corkum, J. S.	39 96
1923	Carpentier, C.	306 00	1921	Corner, K.	518 52
*1921	Carr, G. P.	460 68	1924	Cosgrave, Robt.	549 36
1923	Carr, Thos.	232 42	1924	Cosgrove, T.	529 08
1924	Cartier, L. A. D.	924 00	1921	Cosgrove, Geo.	622 22
1924	Carty, John	400 00	1924	Cosky, L.	900 00
1923	Cashen, Jas.	68 34	1924	Cote, Alfred	936 59
1922	Casselman, L. J.	144 96	1923	Cote, I.	362 14
1924	Caven, John	483 00	1922	Coulter, D. T.	853 38
1924	Cere, T.	180 00	1924	Courbron, E.	282 00
1924	Chadwick, F.	1,140 00	1923	Cournoyer, B.	570 48
1922	Chagnon, J. E.	265 69	1924	Cournoyer, Jean	84 71
1923	Chamberland, H.	121 22	1924	Courtney, D. G.	1,136 67
1921	Chamberland, H. C.	317 10	1921	Courville, L.	161 92
1920	Chambers, L. H.	1,396 66	1922	Coutts, J. J.	575 67
1922	Chambers, S. E.	660 27	1922	Couture, C.	1,035 00
1924	Champagne, T.	511 89	1923	Couturier, J.	495 75
*1924	Chapais, J. C.	346 12	1921	Cowling, R.	549 31
1922	Chaplin, T.	314 44	1924	Cox, Mrs. S. S.	805 92
1921	Chaput, N. J.	381 08	1924	Cragg, Jno.	195 00
1921	Chaput, Z.	436 80	1924	Craig, B. F.	1,092 00
1924	Charbonneau, N.	605 94	1921	Craig, Geo.	1,393 32
1923	Charland, J.	406 16	1921	Craig, Jas.	265 80
1924	Charlier, E.	1,095 56	1923	Craig, J. A.	396 00
1924	Charlton, C. H.	531 25	1921	Craig, R. W.	552 59
1924	Chartrand, Chas.	594 61	1923	Craig, W. E.	410 83
1924	Chartrand, D.	231 54	1924	Cranston, A. J.	600 74
1921	Chartrand, G.	222 00	1921	Crépeau, Wm.	331 11
1922	Chevrier, B.	630 50	1924	Crilly, Wm. H.	189 00
1922	Chinic, C. H.	590 00	1924	Crites, D. A.	776 58
1924	Chisholm, John J.	759 96	1922	Croucher, Geo. A.	430 00
*1923	Christensen, A.	421 24	1924	Crowell, J.	517 22
1924	Chrystal, A. S.	234 00	1924	Cruickshank, Geo. A.	645 66
1924	Church, Geo. C.	372 00	*1922	Cullison, L.	7 70
1923	Chute, F. B.	128 33	1921	Cummings, W.	336 89
1924	Clancy, M.	660 00	1924	Currie, Archibald	225 00
1922	Clapin, E.	308 00	1924	Curry, Chas.	204 00
1921	Clapin, S.	806 88	1924	Custaloe, R.	416 66
1922	Clarke, C. H.	795 00	1924	Cyr, E.	246 40
1922	Clarke, H. G.	540 00	1923	D'Aoust, A.	174 72
1924	Clarke, John D.	1,733 33	1924	Daley, Robt.	436 46
1924	Clarke, M. F.	1,248 84	1924	Dalglish, G. M.	625 33
1924	Clarke, N.	250 00	1924	Dallain, A. J.	1,140 00
1923	Clarke, R. O.	447 37	1921	Dargavel, W. G.	416 67
1924	Cleary, M.	305 88	1921	Dauphin, A.	216 67
1923	Clement, A.	379 52	1924	Daveluy, J. A. P.	857 77
1923	Clement, G. T.	540 00	1921	David, T.	264 58
1924	Clendinnen, C. A. E.	900 00	1922	Davidson, T.	607 50
1924	Clerke, Robt.	661 25	1924	Davis, L. C.	266 66
*1922	Cliff, E. P.	12 58	*1921	Davis, W. F.	45 96
1922	Close, C. W.	980 00	1924	Davy, Edward	828 00
1923	Coates, J. T.	610 00	1924	Davy, E. S. F.	453 33
*1921	Coburn, Jno.	5 00	1924	Dawson, J. P.	1,380 00
1924	Cochrane, Leo. W.	688 76	1924	Dawson, Dr. W. B.	2,100 00
1924	Cogswell, O. H.	881 78	1924	Deasy, Thos.	1,106 66
1924	Cohoon, Thos.	288 00	1924	Deavy, Thos.	659 47
1921	Colley, F.	474 89	1923	Dechêne, A. M.	906 88
1924	Collins, F. A.	607 44	1924	Delahay, Wm.	749 16
*1924	Colvin, R. M.	298 26	1924	Delaney, John	750 00
1921	Comptois, T. H.	197 35	1923	Delfosse, A. P. V.	281 64
*1924	Connell, T. J.	395 08	1922	Deneault, Wm.	39 24
1921	Connolly, W.	1,088 00	1921	Denechaud, C.	502 60
1921	Connors, P.	438 22	1924	Depencier, L.	180 00
1924	Cooke, Chas. A.	1,090 00	1924	Dery, Joseph	727 46
1921	Copp, A. O.	336 00	1924	Deschesnes, M.	203 25
1922	Corbeil, L.	885 00	1924	Desforges, X.	236 25

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1924	Desilets, J. A.	754 17	*1924	Elsden, C. S.	78 49
1921	Desjardins, P.	544 45	1921	Elsterman, F. W. B.	311 64
1922	Desmarais, O.	139 71	1924	Emery, H.	727 92
1923	Desmarais, S.	472 78	1921	Emmett, C. D.	354 44
1923	Desrochers, Z.	609 43	1921	Emmett, F.	289 17
1924	Desroches, M. L. C.	393 83	1924	England, Frederick	307 00
1922	Desrosiers, L. A.	1,754 16	1923	Erratt, W. H.	295 17
1924	Devine, Patrick	702 00	1922	Ewing, R.	697 50
1923	Dickson, W. H.	790 27	1924	Eynouf, Geo.	146 51
1924	Dionne, P.	461 66	1923	Fahey, J.	681 00
1924	Dobbs, O. G.	300 00	1923	Fahey, W.	441 00
1924	Doherty, Chas. G.	211 67	1924	Fairen, F.	760 50
1924	Doherty, I. W.	539 52	1924	Fairley, Wm.	420 50
1924	Doig, James	467 22	1921	Farquaharson, D. R.	715 56
1922	Donaldson, Jno.	294 15	1923	Farrel, Julia	535 00
1924	Donovan, W. M.	779 79	1924	Farrell, Minnie J.	832 50
1922	Dooley, J. J.	244 16	1924	Farrell, P.	495 00
1924	Doran, Wm.	108 00	1924	Farrell, Wm. J.	933 31
1924	Dorian, D. N.	505 17	1924	Farrow, M. Y.	795 00
1924	Dorian, G. E.	516 00	1922	Farrer, Emma E.	229 59
1922	Dorval, G. S.	549 66	1924	Faulkner, Geo.	156 82
*1924	Doucet, Jas. H.	253 45	1924	Favelle, John	376 66
1921	Douglas, R. C.	1,283 26	1924	Ferguson, D.	832 47
*1924	Dowton, Jos.	16 18	1923	Ferguson, J. N.	871 82
1923	Doyle, E. F.	577 50	1924	Ferriman, W. J.	714 57
1922	Doyle, H. E.	497 00	1921	Finkle, H. J.	665 83
1923	Drake, E. F.	2,275 00	1921	Finlayson, A.	664 16
1924	Drapeau, J. A. P.	936 35	1920	Finlayson, W.	633 12
1924	Drapeau, P.	771 66	1921	Fisher, C. A. L.	762 22
1924	Drew, A. G. F.	493 51	1924	Fitzgerald, E. W.	943 33
1924	Drillio, Geo.	565 50	1924	Fjeldsted, T.	140 00
1924	Driscoll, Daniel	529 67	1924	Fleming, G. S.	1,176 00
1924	Driscoll, James L.	539 58	1921	Fleming, Wm.	289 94
1924	Driscoll, Patrick	306 00	1924	Fletcher, Hugh	465 81
1922	Drolet, A.	250 70	1921	Fletcher, R. W.	923 56
1921	Drolet, J.	220 11	1923	Flett, Chas.	66 08
1924	Drolet, Pierre	277 23	1921	Flett, Jas.	219 47
1924	Dube, E.	252 00	1921	Flynn, M.	305 27
1922	Dube, Jos.	503 92	1924	Foran, J. K.	1,722 50
1924	Dubois, A.	546 63	1922	Ford, Mabel	666 44
1923	Duclos, Geo.	862 98	1924	Foreman, H.	693 50
1924	Duclos, P.	954 33	1923	Forest, S.	754 00
1924	Dugal, A.	660 00	1924	Forget, A.	647 50
1921	Dunbar, R. C.	1,031 28	1924	Forrest, Alex.	1,625 33
1921	Duncan, W.	315 00	1924	Forsyth, J. R.	1,078 77
1921	Dunlop, Jno.	425 26	1924	Fortier, A.	1,643 34
1924	Dunn, J. A.	714 13	1924	Fortin, F. X.	786 54
1922	Duplesis, L.	430 61	*1921	Fortin, J.	108 58
1924	Dupuis, A.	213 54	1924	Fortin, P.	392 63
1924	Durantaye, G. de la	1,369 45	1924	Fortune, Robt.	315 77
1924	Dyble, John H.	378 00	1924	Foster, J. H.	476 67
1924	Dye, Benjamin	198 00	1924	Fotheringham, Geo.	666 60
1922	Earl, R. W.	475 00	1922	Fowler, J. J.	241 57
*1921	Ebbs, Thos.	283 36	1921	Francoeur, A.	166 66
1924	Eddie, Chas.	722 50	1924	Fraser, D.	295 56
1921	Eddy, J. A.	778 19	1924	Fraser, Jas. L.	128 33
1922	Edgar, J.	699 96	*1924	Fraser, J. McL.	281 77
1924	Edgar, W. W.	900 00	1921	Fraser, M.	601 12
1924	Edwards, J. F.	622 44	1924	Fraser, S. M. L.	640 00
1922	Eldridge, C. C.	900 00	1923	Fredenburgh, G. C.	360 00
1924	Elliott, Chas.	910 58	1922	Frenett, J. L.	147 50
1921	Elliott, C. H.	750 00	1920	Frink, J. H.	980 55
1921	Elliott, Eliza	263 40	1924	Fuller, R. L.	1,271 11
1924	Elliott, G. W.	950 00	1924	Fullerton, John	518 77
1924	Elliott, Thos.	478 16	1924	Fullerton, R.	80 80
1924	Ellis, Chas. S.	888 00	1921	Fulthorp, G. E.	342 84
1921	Ellis, J. H.	732 48	1923	Furnival, S.	270 00
1924	Ellis, Wm. T.	536 00	1922	Gagne, F. X.	800 00

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1921	Galbraith, Wm	481 92	1924	Hagen, S. C	317 17
1924	Gamble, S	143 00	1921	Hagerty, B	561 53
1924	Gammon, T	203 45	1924	Hall, Geo. A	1,034 44
1924	Gaston, John	236 25	1924	Hall, Richard	469 94
1924	Gaudet, P	984 72	1924	Hall, R. P	752 13
1921	Gaumond, Thos	383 44	1924	Halle, F	1,072 22
1922	Gauvin, Joseph C	820 68	1924	Halpenny, J. H	540 00
1924	Gauvreau, Alex	343 17	1921	Hamel, A	655 83
1924	Gauvreau, J. A	480 00	1924	Hamel, M	361 00
1924	Gauvreau, N. B	1,032 00	1922	Hamilton, I	711 31
1921	Genest, J. B	611 11	1921	Hamilton, P. J	624 89
1924	Gent, A	368 57	1924	Hamilton, W. B	597 00
1921	Georgeson, H	854 49	1924	Hamlett, O	228 00
1921	Georgeson, J	609 96	1924	Hampshire, C. C	840 00
1921	Germain, M	245 82	1924	Hand, E. J	561 17
1924	Gervais, Wm	620 28	1924	Handy, Jos	729 73
1923	Gibbons, John	183 26	1924	Hanley, H	293 76
1921	Gibbons, J. A	282 03	1924	Hanlon, Mary A	541 66
1924	Gibson, John	309 28	1921	Hanlon, B. J	516 84
1923	Giddens, F. W	1,265 00	1923	Hanson, P	342 24
*1922	Gidney, A. M	56 93	1924	Harding, E. A	500 00
1923	Giffen, I. L	415 66	1922	Harding, Jas	344 13
1924	Gilchrist, James	231 23	1924	Harris, G. M	259 00
1921	Gill, Thos	126 00	1924	Harris, T. A	594 00
1922	Gillespie, Wm	401 78	1923	Harvey, J. W	1,008 00
1921	Gillis, Jno	429 45	1923	Hastings, T. A	828 00
1924	Gingras, E. X	1,050 00	*1924	Hawley, O	282 80
1921	Girard, Chas	250 17	1921	Haws, W	426 83
1924	Giroux, W. J	377 50	1924	Hay, Jos	440 00
1924	Glover, Thos	229 08	1921	Hayne, Thos	511 20
1921	Gooday, L	401 28	1920	Heath, Geo	328 18
1924	Goodhue, M. L. E. B	603 75	1923	Hebert, John	726 25
1924	Gordon, A. E	176 00	1924	Heeschen, C. C	561 66
1924	Gordon, F. G	637 50	1921	Heffler, E	412 96
1924	Gore, W. J	414 00	1921	Heise, W	272 69
1922	Goudie, John G	780 00	1923	Hembraugh, Thos	832 00
1924	Gould, I. A	1,175 00	1924	Henderson, A	517 50
1922	Goulet, A	622 12	*1922	Henderson, D	44 05
1924	Grace, P. J	316 66	1924	Henderson, Wm	1,500 00
1924	Grace, Wm	549 00	1921	Henley, I. C	455 26
1924	Graham, A	78 75	1924	Henshaw, G. H	941 05
1924	Graham, H. C	1,608 75	1924	Heppelle, E	165 46
1921	Graham, S. L. C	497 92	1924	Herbold, A	600 00
1922	Graham, W	243 33	1921	Herchmer, F. K	1,434 96
1921	Graham, W. R	1,948 33	1922	Hicks, A. M	768 75
1924	Granger, I	352 00	*1921	Hicks, E. B	410 71
1921	Grant, A. F	366 67	1922	Hickson, R. J	907 11
1922	Grasse, P. L	555 75	1924	Higgins, Wm	196 67
*1922	Graves, H. W	408 85	1924	Higman, O	2,179 16
*1924	Gray, Alex	15 34	1924	Hill, J. F	1,168 22
1924	Gray, Geo. W	340 00	1922	Hill, J. H	108 52
1924	Green, M	505 14	1922	Hill, R. T	437 40
1923	Green, Thos	309 28	1924	Hill, T. H	450 00
1924	Gregory, Chas	300 00	1924	Hillier, E. H	560 00
1924	Grenier, Jos	454 56	1921	Hodgson, G	705 00
1924	Grenier, S	235 89	1924	Hoey, Jas	506 66
1920	Grey, F. W	492 69	1921	Hollins, J. M	712 91
1922	Grice, Jno	579 08	1924	Holmden, H. R	946 66
1923	Grieve, A. D	1,010 00	*1921	Holroyd, A. W	224 18
1923	Griffith, W. L	2,997 07	1923	Homer, F. W	150 00
1924	Grison, A. A	1,138 33	1924	Hope, Geo. F	500 00
1924	Guenet, A	355 04	*1924	Hope, John	18 37
1923	Guerard, A. E	381 95	1924	Horner, F. B	448 00
1924	Guindon, A	415 92	*1921	Houde, C. D	297 88
1920	Haanel, E	1,392 96	1922	Houde, G	643 50
1924	Hackett, Annie	7-5 00	1924	Houle, Jos	284 00
*1921	Hagan, S	16 62	1924	Houston, Geo	239 05

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1924	Howard, E.	320 05	1924	Kuhlman. J.	613 33
1921	Howard, T. A.	390 00	1924	Kurs, Jos.	637 50
1924	Howe, Thos.	1,140 00	1924	Kylie, Richard	452 00
*1921	Howell, J. M.	8 45	1924	Labelle, F.	180 00
1924	Howell, Thos.	852 00	1924	Labelle, Jos. E.	288 00
1924	Howson, Geo. H.	565 99	1924	Labine, G.	1,366 56
1921	Hubbell, A.	404 16	1921	Labonté, L.	338 42
1924	Hubley, C. F.	776 00	1921	Lacombe, A.	432 48
1924	Hudson, Chas.	872 04	1924	Lacombe, L.	222 55
1924	Hughes, J. W.	425 00	1924	Lacouture, L.	711 75
1924	Hughes, Wm.	474 30	1924	Lacroix, E. O. H.	767 40
1922	Humphries, T.	1,380 00	1923	Lacroix, O.	577 23
1922	Hunt, B. J.	914 33	1924	Lacroix, S. C.	722 66
1923	Hunt, Robert	305 25	1924	Laflamme, V.	639 60
1923	Hunter, Jas.	821 95	1924	Laforest, J.	786 61
1923	Hunter, S.	453 09	1924	Lafortune, D.	589 73
1924	Hurst, John	486 00	1924	Lafrance, I.	394 25
1921	Hutchins, R. F.	613 02	1924	Lagace, O.	169 27
1921	Hutchison, H. H.	666 67	1923	Lahaye, O.	614 32
1921	Hutton, H. W.	319 44	1924	Lake, Wm.	582 75
1921	Hynds, R. W.	465 32	1924	Lally, F.	953 28
1924	Imlah, J.	717 33	1920	Lalonde, E.	162 78
1921	Ireland, C.	195 36	1921	Lalonde, L. N.	512 89
1924	Jackson, F. N.	726 00	1921	Lamarre, A.	248 62
1921	Jackson, S. J.	451 92	1924	Lambert, W.	122 64
1922	Jackson, W.	160 56	1924	Lamoureux, A.	428 48
1924	James, R. F.	481 60	1924	Lamoureux, F.	140 91
1924	Jamieson, Wm. A.	735 48	*1922	Lange, J.	34 53
1922	Jean, E.	333 25	1921	Langelier, F.	487 44
1922	Jeffcott, J. E.	861 42	1924	Langevin, P.	670 87
1921	Jeffrey, C.	170 25	*1921	Langford, W. H.	39 22
1923	Jenks, J. N.	50 00	1924	Lanteigne, G.	339 96
1924	Jenkins, Wm.	973 66	1924	Lapierre, L.	94 50
1924	Johnson, I. S.	540 00	1924	Laplante, J. B.	252 64
1921	Johnson, E. V.	1,500 00	1924	Laprise, Jos.	609 88
1921	Johnston, C. W.	838 50	1924	Larivee, H.	767 50
1924	Johnston, C. H. J.	317 05	*1924	Larivee, J. P.	202 61
1924	Johnston, David	208 00	1924	Lariviere, N.	453 25
1924	Johnstone, H. W.	900 00	1921	Laroque, J.	364 68
1924	Johnston, Jane McI.	300 00	1923	Larose, G.	728 78
1923	Jones, A. E.	747 50	1924	Larose, W.	1,369 44
1924	Jones, C. H.	1,203 70	1923	Latendresse, M. A.	928 78
*1922	Jones, Jno.	90 70	1924	Lavallee, Chas.	147 41
1924	Jones, Thos.	352 00	1924	Lavallee, J. B.	839 44
1924	Jones, W. D.	497 50	1924	Lavictoire, E.	448 75
*1923	Joubarne, A.	77 89	1921	Learmouth, A.	541 66
1921	Jukes, H. A.	1,134 02	1924	Lebano, M.	60 32
1924	Kealey, H.	270 00	1924	Lebel, Chas. A.	840 00
1923	Kealey, M. T.	452 57	1923	LeBlanc, B.	430 00
1924	Keays, E. M.	660 00	1921	Leblanc, J.	420 41
*1924	Keeley, Jas.	49 51	1920	LeBlanc, R.	553 33
1922	Kelly, G. P.	302 50	1924	Leblanc, S.	471 25
1924	Kelly J.	1,607 40	1924	Leclair, P.	637 50
1921	Kemp, E.	963 04	1924	Lederman, Agnes	526 75
1924	Kennedy, Wm.	404 72	1924	Lee, S.	295 52
1924	Kenney, J. J.	189 00	1923	Lefebvre, A.	108 62
1924	Kerr, J. W.	610 11	1924	Legendre, Mrs. L.	262 17
*1921	Kidd, A. R.	295 04	*1922	Leitch, A. B.	130 32
1924	Kilduff, P. A.	480 00	1924	Lemieux, J. A.	615 12
*1923	Killins, W. D.	18 08	1924	Lemieux, J. N.	798 00
1921	King, G. C.	2,000 00	1923	Lemieux, Z.	595 44
1921	Kingsmill, E. A.	618 75	1924	Lemire, J. N.	292 00
1924	Kingston, J. S.	493 33	1924	Lenghen, C. G.	319 71
1921	Kinsman, R. W.	346 67	1924	Leonard, J.	745 88
1924	Kirk, J. T.	555 83	*1924	Lepage, A.	120 00
1924	Kirkwood, J. S.	1,107 50	1923	Lepage, C.	748 86
1924	Knox, Jos.	333 63	1922	Lewis, A.	250 00

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1924	Lewis, Lydia J	738 75	*1921	Masson, A	5 56
1923	Lewis, M	364 92	1924	Mathe, N. M	1,050 00
1924	Liberge, F	379 60	1921	Mathieu, P	385 00
1921	Limoges, A	644 22	1923	Matthews, A. M	238 33
1922	Lindeburgh, A. V	773 50	1924	Matthews, C. A	935 00
*1924	Lindsay, H. St. G	64 06	1924	Matthews, P. H	317 77
1924	Linloff, E	162 00	1924	Mayes, John	212 33
1921	Little C	725 92	1922	Maynard, John	513 50
1924	Logan, D	686 40	1924	Meadows, Geo. A	503 65
1922	Long, W. H. A	690 47	1924	Meggs, A. E	224 25
1924	Longley, T. W	315 00	1922	Menzies, W	1,360 00
1921	Loring, R. E	1,098 33	1921	Mercer, E. N. H	646 33
1921	Lortie, V	456 94	1924	Mercier, J. B	1,099 11
1924	Low, E. J	1,004 11	1921	Merrick, H	1,628 28
1923	Lowery, J	287 23	1923	Merrithew, J. N	126 00
1922	Loyer, E	405 17	1923	Merry, E	518 76
1924	Lundy, Thos	464 81	1921	Merson, Wm	622 50
1924	Lunney, J. P	656 94	1924	Messenger, H. W	575 00
1921	Lusher, Thos	207 78	1922	Might, S. H	702 00
1921	Luttrell, Jos	249 41	1924	Migneault, A	528 00
1924	Lyman, C. C	525 00	1924	Milette, Sara	546 00
1924	Macarow, M. E	447 96	1924	Millner, Geo. F	682 67
1921	MacDonald, G. M	597 59	1923	Mills, N	1,400 00
1921	MacDonald, J. B	306 94	1924	Mills, Wm	554 40
1924	MacDonald, Jessie C	515 58	1924	Milne, G. L	800 00
1924	Macdonald, L. S	496 66	1924	Milne, W. J	1,181 67
1921	MacDonald, W	560 64	1924	Milner, W. C	1,120 00
1924	Macdonell, J. H	253 45	1923	Mitchell, G. H	1,587 50
1924	MacKay, Robt	756 00	1924	Mitchell, G. L	273 00
1922	MacKenzie, A. B	574 00	1924	Mitchell, J. A	787 50
1924	Mackenzie, Jno	500 00	1923	Mitchell, J. T	540 00
*1921	MacKenzie, W	33 38	1921	Mitchell, J. W	544 44
1924	MacKey, W. H	389 17	1924	Mitchell, Robt	728 30
1924	Mackie, Robt	420 00	1922	Mitchell, Wm	205 16
1922	MacKintosh, C. H	416 66	1921	Moberly, Frank	910 00
1921	MacLennan, F	1,094 38	1921	Moblo, Jno	825 00
1924	MacMillan, A. T	397 13	1924	Moeser, Wm	616 00
1921	MacMillan, J. H	640 68	1924	Moffet, P. E	805 00
*1921	MacMurray, J. L	620 99	1924	Moloney, A	225 60
1922	MacPherson, Duncan	1,319 16	1924	Monahan, P	623 79
1921	MacRae, D. M	317 49	1924	Monette, Adrien	627 09
1924	Magee, D	126 29	1924	Mongrain, E	165 09
1923	Magee, W. D	627 00	1924	Montgomery, A	195 00
1921	Maher, Jno	177 96	1922	Mooney, M	405 17
1923	Mahood, Jas	219 43	*1921	Moore, Chas	43 02
1924	Mailleue, H. W. G	647 50	1924	Moore, Robt	208 00
1921	Mair, Chas	664 43	1921	Morel, E. L	329 16
1924	Mair, Chas	944 66	1924	Moriarty, B	195 00
1924	Major, A	345 33	1922	Morris, A. S	904 22
1924	Malcolmson, John	330 00	1924	Morris, T. J	435 75
1924	Mallette, N	125 14	1921	Morrish, T. H	217 47
1923	Mallette, Nap	407 55	1924	Morrison, A	582 27
1924	Malouin, A	675 00	1924	Morrison, A. J	99 22
1924	Maloney, H. G	400 91	1924	Morrison, Peter	340 00
1924	Mann, G. G	516 60	1924	Morrison, W. J	334 00
1922	Manson, D. A	200 00	1923	Morton, Thos	780 00
1921	Marchant, W	1,273 15	1921	Mothersill, G. A	1,762 50
1921	Marion, H. R	694 55	*1924	Mountain, G. A	2,732 14
1921	Markle, J. A	1,147 78	1924	Mowat, W. J	647 11
1923	Martial, H	455 00	1922	Muhlig, G. E	662 50
1922	Martin, A	518 67	*1920	Muir, A	63 92
1924	Martin, F. W	924 00	1924	Mulligan, A	764 59
1922	Martin, I. E	2,601 34	1924	Mullin, J	274 40
1922	Martin, T. C	270 00	*1924	Mullins, M	97 63
1922	Martin, W	104 46	1924	Mulroney, J. T	568 36
1924	Martineau, A. L. C	563 33	1924	Mumford, L. S	265 83
1922	Martineau, M. J	725 00	1924	Munn, A	1,668 33

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1924	Munroe, J. J.	374 30	1923	McTiernan, C.	282 89
1924	Murdock, P. C.	518 77	*1924	Nash, J. B.	10 71
1924	Murphy, C.	517 71	1922	Naubert, Bella	393 00
1921	Murphy, Jas.	134 56	1921	Nesbit, Geo.	200 60
1924	Murphy, J. A.	498 43	1924	Nesbitt, G. McQ.	317 78
1924	Murphy, M. A.	512 78	1921	Nettle, F. J.	437 50
1924	Murphy, W.	280 58	1922	Neville, James	370 49
*1924	Murray, D. J.	291 90	1921	Nevins, F.	530 44
1924	Murray, J. B.	230 00	1924	Nevins, J.	780 41
1921	Murray, W. H.	494 50	1924	Nevins, Jos.	450 00
1921	Murton, F. E.	516 89	1923	Newcombe, H.	991 56
1924	McCaffery, T. L.	650 00	1923	Newland, A.	253 00
1924	McCaffrey, John	546 00	1921	Newling, H. P.	723 18
1921	McCleister, Wm.	236 77	1924	Newman, J. A.	195 00
1922	McCliggott, Jas.	262 44	1924	Nezan, L.	360 26
1924	McClintock, Jos.	209 16	*1921	Nichol, J. S.	33 08
1921	McClory, D.	619 04	1924	Nichol, S.	161 33
1921	McColl, A. C.	550 00	1924	Nicholson, T.	491 00
1924	McColl, W.	203 91	*1921	Nicholson, W. B.	398 30
1922	McCombs, W. A.	262 73	1924	Nicol, J.	508 08
1924	McCoy, W. J.	763 00	1924	Nisbet, W.	388 50
1924	McCullough, J. H.	208 00	1924	Noonan, H. T.	672 00
1924	McCully, G. A.	609 00	1922	Noonan, M. W.	898 35
1924	McDonald, Flora J.	287 22	1921	Northwood, K.	455 76
1924	McDonald, Jas.	382 40	1923	Normand, N. M.	225 50
1924	McDonald, M.	525 00	1924	O'Brien, C. F. G.	560 00
1924	McDonald, Rev. M.	625 00	1923	O'Brien, D.	954 50
1921	McDonnell, T.	307 22	*1924	O'Brien, G.	171 01
1924	McDougall, A.	546 00	1924	O'Brien, J.	384 31
1922	McDougall, Angus	154 17	1922	O'Brien, J. C.	549 67
1924	McEachern, G. B.	977 66	1924	O'Brien, M.	780 00
1924	McEwan, J.	758 43	1923	O'Brien, W.	543 51
1922	McEwan, P. H.	730 00	1921	O'Connor, G.	549 97
1923	McEwan, R. H.	232 92	1922	O'Connor, K. M.	815 16
1922	McGill, W.	560 75	1923	O'Flaherty, M. J.	720 72
1922	McGonnell, Peter	894 36	1923	Ogburn, R. J.	396 00
1924	McGovern, J.	780 29	1924	Ogilvie, J.	939 00
1921	McGuire, T.	615 25	1924	O'Hanly, M.	1,140 00
1923	McHugh, A.	330 00	1920	O'Leary, D.	1,425 00
1923	McIvor, Isabella	313 89	1921	Oliver, E. C.	710 00
1920	McKay, J.	811 11	1924	O'Meara, M. T.	233 33
1923	McKay, Jno.	506 42	1924	O'Reilly, E.	400 88
1921	McKay, Robt.	785 77	1923	O'Reilly, M.	285 78
1921	McKean, M.	728 19	1924	Orr, S.	165 75
1924	McKenna, S.	266 66	1924	Osborne, J. L.	128 76
1924	McKenzie, A.	504 00	1924	Osborne, N. P.	342 55
1921	McKenzie, Jno.	406 92	1921	Owen, N. C.	682 37
1921	McKenzie, R. S.	1,130 00	1924	Page, H.	1,092 00
1924	McLachlan, G. A.	1,211 76	1921	Page, W.	269 50
1921	McLean, Donald	860 56	1921	Palmer, S. A.	331 67
1924	McLean, W. J.	450 00	1924	Papillon, U.	256 00
1924	McLenhan, A.	565 00	1923	Papineau, G. B.	635 00
*1924	McLennan, C. J.	72 61	1923	Papineau, L. G.	1,710 00
1921	McLennan, J. G.	495 00	1924	Paquet, J. B.	272 00
1921	McLeod, Alex.	105 38	1921	Paquet, F. X.	1,409 16
1924	McLeod, J.	718 25	1924	Paradis, E.	420 00
1924	McLeod, J. C.	808 33	1924	Paradis, P.	643 34
1922	McLeod, W. McK.	639 96	1924	Paris, Z.	674 58
1924	McNab, A. J.	522 00	1922	Parker, Thos.	761 32
1924	McNeill, D. H.	375 28	1921	Parkin, T. M.	417 84
1924	McNeil, J.	204 38	1922	Parrington, Jas.	882 92
*1923	McPhail, A.	49 22	1924	Pasmore, C. J.	483 00
1923	McPhee, Jas.	198 33	1924	Patchell, W. A.	1,732 50
1924	McPherson, J.	888 91	1924	Patching, R.	960 00
1924	McRae, A.	420 00	1924	Patenaude, J.	308 00
1920	McRae, C. F.	316 86	1924	Paterson, J.	358 22
1924	McRoberts, R. C.	728 00	1924	Patterson, C. C.	1,064 00
1924	McShane, J.	110 48	*1921	Patterson, C. E. A.	298 41

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1921	Pattie, R. P.	297 84	1924	Regimbal, A.	1,403 33
1924	Pawling, J.	556 11	1924	Remillard, L.	432 00
1922	Payne, F. F.	1,369 44	1922	Richard, J. S.	1,041 67
1921	Payne, J. L.	1,993 75	1924	Richardson, A. K.	616 00
1924	Pearce, E. J.	1,145 00	1921	Richer, A. M.	395 59
1924	Pelletier, J. B.	378 88	1924	Rickey, J. A.	561 94
1924	Pelletier, R.	773 04	1922	Riendieu, Arsene	936 00
1924	Peloquin, J.	425 53	1924	Riendieu, Avila	841 92
1924	Pennington, W.	836 77	1924	Riggs, J.	331 35
1924	Percival, T. M.	600 00	*1923	Riley, F.	26 65
1924	Perkins, S. C.	741 08	1921	Riley, T. J.	622 20
1922	Perreault, E. E.	774 00	1924	Ringrose, J.	117 28
1922	Perry, F. C.	1,068 96	1924	Rivers, C. A.	463 65
1921	Peters, J. N.	373 56	1924	Rivoire, J. D.	181 14
1924	Peters, W. H.	391 82	*1924	Robert, P. G.	89 03
*1924	Pett, J. N.	460 94	1922	Roberts, J. W. G.	862 44
*1921	Phelps, J. C.	13 96	1921	Roberts, T.	900 00
1922	Phibbs, C. J.	231 00	1922	Robertson, H. H.	510 00
1921	Phillips, J. I.	280 27	1922	Robertson, J. J. B.	882 92
1923	Phillips, T. H.	175 96	*1922	Robertson, J. R.	211 50
1924	Phœnix, A. J.	527 77	1924	Robertson, R. J.	881 67
1924	Picard, N.	216 00	1924	Robertson, W. A.	1,112 50
1924	Pickins, J. M.	87 00	1924	Robertson, W. B.	924 47
1921	Pigeon, H. H.	560 00	1921	Robertson, W. R.	715 16
*1924	Pilon, T.	115 96	1923	Robitaille, S.	650 00
1921	Pinard, H.	266 64	1924	Roche, C. P.	945 00
1924	Pinkerton, Robt.	236 25	1924	Rochette, P.	444 00
1924	Plouffe, A.	214 45	1924	Rodman, E. A.	536 25
1924	Plouffe, N.	214 45	1922	Roe, Lottie	405 17
1924	Poirier, M. O.	1,125 00	1921	Rogers, C. G.	1,026 00
1924	Poirier, T.	291 96	1921	Rogers, F.	322 83
1924	Polley, W. H.	371 58	1924	Rombough, J. I.	875 00
1922	Pollock, R.	566 54	1923	Rose, D. J.	328 89
1924	Pope, E.	1,350 00	1924	Ross, A. H.	314 17
1924	Porteous, G. H.	496 20	1924	Ross, C.	826 66
1922	Potter, Hy.	466 66	*1924	Ross, J. W.	272 83
1921	Potter, W.	579 88	1923	Ross, W.	116 55
1922	Poulin, J.	657 66	1921	Rouleau, C. E.	258 66
1924	Pouliot, J. P.	748 33	1924	Routh, E.	266 66
1924	Preston, S. R.	333 33	1921	Routhier, A. M.	1,073 34
1924	Prevost, J.	443 86	1922	Rowe, W.	476 08
1920	Prevost, J. E. W.	629 54	1924	Rowen, M. B.	874 24
1924	Prince, E. E.	1,999 92	1924	Roy, A. J.	899 67
1921	Probert, C. H.	294 69	1924	Roy, J. A.	729 83
1924	Proulx, J.	161 15	1924	Roy, L.	313 89
1924	Proulx, N.	448 00	1923	Roy, M. F.	580 73
*1922	Provost, G.	18 97	1924	Roy, M. L.	498 33
1921	Pruneau, A.	263 50	1924	Ruest, E.	125 61
1921	Pye, J. R.	600 00	1924	Runions, A.	405 48
1924	Quesnel, A.	643 33	1921	Russell, G. J. T.	333 33
*1924	Quilty, J. J.	167 54	1924	Russell, J. W.	300 00
1924	Quinn, Martin	380 56	1924	Russell, Robert	636 00
1924	Quinn, Michael	288 00	1924	Ryan, J.	842 11
1924	Quinn, W. A.	307 00	*1923	Ryan, John	107 52
1923	Ralph, W. B.	176 00	1922	Rykart, J. C.	650 00
1924	Ralston, B. W.	882 00	1924	Sales, Wm.	400 00
1924	Raper, E. W.	928 68	1923	Salkus, Albert	425 33
1924	Rathbone, C. F. A.	267 58	1924	Salton, W. H.	498 75
1924	Ray, G. H.	215 27	1921	Sampson, T.	527 50
1924	Ray, J. E.	2,155 56	1921	Sanagan, F. L.	269 72
1924	Raymond, M. L.	360 00	1924	Sanderson, G. F.	515 51
1924	Raymond, S. D.	269 16	1924	Sanderson, R. J.	142 53
1921	Raymond, W. G.	1,075 15	1922	Saunders, C. E.	1,128 88
1924	Rayson, T.	233 09	1924	Sauvageau, S.	782 10
1924	Read, G.	941 64	1923	Sauve, Jos.	239 77
1924	Redhead, J. W.	235 00	1924	Savard, H.	226 84
1921	Redmond, A.	98 76	1924	Savard, J. B.	482 12
1924	Regan, D.	228 00	1921	Savard, J. J.	361 44

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1924	Schuler, W. B.	630 48	1924	Stewart, T.	500 00
1924	Scott, J.	202 97	1924	Stewart, J. B.	1,015 00
1924	Scott, M. M.	630 00	1924	Stewart, L. J. G.	665 16
*1921	Sears, E.	87 49	1924	Stingue, J.	495 74
*1922	Secretan, J. H.	392 02	1921	Stockdale, R. F.	269 17
1924	Sedgwick, J.	410 83	1924	Stroulger, G. F.	933 36
1921	Seeber, E.	250 00	1924	Stuart, S. G.	391 00
1921	Seguin, D.	609 00	*1921	Stubbs, W.	538 14
1924	Seguin, V.	253 56	1921	Suffern, A.	384 00
1924	Selby, W. D.	900 00	1924	Sullivan, D.	473 85
1924	Selwyn, P. H.	1,312 50	1923	Sullivan, J.	534 95
1924	Semple, M. L.	682 50	1924	Sullivan, Wm.	504 00
*1924	Shanks, T.	1,025 06	1924	Sullivan, W. H.	3,150 00
1923	Shanahan, C.	459 19	1921	Summers, A.	653 89
1921	Sharp, A.	885 33	1924	Sumner, F. E.	514 50
1924	Sharpe, J.	680 00	1924	Surtees, W. S.	1,050 00
1921	Shea, C.	361 04	1922	Suter, J.	145 83
1924	Shehyn, A. R.	952 00	1921	Sutherland, J. A.	450 00
1923	Shera, W. G.	270 00	1924	Sutton, L. L.	650 00
1924	Sherk, D.	476 05	1921	Swindell, R.	236 17
1924	Shultis, G. T.	104 42	1921	Sword, Jas.	204 24
1921	Sidney, A. P.	212 60	1921	Taggart, Jas.	540 55
1924	Simard, S.	418 69	1921	Talbot, Jno.	433 08
1924	Simpson, F.	416 00	1924	Tamblyn, J. F.	966 00
*1922	Simpson, G. S. D.	430 06	1924	Taunton, W. D.	400 83
1922	Simpson, H. V.	370 00	1924	Taylor, G. J.	616 00
1921	Simpson, J. S.	622 29	1924	Taylor, J. C.	739 56
1924	Simpson, P. E.	262 50	1924	Taylor, Jno.	624 31
1924	Sinclair, J. W.	467 50	1924	Taylor, J. R.	693 82
1924	Sixsmith, B. F.	890 94	1921	Taylor, N. H.	569 88
1921	Slater, M. A.	647 91	1924	Taylor, T. G.	1,515 39
1924	Sloan, J. B.	162 50	*1924	Taylor, W. W.	139 98
1924	Sloan, W.	633 33	1921	Telford, D. M.	889 76
1921	Smith, A. H.	757 41	1921	Templeton, A.	575 00
1922	Smith, B. R.	81 25	1922	Tétrault, F. X.	374 00
1924	Smith, J.	1,500 00	1921	Tetu, A.	702 59
1922	Smith, Jno.	861 77	1924	Thibault, Jos.	336 00
1923	Smith, Jno. F.	401 50	1921	Thibert, N.	349 17
1924	Smith, Jos.	167 88	1924	Thom, H.	528 50
1922	Smith, J. C.	678 00	1923	Thomas, F. R.	934 55
1924	Smith, J. Obed	2,900 00	1924	Thomas, Geo.	217 00
1921	Smith, W.	1,054 99	1921	Thompson, John	88 60
1922	Smith, Wm.	197 51	1922	Thompson, J. T.	292 97
1921	Smithers, R. O.	461 24	*1922	Thompson, T. P.	36 64
1922	Snetsinger, J. S.	460 87	1924	Thompson, W. G.	720 00
1922	Snetsinger, R.	660 21	1924	Thomson, A.	407 31
1921	Somers, Hy.	210 00	1921	Thrush, Jno.	412 92
1924	Songhurst, J. R.	317 05	1924	Tison, R. A.	775 55
1924	Southcott, S. J.	629 77	1924	Toale, J.	561 47
1924	Stafford, J. P.	900 00	1924	Todd, R.	521 33
1921	Stagg, J. W.	1,152 66	1921	Tolson, F. G.	507 50
1924	Stalker, M.	606 00	1924	Topham, F.	549 38
1921	Stanley, E.	795 89	1921	Towill, J.	231 09
1923	Stata, C. S.	119 86	1924	Tramner, E. G.	759 72
1921	Steadworthy, Wm.	1,076 25	1924	Tranter, K.	450 00
*1924	Steele, Robt.	56 82	1924	Travis, C. A.	651 30
1920	Stephens, J. P.	731 79	1924	Tremblay, F.	197 16
1921	Stevens, A.	643 75	1921	Tremblay, J. A.	1,146 51
*1921	Stevens, D. B.	13 22	1924	Tremblay, O.	540 95
1922	Stevenson, J. H.	190 16	1922	Tremblay, P.	453 15
1921	Stewart, E.	308 00	1922	Trépanier, L. A.	908 56
*1921	Stewart, F.	558 30	1921	Trevor, A.	173 55
*1921	St. Louis, F.	216 75	1924	Trudeau, A.	530 11
*1921	St. Marie, A.	3 20	1924	Trudel, E.	1,183 33
1922	Ste. Marie, Jos.	882 84	1921	Turner, Geo.	500 00
1924	St. Marseille, A.	110 66	1924	Tuura, A.	307 77
1923	St. Maurice, A.	99 05	1923	Upper, J.	383 52
*1924	Stewart, D. S.	12 05	1924	Valiquet, U.	2,214 96

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1922	Valpy, J. T	199 20
1924	Vanasse, A. P	348 00
1924	Vanasse, F	1,219 44
1924	Vaughan, T	283 20
1924	Vermette, T	390 00
*1922	Verret, H. B	885 00
1924	Vert, A. E	500 00
1924	Vicars, J. R	1,020 60
1924	Vigneault, P. E	750 00
1924	Vincent, G. E	450 00
1924	Voligny, L. R	1,740 00
1924	Vrooman, N. B	1,140 00
1922	Wagner, L	110 11
1924	Waine, F. E	543 24
1924	Wainwright, P. H	613 32
1923	Wainwright, R	752 88
1924	Walker, E	234 24
1924	Walker, G	699 22
1924	Walker, H. L	598 44
1922	Walker, J	432 24
1924	Walker, J. A	256 81
1921	Walker, W. H	480 00
1924	Wallace, J. M	541 32
1922	Wallace, T. F	247 92
*1922	Wallis, J. D	233 51
1924	Walsh, E	346 08
*1922	Walsh, J. M	260 56
1922	Walsh, Thos	416 88
1922	Walsh, W	750 00
1922	Walters, H	841 62
1924	Ward, A. E	705 36
1922	Warren, G. S	530 76
1922	Waterbury, D. H	1,303 32
1924	Waters, J	160 32
1924	Watson, Geo. A	262 68
1924	Watson, Wm	190 58
1924	Watterworth, E	252 00
*1922	Waye, Chas	19 98
1924	Weasner, J	274 54
1922	Weaver, Jas. A	91 08
1923	Webber, B. C	1,883 28
1922	Webster, C. E	374 40
1922	Webster, Geo	189 86
1924	Weese, J. W	219 11
1924	Werry, F. W. C	693 24
1922	West, H	422 76
1924	West, T	821 76
1922	Weston, W. H	429 00
1924	Wetmore, G. K	396 00
*1924	Whalen, T. R	605 00
1922	Whalen, W. H	415 48
1922	Whare, A	275 28
1922	Wheatley, G. H	1,125 00
1922	Wheatley, R	156 24
1924	Wheeler, A. O	733 32
1923	White, D	186 96
1922	White, E. P. M	775 71
1922	White, G. A	879 24
1923	White, J. B	540 00
1924	White, W. J	2,250 00
1924	Whitehead, J. P	788 64
1923	Whitty, M. J	534 96
1923	Williams, H. A. C	351 00
1922	Williams, J. T. C	987 96
1924	Williams, W	235 92
*1923	Willson, J. D	660 88
1924	Wilson, A. H	391 92
1924	Wilson, G	275 16
1924	Wilson, H. A	664 56
1924	Wilson, J. A	737 50
1924	Wilson, J. L	234 27
*1923	Wilson, W. J	27 02
1924	Winchester, L	605 04
1924	Withrow, J. F. D	1,008 00
1922	Wolfenden, Wm	762 48
1924	Woodill, J. S	845 40
1922	Wright, E	481 44
1924	Wright, J. P	1,260 00
1924	Wright, L. K	541 56
1921	Wurtele, S. T	454 92
1923	Wynne, John	334 73
1923	Yeomans, E. H	873 96
1921	Yeomans, L. B	403 59
*1924	Yerxa, L	1 20
1923	Young, B. R	87 24
1921	Young, U	501 60
1924	Young, P. P	481 25
1924	Zinkan, G. V	1,244 40
		770,120 97
	SUPERANNUATION No. 5	$ cts.
	Annuities to Contributors	
1925	Adam, J. W	934 44
1925	Alkins, Wm	204 00
1925	Allen, G. H	1,050 00
1925	Alton, S. E	220 09
1925	Anderson, B	1,221 48
*1925	Armstrong, T. B	430 02
1924	Beaulieu, Roméo	1,235 52
1925	Belec, Jos	349 68
1925	Boak, W. C	1,131 24
1926	Boivin, D	890 40
1926	Bolduc, L. N	936 60
1925	Brown, E. M	392 88
1925	Brown, J. L	521 16
1926	Bruce, D. A	3,118 44
*1925	Brunelle, H	153 41
1925	Burns, W. P	1,082 64
1925	Cameron, W. M	1,092 24
1926	Campbell, A. C	2,863 92
1925	Canniff, W. H	1,575 00
1925	Chambers, Chas	511 56
1925	Connelly, E	1,470 00
1926	Devlin, C. A	1,091 16
1925	Dionne, J. L. A	346 32
1925	Dixon, Chas	493 08
1925	Doherty, T. K	2,319 96
1925	Dorion, G	582 72
1925	Dowd, E. C	94 88
1925	Drysdale, Wm	897 72
1925	Dunlevie, S. A	1,600 56
1926	Dussault, J. B	1,081 44
1925	Eagleson, J. S	2,016 00
1925	Elliott, R. J	948 48
1925	Everett, E. G	1,253 64
1924	Fagan, Michael H	1,257 50
1925	Fair, J. J	1,386 00
1925	Fitzgerald, R. M	1,302 00
1925	Fitzgibbon, J. D	2,142 00
*1924	Flaglor, Jas. S	1,737 75
1924	Fraser, B. H	3,780 00

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 5	$ cts.
	Annuities to Contributors	
1925	Gaskin, Thos	1,441 44
1926	Gauthier, A	1,308 96
1925	Gauthier, G. H	203 96
1925	Gilmore, M. M	491 64
1925	Giroux, Théophile A	1,260 00
1925	Greenfield, R	1,959 96
1925	Grenier, A	1,304 28
1925	Guay, L. M	502 20
1926	Guillemette, J. E	1,308 96
1925	Guppy, H. J	1,470 00
1925	Hall, N. E	1,132 80
1925	Hancock, Wm	927 48
1925	Hannan, W. H	242 64
1925	Harding, S	916 44
1925	Harney, Wm. Thos	979 92
1925	Hartley, H	691 20
1925	Hatch, W	1,596 00
1925	Hegan, J. B	1,560 00
1925	Henry, M	231 00
1925	Jarvis, A. L. F	3,260 64
1925	Kahala, J. J	1,379 28
1925	Kemeys-Tynte, A. P. M	1,082 64
1926	Kidner, E	998 16
1925	Kinsman, M. B	436 08
1925	Lamanque, Thos	1,092 00
1926	Lamb, Jno	260 10
1924	Landriau, F. Eugène	1,276 32
1925	Larkin, J. M	460 90
1925	Learoyd, E. L	1,347 50
1925	Lortie, A	1,102 44
1925	Lynch, W. J	2,772 00
1925	MacDonald, W	551 76
1925	MacKenzie, S. M	496 08
1925	Manhard, L. E	1,016 40
1925	Martin, A	885 36
1925	Mathers, Isaac H	1,188 24
1925	Mathieu, J. O	922 32
1926	Montreuil, A. T	1,711 77
1925	McAllan, W. J	524 52
1925	McCreery, T. D	305 50
1925	McDonald, M	1,596 00
1925	McInerney, L	1,071 00
1926	McKendrick, D	2,071 92
1925	McMinn, J. D	218 88
1925	McNeely, Jas	1,428 00
1925	McPherson, H. G	482 28
1925	Niven, T. D	526 68
1925	O'Brien, Jos	1,147 92
1925	Ostigny, Louis R	910 20
1925	Paterson, A. C	2,520 00
1925	Patterson, W. L	1,042 92
1925	Payne, A	2,169 96
1925	Pelletier, L. M	1,219 80
1925	Pelletier, P	2,963 32
1926	Preston, J. H	616 85
*1925	Quinn, Thos	551 87
1925	Reed, C. C	1,287 96
1925	Regan, P	922 83
1926	Reiffenstein, J. H	1,959 96
1925	Richard, L. N	1,470 00
1925	Richardson, W. H	1,227 24
1925	Ring, J. W	1,302 00
1926	Robert, O. P	230 04
1925	Robertson, A. R	1,115 18
1925	Rolston, E	934 44
1925	Roy, F. A	330 60
1925	Sinclair, C. McL	1,140 96
1925	Smith, H. I	1,318 32
1924	Smith, Wm. Burton	1,260 00
1925	Stewart, Esther E	396 60
1924	St. Germain, M	573 84
1925	Strachan, A	885 00
1925	Todd, A. H	2,812 80
1926	Valiquette, Jos	1,224 96
1926	Veats, F	443 56
1926	Waggoner, S. H	1,452 48
1925	Watt, G	825 84
1925	Wenden, G. S	413 28
1925	Wetmore, T. H	271 80
1925	White, J	310 80
1925	Wilson, A. V	414 72
1925	Wiseman, J	772 44
1925	Wright, C. F	296 52
1926	Wright, R. J	1,490 06
1926	Wyld, G	1,350 12
		137,286 87
Died in	*Annuities to dependents of deceased employees*	
1926	Armstrong, T. B	193 17
1925	Barthe, R	649 56
1925	Bond, J. M	190 68
1926	Briand, J. M	601 68
1926	Brunelle, Hector	101 08
1925	Campbell, H. S	525 00
1925	Carey, P	582 36
1925	Chambers, E. J	862 18
1925	Copeland, R. E	185 88
1925	Davies, T. E. S	473 88
1925	Dennis, J. A	422 88
1924	Deville, E. G. Daniel	1,782 96
1925	Dorsey, J. J	624 84
1926	Dowd, E. C	260 92
1925	Dowling, D. B	713 68
1925	Duck, A. R. B	55 02
1925	Elliott, F	64 68
1924	Evans, P. H	212 04
1925	Fawcett, E. L	334 32
1925	Featherston, J. E	1,027 68
1925	Finlayson, R	547 08
1925	Fisher, W. D	270 01
1927	Flaglor, Jas. S	122 84
1924	Flannery, P. J	535 56
1925	George, A. F	350 68
1926	Gauthier, G. H	203 92
1925	Haughton, J	205 80
1924	Ivey, W. J	398 28
1925	Jack, S. R	283 44
1925	Jordan, J. E	86 64
1925	Kane, M	329 16
1924	Kirk, Frederick	636 84
1924	Lang, J. T. C	305 49
1925	Langlois, C. N	205 38
1926	Larkin, J. M	382 03
1925	LaRue, L. T. H	525 00
1925	Learn, A. J	208 20
1925	Lelievre, S	808 44
1925	Logan, W. J	318 48

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1927, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1926—*Concluded*

Died in	Name	Amount paid	Died in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 5	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 5	$ cts.
	Annuities to dependents of deceased employees			*Annuities to dependents of deceased employees*	
1925	MacMartin, L. J.	258 84	1925	Spicer, A.	288 60
1925	Marchand, A. H.	184 80	1925	St. Denis, J.	597 36
1925	Mathieu, L. J.	1,273 92	1925	Stevenson, J. S.	729 84
1924	Meiklejohn, Hy. James	278 04	1925	Stewart, W. J.	1,680 00
1925	Meyer, F. W.	380 04	1925	Sturgess, A. W.	268 44
1925	Middleton, G.	436 32	1925	Tansey, T. P.	446 05
1925	McDougall, P.	316 56	1925	Trafton, L.	191 28
1925	McLay, J.	176 04	1924	Vezina, D.	235 68
1925	McNeill, M. P.	333 71	1925	Walker, D. J.	270 16
1925	McPhee, J. E.	535 44	1925	White, Jno.	258 48
1925	Pansera, A.	265 32	1924	Whittaker, Edward James	232 80
1925	Peters, D. L.	239 76	1924	Williamson, John Gill	178 75
1926	Quinn, Thos.	135 03	1925	Winter, H. G.	367 44
1926	Regan, P.	136 76	1925	Wise, Fred'k Ashford	1,582 92
1925	Rogers, D. T.	284 04	1925	Witzig, F. X.	535 56
1925	Scott, Thos.	486 44	1925	Young, T. T.	345 94
1925	Shepherd, F. B.	238 20			
1925	Shortt, L. R.	284 64			31,139 36
1925	Sigman, G. A.	98 40			

Appendix No. 10—Continued

ALLOWANCES granted as Superannuation and amounts paid to employees retired during the year ended March 31, 1927

Name and nature of service	Cause of retirement	Age at retirement	Number of years service	Number of years to count	Salary at time of retirement	Average salary	Annual allowance	Amount paid during the fiscal year
					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 1								
Clarke, Charles F., Letter Carrier, Post Office	Ill-health	60	36	.....	1,620 00	1,590 00	1,113 00	556 50
Conway, W. A., Assistant Postmaster, Windsor	Age	67	46	.....	2,680 00	2,680 00	1,876 00	1,406 97
Crate, A. E., Principal Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	62	39	.....	2,280 00	2,096 67	1,467 67	489 10
Flynn, John, Canal Patrolman, Rys. and Canals	Age	72	55	.....	900 00	840 00	588 00	441 00
Masters, C. H., Law Reporter, Supreme Court	Age	74	40	.....	4,000 00	3,966 66	2,776 66	2,776 66
Strange, J. C., Inspector, Post Office	Eligible	64	47	.....	4,020 00	4,020 00	2,730 00	1,365 00
Strong, Wm., Lockmaster, Railways and Canals	Age	74	54	.....	$90 p.m.	692 11	484 48	40 37
							11,035 81	7,075 60
SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 2								
Humphrey, Wyndham, Railway Mail Clerk, P.O	Age	68	31	.....	1,740 00	1,720 00	1,066 40	355 44
Kissick, W. J., Letter Carrier, Post Office	To promote efficiency	57	33	.....	1,440 00	1,373 92	906 78	998 47
							1,973 18	1,353 91
SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 5								
*Pope, Sir Joseph, Under Secretary of State	Superannuation	71	46	35	8,000 00	8,000 00	5,600 00	3,763 38
Filgiano, H. E. J., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Retirement	64	$44\frac{9}{12}$	35	1,680 00	1,620 00	1,134 00	1,134 00
Lesage, L. A., Head Clerk, Railways and Canals	Superannuation	76	$54\frac{11}{12}$	35	2,880 00	2,880 00	2,016 00	2,016 00
Peake, Thos. B., Principal Postal Clerk, Post Office	Superannuation	65	$31\frac{7}{12}$	$31\frac{7}{12}$	2,280 00	2,280 00	1,459 20	1,459 20
Goetz, George, Examiner, Customs and Excise	Superannuation	75	18	$16\frac{4}{12}$	1,680 00	1,428 53	466 65	463 96
Neads, M. E., Examiner, Customs and Excise	Superannuation	69	$18\frac{10}{12}$	$18\frac{4}{12}$	1,680 00	1,371 00	502 70	502 68
Baillairge, E. S., Clerk, Grade 2, Railways and Canals	Superannuation	69	$45\frac{3}{12}$	$23\frac{4}{12}$	1,440 00	1,236 00	576 80	576 72
Forbes, James, Letter Carrier, Post Office	Retirement	44	$13\frac{2}{12}$	$13\frac{2}{12}$	1,440 00	1,327 00	349 44	282 74
McKenzie, H. D. L., Enforcement Officer, Customs and Excise	Retirement	46	$13\frac{5}{12}$	$11\frac{8}{12}$	1,320 00	1,128 00	263 20	263 16
Kane, W. J., Planning Clerk, Public Printing & Stationery	Retirement	50	$35\frac{1}{12}$	35	2,220 00	2,129 23	1,490 46	1,326 13
Walton, George, Postal Helper, Post Office	Retirement	62	$33\frac{2}{12}$	33	1,260 00	1,260 00	831 60	693 00
McCarey, Joseph, Postmaster, Grade 5, Post Office	Superannuation	65	$45\frac{5}{12}$	35	2,760 00	2,760 00	1,932 00	1,610 00
Pearson, S. M., Investigating Officer, Grade 1, Immigration	Superannuation	66	$14\frac{1}{12}$	$14\frac{1}{12}$	1,680 00	1,495 00	421 09	456 17
Davis, J. H., Lightkeeper, Cl. 7, Marine and Fisheries	Superannuation	73	$29\frac{10}{12}$	$29\frac{10}{12}$	1,316 00	1,193 00	711 82	711 72
Duncan, Thomas, Postmaster, Grade 8, Post Office	Superannuation	65	44	35	3,600 00	3,600 00	2,520 00	1,890 00
Staniforth, C. G., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Retirement	42	$12\frac{7}{12}$	$12\frac{3}{12}$	1,680 00	1,401 68	343 41	342 62
Norman, H. F., Penitentiary Nurse, Justice	Retirement	51	$20\frac{1}{12}$	$20\frac{1}{12}$	1,500 00	1,344 00	539 84	539 76

Hetherington, H. A., Clerk, Grade 2, National Defence	Retirement	59	$13\frac{6}{12}$	$13\frac{6}{12}$	1,440 00	1,133 60	306 07	288 15
Parmelee, J. D., Inspector, Customs and Excise	Retirement	63	$35\frac{8}{12}$	35	3,600 00	3,600 00	2,520 00	1,890 00
Smith, J. H., Lightkeeper, Marine and Fisheries	Superannuation	81	$14\frac{2}{12}$	$7\frac{9}{12}$	656 00	656 00	102 77	77 04
Banville, Jos., Lightkeeper and Signal Agent, Marine and Fisheries	Superannuation	74	$29\frac{5}{12}$	$29\frac{5}{12}$	1,060 00	950 50	559 21	419 40
Robinson, F. P., Special Customs Officer, Grade 2, Customs and Excise	Superannuation	70	$14\frac{1}{12}$	$13\frac{9}{12}$	2,040 00	1,975 00	543 12	543 12
Nash, A. F., District Inspector, Electricity and Gas, Trade and Commerce	Superannuation	73	$26\frac{8}{12}$	$26\frac{8}{12}$	2,280 00	2,245 16	1,197 42	840 08
Doucet, R., Letter Carrier, Post Office	Retirement	58	$34\frac{3}{12}$	34	1,440 00	1,365 00	928 20	1,160 25
Gillespie, D., Lockmaster, Railways and Canals	Retirement	63	$45\frac{7}{12}$	35	1,200 00	1,008 33	705 83	646 91
*Bennett, Jas., Elevator Operator, Public Works	Retirement	47	$12\frac{9}{12}$	$6\frac{7}{12}$	1,260 00	1,027 58	135 30	35 62
Pattison, T. F., Sub-Collector, Customs and Excise	Superannuation	71	$29\frac{9}{12}$	30	1,920 00	1,898 66	1,139 20	607 55
Coombs, J. S., Timber Inspector, Interior	Superannuation	70	$14\frac{3}{12}$	$14\frac{3}{12}$	1,800 00	1,770 90	504 70	359 45
Barbe, W., Principal Postal Clerk, Post Office	Retirement	61	$41\frac{11}{12}$	35	2,280 00	2,280 00	1,596 00	931 00
Giroux, F. X., Letter Carrier, Post Office	Superannuation	70	$39\frac{7}{12}$	35	1,440 00	1,405 00	983 50	573 65
Ritchie, J. H., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office	Superannuation	70	$51\frac{1}{12}$	35	1,920 00	1,896 66	1,327 66	774 41
White, W. R., Postal Helper, Post Office	Retirement	63	$36\frac{6}{12}$	35	1,260 00	1,260 00	882 00	441 00
Cliff, W. W., Sub-Collector, Customs and Excise	Superannuation	74	$14\frac{4}{12}$	$14\frac{4}{12}$	1,680 00	1,566 00	448 92	224 46
Lamb, W., Letter Carrier, Post Office	Superannuation	67	$44\frac{10}{12}$	35	1,440 00	1,410 00	987 00	493 50
Bray, J. L., Examiner, Customs and Excise	Superannuation	69	$14\frac{2}{12}$	$13\frac{10}{12}$	1,680 00	1,476 00	408 36	204 18
Belding, H. W., Supernumerary, Postal Clerk, Post Office	Superannuation	69	$37\frac{4}{12}$	35	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,120 00	559 98
Andrews, Geo. P., Clerk, Grade 3, Public Printing and Stationery	Retirement	53	$39\frac{8}{12}$	35	1,680 00	1,680 00	1,176 00	588 00
Uniacke, R. F., Chief Penitentiary Engineer, Justice	Superannuation	68	22	22	4,020 00	3,950 71	1,738 31	803 68
*Lemieux, F. X., Postmaster, House of Commons	Superannuation	74	44	35	2,100 00	2,100 00	1,470 00	596 16
Miller, R. R., Principal Clerk, Railways and Canals	Abolition of Office	40	$12\frac{8}{12}$	$12\frac{8}{12}$	2,280 00	1,972 00	499 57	499 53
Thomas, C. E., Collector, Customs and Excise	Retirement	47	$14\frac{2}{12}$	$13\frac{11}{12}$	3,000 00	2,923 02	813 57	895 79
Dwyer, M. J., Senior Mail Porter, Post Office	Retirement	55	$19\frac{1}{12}$	$19\frac{1}{12}$	1,620 00	1,552 00	592 35	493 60
Grave, J. Lightkeeper, Marine and Fisheries	Retirement	62	$27\frac{10}{12}$	$27\frac{10}{12}$	1,167 50	1,057 50	588 68	392 40
Magee, C. W., Postal Helper, Post Office	Superannuation	70	$46\frac{3}{12}$	35	1,260 00	1,260 00	882 00	514 50
Cloakey, G. H., Senior Appraiser of Grazing Lands, Interior	Abolition of Office	56	$12\frac{1}{12}$	$12\frac{1}{12}$	2,400 00	2,144 00	518 13	474 87
Back, M., Stenographer, Grade 2, Indian Affairs	Retirement	59	$18\frac{4}{12}$	$18\frac{4}{12}$	1,300 00	1,300 00	476 67	278 04
Girard, P., Construction Foreman, Railways and Canals	Superannuation	75	$40\frac{9}{12}$	$21\frac{5}{12}$	1,680 00	1,650 93	707 15	298 40
Watson, A., Cashier and Computing Clerk, Customs and Excise	Superannuation	71	$16\frac{11}{12}$	$15\frac{2}{12}$	1,920 00	1,851 03	561 48	233 95
Sheppard, N. B., Head Clerk, Interior	Superannuation	70	43	35	2,880 00	2,880 00	2,016 00	840 00
Cheney, W. H., Clerk, Grade 2, Post Office	Superannuation	68	$41\frac{1}{12}$	35	1,480 00	1,395 00	976 50	406 85
*Lipsett, W. S., Rural Route Investigator, Post Office	Superannuation	65	44	35	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,260 00	28 00
Arcand, A. A., Senior Statistical Clerk, Interior	Retirement	41	21	21	1,680 00	1,680 00	694 06	289 15
Fielding, C. W. W., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office	Superannuation	70	50	35	1,920 00	1,905 00	1,333 50	503 74
Gordon, A. H., Mail Porter, Post Office	Superannuation	70	$36\frac{11}{12}$	35	420 00	1,420 00	994 00	331 32
Sladen, A. F., Governor General's Secretary, Governor General Secretary's Office	Abolition of Office	60	$35\frac{9}{12}$	35	6,000 00	6,000 00	4,200 00	2,054 83
Neelin, E. G., Sub-Collector, Customs and Excise	Superannuation	73	$32\frac{5}{12}$	$32\frac{5}{12}$	1,680 00	1,581 00	1,025 01	256 23
Matheson, T. G., Stationary Heating Engineer, Public Works	Superannuation	67	$14\frac{2}{12}$	$7\frac{3}{12}$	1,500 00	1,218 71	185 85	139 78
Cuming, E. E., Ships Draughtsman, Public Works	Abolition of Office	44	$12\frac{8}{12}$	$12\frac{8}{12}$	1,680 00	1,518 00	400 52	300 33
Smith, James, Postmaster, Post Office	Superannuation	65	$19\frac{4}{12}$	$16\frac{1}{12}$	3,300 00	3,300 00	1,061 50	530 70
Smith, R. R., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	Superannuation	69	$38\frac{4}{12}$	35	1,740 00	1,720 00	1,204 00	401 32
Larue, J. N., Supervisor of Mails, Post Office	Retirement	62	$43\frac{8}{12}$	35	2,520 00	2,520 00	1,764 00	588 00
MacDonald, D. J., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Superannuation	67	$45\frac{1}{12}$	35	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,120 00	559 98
Brough, W. C., Senior Assistant Engineer, Public Works	Superannuation	66	$28\frac{9}{12}$	$28\frac{9}{12}$	3,180 00	3,171 00	1,823 32	683 73
Foley, P., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Superannuation	70	$36\frac{3}{12}$	35	1,554 68	1,554 68	1,088 27	289 59

Appendix No. 10—Continued

ALLOWANCES granted as Superannuation and amounts paid to employees retired during the year ended March 31, 1927—*Con.*

Name and nature of service	Cause of retirement	Age at retirement	Number of years service	Number of years to count	Salary at time of retirement	Average salary	Annual allowance	Amount paid during the fiscal year
					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 5—*Continued*								
De Young, G. H., Letter Carrier, Post Office	Superannuation	66	34	34	1,440 00	1,420 00	965 60	321 84
Sparks, W., Head Postal Clerk, Post Office	Retirement	63	$43\frac{1}{12}$	35	2,880 00	2,880 00	2,016 00	504 00
Sauriol, A., Principal Postal Clerk, Post Office	Retirement	63	$43\frac{2}{12}$	35	2,280 00	2,280 00	1,596 00	399 00
Geldart, O. A., Special Exciseman, Grade 2, Customs and Excise	Retirement	63	$39\frac{3}{12}$	35	2,340 00	2,325 00	1,627 50	406 86
McGillivray, H., Clerk, Grade 2, Post Office	Superannuation	70	$43\frac{9}{12}$	35	2,100 00	2,100 00	1,470 00	245 00
Poulin, C. E., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	Retirement	35	$12\frac{4}{12}$	$12\frac{4}{12}$	1,740 00	1,528 94	377 14	234 12
Bourque, E., Lightkeeper, Marine and Fisheries	Retirement	33	$12\frac{3}{12}$	$12\frac{3}{12}$	1,737 50	1,737 50	425 68	941 68
Dixon, J. G., Lightkeeper, Grade 2, Marine and Fisheries	Superannuation	66	$17\frac{6}{12}$	$17\frac{6}{12}$	1,700 00	1,700 00	595 00	892 48
Wyatt, Wm. G., Lightkeeper, Marine and Fisheries	Retirement	58	12	12	1,700 00	1,700 00	408 00	566 66
Chartrand, J. A., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Retirement	54	$17\frac{11}{12}$	$17\frac{11}{12}$	1,440 00	1,267 05	454 03	294 09
Breton, N., Lightkeeper, Marine and Fisheries	Superannuation	71	$30\frac{9}{12}$	$16\frac{6}{12}$	1,328 00	1,226 00	404 58	67 42
Belleau, A. E., Head Translator, Public Works	Superannuation	72	$42\frac{10}{12}$	35	3,300 00	3,300 00	2,310 00	534 03
Keating, J. P., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	Superannuation	70	35	35	1,740 00	1,726 77	1,208 74	266 42
Beland, T., Agent, Marine and Fisheries	Superannuation	75	$18\frac{2}{12}$	11	3,600 00	3,600 00	792 00	489 68
Henley, W. C., Excise Officer, Customs and Excise	Superannuation	69	$14\frac{5}{12}$	$14\frac{4}{12}$	1,620 00	1,494 00	428 28	107 07
Keeler, R. M., Appraiser, Customs and Excise	Superannuation	72	$35\frac{6}{12}$	35	2,400 00	2,300 00	1,610 00	268 32
Hynes, M. E., Head Postal Clerk, Post Office	Abolition of Office	64	$46\frac{5}{12}$	35	2,880 00	2,880 00	2,016 00	336 00
McLaughlin, H., Surveyor, Customs and Excise	Retirement	62	$44\frac{8}{12}$	35	3,780 00	3,780 00	2,646 00	220 50
MacDougall, Stenographer, Grade 2, Customs and Excise	Retirement	63	$16\frac{5}{12}$	$12\frac{9}{12}$	1,260 00	1,218 00	310 59	51 76
O'Flaherty, E., Cashier and Computing Clerk, Customs and Excise	Superannuation	75	$22\frac{3}{12}$	$20\frac{7}{12}$	1,920 00	1,869 07	769 43	93 87
McCullough, W. S., Letter Carrier, Post Office	Retirement	64	$12\frac{8}{12}$	$12\frac{8}{12}$	1,200 00	922 10	233 60	209 66
Rennie, E. H., Lightkeeper and Signal Agent, Marine and Fisheries	Superannuation	66	$41\frac{9}{12}$	35	1,750 00	1,750 00	1,225 00	918 72
Brown, J. H., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Superannuation	75	$49\frac{6}{12}$	35	1,300 00	878 95	615 27	297 70
Dubuc, J. P. E., Inspector of Electricity and Gas, Trade and Commerce	Retirement	51	$11\frac{2}{12}$	$7\frac{10}{12}$	1,800 00	1,522 02	238 45	119 22
D'Aoust, I., Clerk, Grade 1, Soldiers' Civil Re-Establisgment	Retirement	46	$13\frac{10}{12}$	$13\frac{10}{12}$	1,140 00	759 46	210 12	80 42
Low, J. G. M., Clerk, Grade 2, Auditor General's Office	Retirement	53	$28\frac{7}{12}$	$28\frac{7}{12}$	1,480 00	1,359 62	777 25	259 08
Stephens, A., Cleaner and Helper, Public Works	Retirement	48	$10\frac{10}{12}$	$10\frac{10}{12}$	1,200 00	998 16	216 27	78 69
Cory, Thomas, Indian Agent, Indian Affairs	Superannuation	72	$21\frac{5}{12}$	$21\frac{5}{12}$	2,400 00	2,400 00	1,028 00	256 98
Scott, J. C., Assistant Engineer, Public Works	Retirement	61	$37\frac{6}{12}$	35	2,580 00	2,580 00	1,806 00	451 50
Troup, W. E., Car and Yard Inspector, Agriculture	Superannuation	71	$17\frac{9}{12}$	$12\frac{10}{12}$	1,560 00	1,430 00	367 03	61 16
Swait, C. E., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Superannuation	70	43	35	1,560 00	1,558 60	1,091 02	79 17

Turner, J. E., Supt. Fish Hatchery, Marine and Fisheries	Retirement	33	$13\frac{4}{12}$	$13\frac{4}{12}$	1,860 00	1,851 00	493 60	370 17
Fowler, E. M., Stenographer, Grade 2, Post Office	Retirement	36	12	12	1,200 00	373 30	89 59	59 68
McGrath, M. J. T., Senior Messenger, Public Works	Retirement	63	$16\frac{2}{12}$	$16\frac{2}{12}$	1,320 00	1,136 64	367 51	98 77
Church, I. D., Lockmaster, Railways and Canals	Superannuation	70	$11\frac{8}{12}$	$11\frac{8}{12}$	1,260 00	1,005 00	234 50	
Northrup, W. T., Patrolman, Railways and Canals	Superannuation	70	$12\frac{6}{12}$	$12\frac{6}{12}$	1,080 00	890 00	222 50	37 08
Murray, J. P., Caretaker, Public Works	Superannuation	70	26	26	1,380 00	1,190 00	618 80	103 12
Sole, F., Hatchery Netmaker, Marine and Fisheries	Retirement	56	$11\frac{3}{12}$	$11\frac{3}{12}$	1,560 00	1,461 50	328 73	246 51
Gordon, T. A., Hatchery Assistant, Marine and Fisheries	Retirement	57	$11\frac{6}{12}$	$7\frac{7}{12}$	1,440 00	1,296 00	196 56	147 42
Montgomery, J. D., Hatchery Assistant, Marine and Fisheries	Retirement	38	$12\frac{6}{12}$	$12\frac{6}{12}$	1,440 00	1,296 00	324 00	243 00
Hill, A., Hatchery Assistant, Marine and Fisheries	Retirement	45	$11\frac{5}{12}$	$11\frac{5}{12}$	1,440 00	1,296 00	295 92	221 94
Monck, A. E., Hatchery Assitant, Marine and Fisheries	Retirement	41	$14\frac{3}{12}$	$14\frac{3}{12}$	1,440 00	1,337 71	381 25	285 93
Davy, R. A., Assistant Resident Engineer, Interior	Superannuation	65	$39\frac{4}{12}$	$22\frac{7}{12}$	2,280 00	2,113 81	954 74	220 71
Craig, S., Supt. of Hatchery, Grade 3, Marine and Fisheries	Retirement	54	$14\frac{7}{12}$	$14\frac{7}{12}$	1,680 00	1,393 74	406 51	74 07
Brochu, J. W. L., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	Retirement	48	$21\frac{3}{12}$	$21\frac{3}{12}$	1,740 00	1,650 97	701 66	331 95
Law, P. V., Clerk, Grade 2, Interior	Superannuation	77	$41\frac{4}{12}$	35	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,120 00	93 33
Allen, F. G., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office	Superannuation	70	$39\frac{11}{12}$	35	1,920 00	1,896 67	1,327 67	774 45
Laschiner, A. G., Superintendent of Hatchery, Marine and Fisheries	Retirement	61	$18\frac{2}{12}$	$10\frac{1}{12}$	1,740 00	1,731 00	377 94	283 41
							107,403 97	57,018 10

Appendix No. 10—Continued

ANNUITIES granted and amounts paid to dependents of employees who died during the year ended March 31, 1927

Name of Contributor and Nature of Service	Dependent's Relationship to contributor	Age at death	Number of years service	Number of years to count	Final annual salary	Average salary	Annual Allowance to dependents	Amount paid during the fiscal year
					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 5—*Continued*								
Pope, Sir Joseph, Under Secretary of State	Widow	71	46	35	8,000 00	8,000 00	2,800 00	918 26
Hillock, P. J., Letter Carrier, Post Office	"	47	$20\frac{1}{12}$	$20\frac{1}{12}$	1,440 00	1,284 35	386 91	473 34
Scott, Wm., Messenger, Indian Affairs	"	54	$10\frac{9}{12}$	$10\frac{9}{12}$	1,250 00	937 50	141 10	158 17
Audet, J. P. A., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	Child	55	$34\frac{3}{12}$	17	1,740 00	1,674 29	113 85	124 59
Parent, V. A., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office	Widow	64	$39\frac{1}{12}$	$17\frac{6}{12}$	1,920 00	1,874 88	328 10	342 72
Carruthers, F. C., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	"	45	21	21	1,740 00	1,622 36	476 98	553 52
Orr, Robt. D., Veterinary Inspector, Agriculture	"	61	$17\frac{3}{12}$	$12\frac{1}{12}$	2,400 00	2,400 00	290 00	306 28
Baird, T. M., Sub-Collector, Customs and Excise	"	59	$19\frac{1}{12}$	$19\frac{1}{12}$	600 00	551 56	157 88	318 56
Fraser, D., Senior Clerk, Customs and Excise	"	61	$24\frac{8}{12}$	$24\frac{8}{12}$	2,100 00	1,705 23	420 62	515 57
MacMahon, M. J., Clerk, Customs and Excise	"	56	$16\frac{3}{12}$	$15\frac{6}{12}$	1,680 00	1,509 21	280 70	331 23
Gaudin, Thos., Principal Clerk-bookkeeper, Marine and Fisheries	"	48	$20\frac{1}{12}$	$10\frac{4}{12}$	2,040 00	2,036 00	210 39	245 42
Gribble, Francis J., Inspector, Immigration and Colonization	"	65	13	13	1,620 00	1,491 97	193 95	219 89
Whitelaw, Geo., Examiner, Customs and Excise	"	71	$19\frac{1}{12}$	$19\frac{1}{12}$	1,680 00	1,457 54	278 15	296 72
Bowes, Le Roy T., Junior Hydrographer, Marine and Fisheries	"	35	$13\frac{8}{12}$	$13\frac{8}{12}$	2,040 00	2,014 97	330 45	344 56
Genest, O. A., Mail Porter, Post Office	"	47	$19\frac{9}{12}$	$19\frac{9}{12}$	1,440 00	1,295 69	255 89	326 67
Charlton, Wm., Mail Porter, Post Office	"	58	$11\frac{8}{12}$	$11\frac{8}{12}$	1,440 00	1,311 00	152 95	184 11
Dixon, J., Director of Publicity, Interior	"	57	$11\frac{9}{12}$	$7\frac{4}{12}$	3,000 00	2,893 42	212 18	225 84
Genest, P. F. X., Assistant Office Engineer, Interior	"	55	$26\frac{7}{12}$	$22\frac{1}{12}$	2,460 00	2,447 42	648 56	658 91
Benoit, L. V., Assistant Inspector, Customs and Excise	"	63	$25\frac{3}{12}$	$25\frac{3}{12}$	2,640 00	2,326 96	705 06	712 58
Fiset, A., Customs and Excise Clerk	"	63	$10\frac{10}{12}$	$10\frac{10}{12}$	1,680 00	1,426 84	154 57	156 22
Bruce, Robt., Inspector, Immigration and Colonization	"	70	$14\frac{10}{12}$	$14\frac{10}{12}$	1,620 00	1,499 68	222 45	223 52
Lutz, H., Inspector, Electricity and Gas, Trade and Commerce	"	61	$13\frac{6}{12}$	$13\frac{6}{12}$	2,280 00	1,897 33	256 14	253 23
Lapointe, J. A., Mail Porter, Post Office	"	61	$12\frac{7}{12}$	$12\frac{7}{12}$	1,440 00	1,332 40	167 66	165 78
Gerald, C., Special Examiner, Grade 3A, Customs and Excise	"	73	$48\frac{6}{12}$	$17\frac{6}{12}$	2,880 00	2,683 33	469 58	449 99
Hartwell, G. M., Postal Clerk, Post Office	"	46	$19\frac{3}{12}$	$19\frac{3}{12}$	1,680 00	1,554 75	359 14	342 08
Alton, G. W., Sub-Collector, Customs and Excise	"	61	$12\frac{1}{12}$	$12\frac{1}{12}$	1,680 00	1,540 17	186 10	173 08
Paradis, J., Head Translator, Mines	"	55	13	13	3,300 00	2,667 51	346 78	307 53
Grant, Geo., Cashier and Computing Clerk, Customs and Excise	"	62	17	17	1,920 00	958 40	162 93	153 34
Robertson, D., Department of the Interior	"	56	$20\frac{11}{12}$	$20\frac{11}{12}$	2,100 00	1,998 33	417 98	394 74
McCann, B. C., Sup. Officer, Customs and Excise	"	67	$27\frac{7}{12}$	$27\frac{5}{12}$	2,040 00	1,945 86	533 49	512 65
Bennett, Jas., Elevator Operator, Public Works	"	47	$12\frac{9}{12}$	$6\frac{7}{12}$	1,260 00	1,027 58	81 18	48 43
Bernier, P. E., Head Translator, Post Office	"	38	$14\frac{7}{12}$	$14\frac{7}{12}$	3,300 00	3,280 00	573 99	478 30
Royal, J. A., Principal Clerk, Interior	"	61	$33\frac{7}{12}$	$33\frac{7}{12}$	2,280 00	2,216 27	744 30	616 06
Jones, F., Departmental Accountant, Grade 1, National Defence	"	45	$11\frac{5}{12}$	$11\frac{5}{12}$	1,980 00	1,842 30	252 40	208 19

Reid, J., Postal Clerk, Post Office	"	63	$40\frac{10}{12}$	$17\frac{6}{12}$	1,680 00	1,630 17	285 28	236 92
Fee, R., Caretaker, Agriculture	"	51	$19\frac{3}{12}$	$18\frac{6}{12}$	1,380 00	1,152 83	213 27	167 63
Irwin, W. N., Departmental Printer, Marine and Fisheries	"	64	$13\frac{2}{12}$	$8\frac{3}{12}$	1,560 00	1,395 74	115 15	134 87
Ward, L. H., Statistical Clerk, Customs and Excise	"	40	$11\frac{5}{12}$	$10\frac{11}{12}$	1,500 00	1,448 73	158 15	262 97
Devane, M. W., Express and Postal Computing Clerk, Customs and Excise	"	69	$22\frac{7}{12}$	$22\frac{7}{12}$	1,800 00	1,575 26	355 74	193 64
Carroll, J. F., Letter Carrier, Post Office	"	62	$25\frac{11}{12}$	$25\frac{11}{12}$	1,440 00	1,343 61	417 84	283 05
Young, A., Clerk, Grade 3, Mines	"	64	$19\frac{8}{12}$	$18\frac{11}{12}$	1,680 00	1,669 42	315 80	208 78
Doyle, D. J., Senior Map Draughtsman, Interior	"	46	$19\frac{9}{12}$	$19\frac{9}{12}$	2,040 00	2,021 13	479 00	376 48
Lipsett, W. S., Rural Route Investigator, Post Office	"	65	44	35	1,800 00	1,800 00	315 00	98 00
Bleakney, A. C., Chief Clerk of Supplies, Customs and Excise	"	73	54	$17\frac{6}{12}$	3,120 00	2,950 32	516 30	320 56
Frost, J. A., Examiner, Customs and Excise	"	70	$20\frac{1}{12}$	$20\frac{1}{12}$	1,680 00	1,414 24	284 02	133 56
Chevrier, F. L., Customs Appraiser, Customs and Excise	"	48	$29\frac{3}{12}$	$29\frac{3}{12}$	2,640 00	2,518 64	884 04	605 99
Partridge, Geo., Plant District Inspector, Agriculture	"	50	$17\frac{3}{12}$	$17\frac{3}{12}$	2,040 00	1,916 71	330 63	235 50
Latour, L. J., Clerk, Grade 3, Public Works	"	69	$23\frac{3}{12}$	$23\frac{3}{12}$	1,680 00	1,679 07	390 38	243 45
Gould, W., Examiner, Customs and Excise	"	68	$17\frac{8}{12}$	$17\frac{8}{12}$	1,680 00	1,431 89	354 14	183 94
Morden, J. R., Supervisor of Mails, Post Office	"	63	$42\frac{8}{12}$	$17\frac{6}{12}$	2,280 00	2,280 00	399 00	202 82
Webster, F. T., Senior Clerk, Agriculture	"	60	$10\frac{7}{12}$	$7\frac{3}{12}$	1,560 00	1,412 80	102 42	58 00
Fafard, O. V., Lightkeeper, Marine and Fisheries	"	64	36	35	1,750 00	1,750 00	918 75	1,052 70
Gamache, J. M., Senior Clerk, Customs and Excise	"	54	$24\frac{1}{12}$	$24\frac{1}{12}$	2,100 00	2,047 73	739 72	453 35
Lower, W. J., Cleaner and Helper, R.M.C., National Defence	"	51	$10\frac{4}{12}$	$10\frac{4}{12}$	1,200 00	981 77	101 45	66 54
Tremaine, A .de B., Supt. of Marine Agents, Marine and Fisheries	"	70	$47\frac{6}{12}$	$17\frac{6}{12}$	4,000 00	4,000 00	700 00	406 36
Wismer, D. L., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	"	39	$13\frac{4}{12}$	13	1,080 00	873 73	170 38	83 72
Palen, A. F., Postmaster, Grade 4, Post Office	"	52	$19\frac{2}{12}$	$19\frac{2}{12}$	2,520 00	2,500 00	483 00	237 60
Harris, G. A., Lightkeeper, Marine and Fisheries	"	66	$11\frac{10}{12}$	$6\frac{1}{12}$	1,580 00	1,580 00	96 12	195 85
Merrigan, J. A., Timber Inspector, Interior	"	62	$12\frac{11}{12}$	$12\frac{11}{12}$	1,800 00	1,776 71	228 20	202 36
Dawson, H. J., Director of Studies, National Defence	"	50	22	22	5,520 00	5,015 80	1,103 47	588 50
Hawkins, T. T., Head Clerk, Post Office	"	58	$35\frac{4}{12}$	35	2,760 00	2,580 97	481 78	235 66
Mowat, A., Fishery Officer, Marine and Fisheries	"	70	$44\frac{8}{12}$	35	1,680 00	1,680 00	588 00	534 26
Smith, A., General Repair Man, Customs and Excise	"	68	$13\frac{8}{12}$	$13\frac{8}{12}$	1,440 00	1,264 38	172 79	113 73
Whalley, W., Clerk, Customs and Excise	"	45	$13\frac{2}{12}$	$12\frac{7}{12}$	1,680 00	1,380 90	260 64	160 44
Lecourt, C. E., Principal Clerk, Interior	"	68	$38\frac{1}{12}$	35	2,040 00	1,757 89	615 26	350 34
Haynes, A. T., Examining Officer, Customs and Excise	"	50	$12\frac{11}{12}$	$12\frac{7}{12}$	1,680 00	1,474 93	278 40	142 29
Love, R. A., Sub-Collector, Customs and Excise	"	67	$14\frac{5}{12}$	$14\frac{5}{12}$	840 00	696 09	150 54	47 32
Williams, J. H., Letter Carrier Helper, Post Office	"	64	$12\frac{9}{12}$	$12\frac{9}{12}$	1,440 00	1,274 71	162 53	69 01
Wright, J. C., Clerk of Works, Grade 3, Public Works	"	63	$12\frac{2}{12}$	$7\frac{10}{12}$	2,400 00	2,292 39	179 57	73 83
Edge, V. J., Head Clerk, Marine and Fisheries	"	44	$18\frac{10}{12}$	$18\frac{10}{12}$	2,880 00	2,839 60	802 18	274 04
Renouf, J., Examiner, Customs and Excise	"	61	$13\frac{4}{12}$	$13\frac{4}{12}$	1,680 00	1,406 40	187 52	65 60
Bastedo, S. T., Superintendent of Dominion Government Annuities, Labour	"	70	$18\frac{11}{12}$	$18\frac{7}{12}$	4,500 00	4,300 78	799 23	262 10
Heavers, Thos., Senior Examiner, Customs and Excise	"	58	$18\frac{7}{12}$	$18\frac{7}{12}$	1,860 00	1,771 45	493 79	226 93
Rose, L. F., Computing Clerk, Customs and Excise	"	49	$17\frac{5}{12}$	$16\frac{6}{12}$	2,040 00	1,924 13	380 98	134 34
MacDonald, A., Examiner, Customs and Excise	"	66	$13\frac{2}{12}$	$12\frac{8}{12}$	1,680 00	1,462 84	185 29	118 04
Smart, T. A., Appraiser, Customs and Excise	"	43	$13\frac{2}{12}$	$13\frac{2}{12}$	2,640 00	2,598 13	342 08	98 80
Vaughan, J. H., Dept. Purchasing Agent, Grade 2, Marine and Fisheries	"	49	$18\frac{6}{12}$	$18\frac{5}{12}$	2,340 00	2,159 87	397 78	67 35
Newton, Thos., Clerk, Grade 3, National Defence	"	61	$10\frac{5}{12}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	1,560 00	1,373 95	143 12	51 25
Grier, J. W., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	"	31	$11\frac{10}{12}$	$11\frac{1}{12}$	1,740 00	1,560 58	187 15	59 21
Morden, W. R., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	"	33	$13\frac{4}{12}$	$13\frac{4}{12}$	1,740 00	1,599 90	209 32	109 87

Appendix No. 10—Continued

ANNUITIES granted and amounts paid to dependents of employees who died during the year ended March 31, 1927—*Con.*

Name of Contributor and Nature of Service at time of Death	Dependent's Relationship to contributor	Age at death	Number of years service	Number of years to count	Final annual salary	Average salary	Annual Allowance to dependents	Amount paid during the fiscal year
					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 5—*Continued*								
Wallis, C. J., Senior Photographer, National Defence	Widow	53	$11\frac{2}{12}$	$11\frac{2}{12}$	2,100 00	1,957 67	237 04	86 37
Moloney, M., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	"	69	$46\frac{5}{12}$	35	1,740 00	1,724 52	301 79	77 85
Laflamme, J. K., Senior Assistant Engineer, Public Works	"	42	$17\frac{8}{12}$	$17\frac{8}{12}$	3,180 00	3,180 00	842 70	387 34
Kavanagh, F., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	"	56	$23\frac{9}{12}$	$16\frac{4}{12}$	1,740 00	1,614 13	263 64	93 74
Taschereau, E. R. A., Librarian, Supreme Court	"	68	$24\frac{1}{12}$	$24\frac{1}{12}$	3,120 00	3,036 43	731 27	117 51
Reynard, M. C., Principal Postal Clerk, Post Office	"	54	$37\frac{4}{12}$	35	2,280 00	2,280 00	798 00	205 94
Brettingham, F. A., Sub-Collector, Customs and Excise	"	67	$12\frac{9}{12}$	$12\frac{2}{12}$	1,500 00	1,258 45	153 11	40 72
Bartlett, H. J., Examiner, Customs and Excise	"	44	14	$13\frac{9}{12}$	1,680 00	1,506 03	207 08	121 31
Haslam, G. S., Sub-Collector, Customs and Excise	"	58	$14\frac{9}{12}$	$14\frac{7}{12}$	1,320 00	1,173 59	171 15	49 22
Kirkpatrick, J. R., Sub-Collector, Customs and Excise	"	62	$14\frac{7}{12}$	$14\frac{2}{12}$	1,680 00	1,354 32	191 86	59 28
Hennessey, G. F., Head Clerk, Public Works	"	62	$43\frac{6}{12}$	$17\frac{6}{12}$	2,880 00	2,880 00	504 00	113 80
Carlin, I., Elevator Operator, Public Works	"	69	11	11	1,260 00	1,068 55	117 54	22 42
Langevin, E. V., Postal Clerk, Post Office	"	62	$14\frac{7}{12}$	$14\frac{7}{12}$	1,680 00	1,563 87	228 06	122 09
Carter, B., Inspector, Immigration and Colonization	"	56	$17\frac{8}{12}$	$17\frac{8}{12}$	1,680 00	1,547 90	273 46	55 11
O'Brien, P. J., Clerk, Grade 4, Marine and Fisheries	"	53	30	30	2,100 00	1,940 86	873 39	137 76
							36,681 70	23,858 09

Appendix No. 10—Continued

Amounts paid as Gratuities to Contributors or Dependents of Deceased Employees during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927

Name of Contributor and Department	To whom paid	Amount paid
		$ cts.
Allen, C. T., Customs and Excise	Widow	1,225 00
Arnold, Isaac, Railways and Canals	"	783 33
Andrews, J., Public Works	"	990 00
Bigelow, A. J., Customs and Excise	"	79 16
Blackwell, S., Post Office	"	960 00
Brooke, E., National Defence	"	675 00
Brown, P. H., Customs and Excise	"	450 00
Bryce, J. A., Marine and Fisheries	Contributor	775 00
Burgess, E. G., Marine and Fisheries	"	970 00
Chasse, Noel, Customs and Excise	Widow	2,922 91
Cheeseman, H. A., Marine and Fisheries	Contributor	575 00
Chenier, Jos., Marine and Fisheries	"	1,032 50
Coholan, W. J., Customs and Excise	"	1,353 33
Collett, J. H., Customs and Excise	"	389 58
Cunningham, A. C., Public Works	"	375 42
Davies, S., Customs and Excise	Widow	1,108 33
Day, E. S., Marine and Fisheries	Contributor	616 66
Dewberry, J., Interior	Widow	855 00
Drury, J., Post Office	"	256 67
Dugas, J. F., Post Office	"	900 83
Dwyer, J. M., Interior	"	933 33
Farr, J. R., Agriculture	Contributor	901 25
Farr, M. M., Interior	"	81 25
Fletcher, E. H., Marine and Fisheries	"	125 00
Geoghegan, J., Public Works	"	918 75
Giroux, F. R., Post Office	Widow	715 00
Gooch, C. L., Railways and Canals	"	645 00
Grimes, E. J., Public Works	Contributor	650 83
Hextall, T., Public Works	"	92 08
Heymann, L., Railways and Canals	"	201 25
Jobin, J. E., Trade and Commerce	Widow	350 00
Knight, J. H., Post Office	"	225 00
Lampier, C., Customs and Excise	"	238 33
MacNeill, J. A., Customs and Excise	Contributor	886 67
Manore, G. K., Marine and Fisheries	"	720 00
Melanson, C. J., Customs and Excise	Widow	1,446 66
Merigold, N., Trade and Commerce	"	1,160 00
Mullin, J., Public Works	"	420 00
McClelland, J. G., Customs and Excise	"	370 00
Plunkett, E. C., Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	Contributor	742 50
Prescott, G. C., Marine and Fisheries	"	860 00
Richardson, H. M., Marine and Fisheries	"	648 72
Rooth, E. M., Customs and Excise	"	1,388 33
Summers, J. A., Customs and Excise	Widow	1,278 75
Webber, E. M., Customs and Excise	Contributor	617 50
White, C. R., Marine and Fisheries	Widow	108 32
Willoughby, H., Public Works	Contributor	446 25
		34,464 49

Appendix No. 10—Continued

Withdrawal Allowances paid to Contributors or Dependents of Deceased Employees during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927

Name of Contributor and Department	To whom paid	Amount paid
		$ cts.
Babe, T., Agriculture	Contributor	953 65
Balls, M., Interior	"	795 67
Barton, J. M., Post Office	"	694 38
Barrack, A., Agriculture	"	36 00
Basken, B. C. E., Agriculture	"	29 75
Beard, D., Port Office	"	59 00
Bedford, I., Post Office	"	69 38
Bendeler, C. L., Customs and Excise	"	1,337 54
Bishop, I., Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	"	288 11
Blackeby, A. E., Post Office	"	977 76
Bogue, A. M., Interior	"	228 23
Boucher, A., Public Works	"	1,027 60
Boulay, M. F., Post Office	"	100 75
Brownlee, E., Customs and Excise	"	1,227 90
Burns, A. E., Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	Mother	279 51
Byron, E. L., Finance	Contributor	161 14
Cameron, M. B., Post Office	"	1,470 24
Campbell, E. L., Customs and Excise	Parents	1,201 10
Cantin, J. W. Z., Trade and Commerce	Contributor	1,368 95
Carter, M. C., Agriculture	"	45 48
Cash, M. L., Customs and Excise	"	29 85
Chamberlain, M. C., Customs and Excise	"	1,021 14
Clancy, M. K., Health	"	19 00
Clark, H. I. A., Post Office	"	21 29
Conway, J. F., Public Works	"	7 50
Cowan, Z., Post Office	"	891 29
Dale, L. L., Post Office	"	53 75
Dand, D., Customs and Excise	"	178 53
Davis, R. T., National Defence	"	688 77
Digges, D. D., Agriculture	"	963 12
Dixon, L. J., Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	"	295 82
Donaldson, G. H., Customs and Excise	"	1,405 08
Doyle, M., Immigration and Colonization	"	232 95
Dunbar, M. M., Interior	"	271 70
Farrell, Robt., Customs and Excise	Sister	1,275 36
Faunt, J. T., Indian Affairs	Contributor	383 46
Feeney, T. N., Post Office	"	848 19
Ferguson, G., Immigration and Colonization	"	34 24
Ficking, M. E., Finance	"	39 25
Fincham, H. F., Interior	"	776 86
Fletcher, F., Public Works	"	18 00
Fyles, F. F., Customs and Excise	"	1,459 73
Gauthier, A., Post Office	"	1,278 48
Gauthier, S. V. H., Customs and Excise	"	15 75
Gibson, W. J., Post Office	"	1,089 23
Gilbert, J. O., Post Office	"	1,855 44
Gray, A. G., Immigration and Colonization	"	94 04
Grosvenor, R., Trade and Commerce	"	50 02
Hamel, St. F., Marine and Fisheries	"	292 04
Hebert, J., Post Office	"	703 82
Jeffers, E. G., Customs and Excise	"	94 75
Johnston, Jas., Post Office	"	1,610 10
Johnston, R. E., Interior	"	90 50
Jones, W. A., Post Office	"	656 41
Knott, C. J., Post Office	"	60 60
Lamond, J. M., Customs and Excise	"	1,014 29
Landry, J. A., Customs and Excise	"	621 72
LaRochelle, M. A., Trade and Commerce	"	65 80
Leigh, K. E., Immigration and Colonization	"	48 00
Locat, H., Justice	"	24 60
Lutman, J., Post Office	"	287 08
Marois, J. R., Customs and Excise	"	1,002 67
Miller, D. H., Mines	"	338 29
Moore, R. B., Interior	"	12 87
Murray, B., Marine and Fisheries	"	49 07
McCarthy, F. A., Post Office	"	436 74
McCartin, J. J., Public Works	"	10 00
McIntosh, I. A., Post Office	"	1,080 49
McIntyre, A., Public Works	"	103 54
McKenzie, W. F., Post Office	"	252 00

Appendix No. 10—Concluded

Withdrawal Allowances paid to Contributors or Dependents of Deceased Employees during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927—*Concluded*

Name of Contributor and Department	To whom paid	Amount paid
		$ cts.
McWhirter, H., Customs and Excise	Brother	544 29
O'Connor, W. F., Post Office	Contributor	1,721 29
O'Shea, M. C., Mines	"	145 75
Palin, A., Post Office	"	1,138 53
Paquin, D., Post Office	"	1,250 57
Paris, R. J. C., Agriculture	"	368 63
Peabody, E. B., Immigration and Colonization	"	418 57
Pearson, A. F., Post Office	"	954 21
Pollock, E. P., Railways and Canals	"	387 26
Potvin, D., Justice	"	42 60
Prittie, L. C., Patent and Copyright Office	"	618 38
Quartus, L. S., Customs and Excise	"	921 37
Ransley, A., Public Works	"	155 61
Richardson, L. V., Interior	"	58 63
Robillard, T. J., Justice	"	151 09
Rock, E. J., Post Office	"	725 77
Sargent, D., Post Office	"	54 00
Sawyer, M. A., Customs and Excise	"	701 13
Schryburt, G., Public Works	"	6 53
Sirois, C. F., Customs and Excise	"	771 52
Smith, C. W., Post Office	"	893 20
Smith, G. F., Post Office	"	938 23
Spicer, A., Agriculture	"	41 55
Stewart, A. M., Agriculture	"	68 77
Stevenson, L. V., Indian Affairs	"	56 41
Stokes, W. B., Interior	"	658 84
Tench, W. T., Post Office	"	1,041 58
Tetley, A., Interior	"	179 48
Todd, J. S., Customs and Excise	"	983 32
Tolmie, A. W., Immigration and Colonization	"	1,506 15
Trebilook, H. L., Post Office	Mother	1,484 03
Tremblay, J. W., Post Office	Contributor	897 08
Veit, A. E. J. M., Customs and Excise	"	2,157 73
Webster, M. C., Immigration and Colonization	"	74 44
Weldon, W. S., Customs and Excise	"	2,348 86
Wight, S., Post Office	"	22 50
Williamson, F. M., Indian Affairs	"	26 25
Wincott, M. L., Interior	"	43 40
Woods, W. E., Post Office	"	88 81
		61,151 72

Total amount paid as Annuities to Contributors	$194,304 97
Total amount paid as Annuities to Dependents	54,997 45
Total amount paid as Gratuities	34,464 49
Total amount paid as Withdrawals	61,151 72
Total Superannuation Fund No. 5	344,918 63

SUMMARY

—	Payments on account of employees retired prior to March 31, 1926	Payments on account of employees retired during fiscal year ended March 31, 1927	Total payments during fiscal year
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Superannuation No. 1, Revised Statutes, 1906, Chap. 17	670,616 02	7,075 60	677,691 62
Superannuation No. 2, Revised Statutes, 1906, Chap. 17	44,053 77	1,353 91	45,407 68
Superannuation No. 3, Printing Bureau	20,788 52		20,788 52
Superannuation No. 4, Public Service Retirement Act	770,120 97		770,120 97
Superannuation No. 5, Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924	168,426 23	176,492 40	344,918 63
Total payments	1,674,005 51	184,921 91	1,858,927 42

Appendix No. 11

PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, Etc.			
Public Buildings			
Nova Scotia—			
Glace Bay—Repairs and improvements	3,468 00		
Halifax Dockyard—Repairs to buildings, wharf, etc.	5,072 97		
Halifax Immigration Building—Payments to Department of Railways and Canals for accommodation	24,999 98		
Halifax Quarantine Station—Repairs and improvements	6,415 07		
Halifax-Rockhead Hospital—Repairs and improvements	2,330 13		
North Sydney—Quarantine Station—Alterations and repairs	70 30		
Pictou—Public Building—Additions and repairs	7,804 75		
Stellarton—Public Building	10,691 19		
		60,852 39	
New Brunswick—			
Bathurst—Public Building—Improvements to heating	1,927 35		
Chipman—Public Building	2,882 75		
Dalhousie—Public Building—Improvements to heating	636 71		
Edmundston—Public Building	5,700 74		
Fairville—Government's share of cost of local improvements	1,531 48		
Nelson—Public Building	3,733 92		
St. John—Old Post Office Building—Restoration and repairs	18,111 89		
St. John Quarantine Station—Patridge Island—Repairs and improvements	2,272 62		
St. John Quarantine Station—Partridge Island—Water supply	488 45		
Tracadie Lazaretto—Repairs and improvements	459 40		
		37,745 31	
Maritime Provinces Generally—			
Dominion Public Buildings—Repairs and improvements		27,447 43	
Quebec—			
Baie St. Paul—Site for Public Building	4,000 00		
Chicoutimi—Public Building—Addition	219 42		
Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	72,674 52		
Father Point Quarantine Station—Repairs and improvements	1,814 57		
Gaspé—Purchase of building for postal purposes, etc.	20,000 00		
Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—Repairs and improvements	1,662 72		
Kenogami—Public Building	1,149 93		
Limoilou—Public Building	351 83		
Maniwaki—Public Building	9,561 87		
Mont Laurier—Public Building	240 85		
Montreal—Exchequer Court award re Restoration of building rented at 68 Drummond Street	4,970 48		
Montreal—New Examining Warehouse—Improvements and alterations	10,105 22		
Montreal—Ordnance Stores Building	24,024 81		
Montreal—Postal Station "F"—Repairs and alterations	4,015 50		
Montreal—Postal Station in St. Denis Division	12,897 85		
Montreal—Postal Station Site, corner Prince Arthur and Clark Streets—To cancel agreement of sale made in 1924 re Montreal Joint Board of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America	5,000 00		
Montreal—Towards purchase of Lavut Building for Postal Station "G"	13,684 24		
Montreal Public Buildings—Installation of Motor Generator Sets, etc.	11,706 02		
Quebec—Purchase of Molson's Bank Building on St. Peter Street for postal purposes	30,000 00		
Quebec—Savard Park Hospital—Repairs and alterations	1,803 41		
Rimouski—Public Building—Additions and alterations	8,981 21		
St. Jacques L'Achigan—Public Building	662 50		
St. Jerome—Public Building—Alterations, etc.	13,050 16		
Carried forward	252,577 11	126,045 13	

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Brought forward	252,577 11	126,045 13	
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued*			
Quebec—Concluded			
Thetford Mines—Public Buildings—Fittings and alterations	3 00		
Victoriaville—Public Building—Alterations and improvements	9 13		
Westmount—Armoury	12,624 30		
		265,213 54	
Ontario—			
Brant Hotel, Burlington—Payment of outstanding accounts incurred by expropriation proceedings	12,667 35		
Cornwall—Public Building—Improvements to heating	2,348 43		
Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	84,428 97		
Gravenhurst—Public Building	8,847 84		
Hamilton Armoury—Local improvement taxes	1,766 34		
Kenora—Public Building—Addition to site	1,500 00		
Keewatin—Site for public building	410 00		
Kitchener—Public Building—Addition	21,157 30		
Lake Erie—Warehouses for Department of Agriculture	7,576 49		
London—Tractor for postal purposes	2,546 70		
Napanee—Public Building—Improvements and alterations	111 46		
Niagara Falls Armoury—Local improvement taxes	1,127 28		
Ottawa Departmental Buildings—Fittings, etc	51,199 40		
Ottawa Dominion Observatory—Clock Vault	99 50		
Ottawa—Government's share of cost of pavement on Carling Avenue between Bronson Avenue and Preston Street	2,287 86		
Ottawa—Public Buildings—Paving roadways	4,250 00		
Ottawa—Rideau Hall—Alterations, repairs, etc	49,977 54		
Ottawa—Towards purchase of building for Government workshops	13,865 00		
Ottawa—Towards purchase of Daly Building	130,000 00		
Port Colborne—Public Building	33,360 98		
Sarnia—Purchase of building for armoury purposes	23,873 78		
Stouffville—Public Building	6,161 58		
Toronto—Postal Station "A"—Mechanical equipment and electric tractors	23,768 46		
Wiarton—Public Building	27,992 20		
		511,324 46	
Manitoba—			
Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	12,092 85		
Transcona—Site for public building	2,000 00		
Winnipeg—Fort Osborne Barracks—New boilers	19,997 74		
Winnipeg—Fort Osborne Barracks—Stables	44,685 87		
Winnipeg—Fort Osborne Barracks—Purchase of Red Cross Hut	7,566 09		
Winnipeg—Grain Inspection Building	6,875 40		
Winnipeg—Government's share of cost of high pressure fire protection service including commutation of all future claims	15,250 50		
		108,468 45	
Saskatchewan—			
Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	11,863 61		
Moose Jaw—Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs	890 77		
North Battleford—Public Building—Repairs and improvements	1,042 00		
		13,796 38	
Alberta—			
Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	7,190 62		
Edmonton—Public Building—Addition to site	22,614 06		
		29,804 68	
Carried forward		1,054,652 64	

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		1,054,652 64	
Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, Etc.—*Continued.*			
Public Buildings—*Continued*			
British Columbia—			
Bentinck Island Lazaretto—New buildings	7,909 09		
Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	30,449 34		
Douglas—Site and building for Immigration and Customs—Excise purposes	72 50		
Esquimalt—General repairs and improvements to R.C.N. Barracks and H.M.C. Dockyard	12,428 00		
Esquimalt—To replace buildings and equipment destroyed by fire	23,509 93		
Revelstoke—Public Building	8,005 03		
Trail—Public Building	6,108 70		
Vancouver—Post Office and Winch Building—Improvements	12,554 14		
Vancouver—Winch Building—One year's interest at 5% on mortgage of $400,000	20,099 56		
Vancouver—Winch Building—Taxes	8,888 50		
William Head Quarantine Station—Repairs and improvements	2,087 50		
William Head Quarantine Station—Replacements after fire, including wharf	1,559 72		
		133,672 01	
Generally—			
Experimental Farms—New buildings	45,267 25		
Experimental Farms—Replacements, repairs, improvements, etc	89,508 11		
Flags for Dominion Public Buildings	4,000 00		
Military Buildings—Repairs, fittings, alterations and additions	8,543 70		
Military Hospitals—Repairs and improvements	34,535 74		
Public Buildings—Generally	23,376 12		
		205,230 92	
Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, Etc.			
Ottawa Public Buildings and Grounds—			
Departments Generally—Char service, including $100 to E. Snowden for firing noon gun	364,298 58		
Dominion Observatory and Geodetic Survey Building—Repairs, improvements, maintenance of grounds, etc	4,322 46		
Elevator attendants	99,001 68		
Expropriation for enlargement of Connaught Place, City taxes	7,788 71		
Heating, including salaries of engineers, firemen and watchmen	389,915 91		
Lighting, including roads and bridges	81,999 21		
Repairs, improvements, additions and maintenance	623,058 17		
Rideau Hall (including grounds)—Improvements, furniture, maintenance, etc	57,670 00		
Rideau Hall—Allowance for fuel and light	19,000 00		
Telephone service	95,000 00		
Water	39,829 39		
		1,781,884 11	
Dominion Public Buildings—			
Dominion Immigration Buildings—Repairs, furniture, etc	11,433 84		
Dominion Quarantine Stations—Maintenance	1,158 32		
Fittings, general supplies and furniture	116,715 31		
Heating	387,376 90		
Lighting	216,343 50		
Power for running elevators, stamp cancelling machines, etc	80,163 86		
Carried forward	813,191,73	3,175,439 68	

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

——	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	813,191 73	3,175,439 68	
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued*			
RENTS, REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, ETC.—*Con*			
Dominion Public Buildings—Concluded.			
Rents	1,357,828 91		
Salaries of caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc	1,014,902 59		
Supplies for caretakers, etc	43,039 23		
Water	73,942 62		
Yukon Public Buildings—Rents, repairs, fuel, light, water service and caretakers' salaries	24,370 99		
Victoria, B.C.—Astrophysical Observatory (Little Saanich Mountain)—Maintenance, repairs and roadway	2,836 53	3,330,112 60	
Total Public Buildings			6,505,552 28
HARBOURS AND RIVERS			
Nova Scotia—			
Arichat—Wharf repairs	2,298 59		
Arisaig—Wharf	8,992 80		
Barrington Passage—Wharf repairs	195 00		
Bayfield—Wharf repairs	772 47		
Black Point—Breakwater repairs	349 50		
Digby—Repairs and renewals to pier	1,296 53		
Dingwall (Aspy Bay)—Breakwater	30,079 00		
Eagle Head—Breakwater repairs	20 00		
Finlay Point—Breakwater-Wharf	9,578 00		
Hall's Harbour—Breakwater extension	7,846 09		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	52,698 85		
Herring Cove—Breakwater repairs	295 40		
Kelly's Cove—Breakwater repairs	7,742 76		
L'Archevêque—Dredging	38 00		
Little Anse—Breakwater-wharf repairs	956 28		
Little Judique Ponds—Breakwater-wharf	5,511 87		
Lower East Pubnico—To purchase and reconstruct wharf	1,000 00		
Lower L'Ardoise—Breakwater repairs	2,174 02		
Lower Sandy Point—Breakwater	8,165 44		
Lower West Ship Harbour—Wharf repairs	311 60		
Lunenburg—Dredging	37,990 49		
Main à Dieu—Wharf	6,521 00		
Malagash—Wharf repairs	327 03		
North West Cove, Tancook—Breakwater repairs	307 76		
Parrsboro—Harbour improvements	22,570 80		
Petit de Grat—Dredging	3 25		
Port Hood Island—Smith's Cove	1,883 40		
Port Joli—Wharf repairs	265 00		
Port Maitland—Breakwater	14,254 95		
Port Mouton—Dredging	14,223 90		
Port Williams—Removal of rock	1,615 91		
Portuguese Cove—Breakwater	1,914 22		
Salmon River—Repairs to channel protection work	2,520 22		
Sambro—Wharf repairs	883 59		
Saulnierville—Breakwater extension	1,545 84		
Shag Harbour—Wharf repairs	150 00		
Sydney—Wharf	68,000 00		
West Port Joli—Breakwater repairs	1,262 70		
Whitehaven—Repairs to cribs	738 86		
Yarmouth—Dredging	73 90		
		317,375 02	
Prince Edward Island—			
Graham's Pond—Repairs to breakwaters	129 70		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	3,253 22		
Carried forward	3,382 92	317,375 02	6,505,552 28

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	3,382 92	317,375 02	6,505,552 28
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*			
Prince Edward Island—Concluded—			
Lambert's Pier—Repairs	51 61		
Little Sands—Breakwater repairs	3,666 41		
Miminigash Harbour—Breakwater reconstruction	3,541 68		
Naufrage Harbour—Repairs to breakwaters and bridge	215 15		
New London—Harbour improvements	23,100 00		
New London West—Breakwater repairs	144 23		
Southport—Wharf repairs	96 04		
Summerside—Wharf repairs	1,662 94		
West Point—Wharf repairs	136 78		
		35,997 76	
New Brunswick—			
Barker's—Wharf repairs	1,185 79		
Bay du Vin—Wharf repairs	596 17		
Burn's (Belle Isle Bay)—Wharf improvements	274 23		
Burton Court House—Wharf repairs	1,619 56		
Cape Bald—Breakwater repairs	4,023 93		
Caraquet—Repairs to ice protection blocks	439 26		
Caraquet (Young Wharf)—Wharf protection and repairs	196 25		
Dalhousie—Breakwater repairs	1,498 44		
Escuminac—Harbour improvements	45,112 04		
Grand Harbour (Ingall's Head)—Breakwater	11,377 97		
Green Point—Pier	15 456 07		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	23,900 45		
Harvey Bank—Wharf repairs	994 87		
Lower Caraquet—Wharf repairs	3,049 93		
Mill's Point—Wharf enlargement and repairs	14,204 27		
Oak Point—Wharf repairs	267 76		
Petit Rocher—Breakwater repairs	155 03		
Port Elgin—Wharf	3,767 73		
Richardson—Reconstruction of wharf and floating slip	47 99		
Richibucto Cape—Repairs to breakwater and pier	198 00		
Shediac—Wharf repairs	11,712 03		
Shippigan—Wharf repairs	3,274 50		
Shippigan Gulley—Repairs to breakwaters and breastworks	390 21		
Tracadie—Wharf repairs	393 17		
White Cove—Wharf repairs	1,911 27		
White Head—Wharf repairs	1,015 03		
		147,061 95	
Quebec—			
Anse à Beaufils—Reconstruction of and repairs to jetties	935 57		
Anse aux Gascons—Wharf improvements	3,361 71		
Anse à la Barbe—Harbour improvements	99 56		
Baie St. Paul—Enlarging stranding berth	1,270 00		
Beloeil Village—Reconstruction of wharf	250 89		
Bersimis—Construction of approach to wharf	2,965 57		
Bic—To complete wharf reconstruction	2,323 80		
Bonaventure—Wharf repairs	1,585 77		
Cap à l'Aigle—Wharf repairs	273 61		
Cap de la Madeleine—Wharf extension and improvements	16,325 51		
Cap St. Ignace—Wharf repairs	2,690 11		
Cape Cove—Wharf repairs	3,183 27		
Caughnawaga—Wharf reconstruction	1,503 45		
Chandler—Wharf reconstruction and extension	70,383 82		
Chicoutimi—Wharf repairs	982 51		
Chicoutimi Basin—New Slip	889 28		
Chicoutimi Basin—Wharf repairs	3,500 63		
Clark City—Wharf repairs	2,438 75		
Dalbeau—Wharf repairs	43 88		
Father Point—Wharf repairs and improvements	11,297 04		
Fox River—Wharf repairs	3,606 19		
Carried forward	129,910 92	500,434 73	6,505,552 28

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

——	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	129,910 92	500,434 73	6,505,552 28
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*—			
Quebec—Continued—			
Garthby—Wharf repairs	753 75		
Grande Rivière—Wharf reconstruction	4,393 86		
Grindstone—Wharf repairs	946 65		
Grosse Isle—Wharf repairs	87 33		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	57,340 56		
House Harbour—Wharf repairs	1,100 40		
Ile Verte—Wharf repairs and improvements	599 00		
Kamouraska—Wharf repairs and shed	726 75		
L'Anse à Valleau—Training jetty	63 50		
Lachine—In full and final settlement of the claim of Messrs. Leger and Charlton, Limited, in connection with their contract for the reconstruction of upstream section of wharf	3,770 75		
Lake St. Louis—Dredging	334 50		
Les Eboulements—Wharf repairs	1,112 45		
Malbaie—Wharf repairs	3,362 60		
Maria—Wharf reconstruction	12,371 00		
Matane—In full and final settlement of the claim of H. Dussault and Company in connection with their contract for dredging in 1923-24	19,025 60		
Matane—To complete Harbour Improvements, Hammermill Paper Company, Erie, Penn., contributing $100,000	8,024 83		
Mechins—Wharf reconstruction and improvements	696 52		
Mille Vaches—Wharf enlargement	2,220 87		
Montmagny—Wharf repairs	838 70		
Nicolet—Repairs to jetty	13,232 50		
Norton Creek—Dredging	945 84		
Notre Dame de Pierreville—Wharf	226 47		
Nouvelle River—Breakwater	1,355 41		
Papineauville—Wharf improvements	215 84		
Paspebiac—Wharf repairs	2,243 22		
Petite Riviére Romaine—To recoup the Point River Oxide Co. for repairing public wharf	7,525 08		
Pointe au Pic (Murray Bay)—Wharf repairs	6,249 70		
Pointe aux Esquimaux—Wharf repairs	4,386 12		
Pointe Basse—Wharf improvements	1,412 80		
Rimouski—Enlarging freight shed	538 20		
Rimouski—Wharf repairs	5,498 84		
Riviere au Tonnerre (Duck Creek)—Harbour Improvements	2,922 80		
Riviere du Loup (en bas)—Wharf repairs	494 41		
Riviere du Loup (en haut)—Dredging	65,435 47		
Roberval—Shelter on wharf	1,041 95		
Ruisseau a la Loutre—Wharf repairs and extension	999 84		
Ruisseau Leblanc—Wharf repairs	450 31		
St. Antoine de Tilly—Wharf reconstruction	1,300 84		
St. Charles—Wharf repairs	2,176 45		
St. Dominique du Lac—Wharf extension and improvements	1,408 70		
St. Francis River—Dredging	4,015 40		
St. Gedeon (Lac St. Jean)—Wharf reconstruction	1,287 35		
St. Johns—Reconstruction of guide piers	1,392 40		
St. Lambert—Reconstruction and repairs to dyke	169 80		
St. Louis River—Dredging	40 50		
St. Marc—Repairs to wharves	1,146 75		
St. Omer—Reconstruction and extension to shore protection	1,091 01		
St. Placide—To purchase wharf	5,000 00		
St. Roch de Mekinac—Wharf	1,386 45		
Carried forward	383,270 99	500,434 73	6,505,552 28

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	383,270 99	500,434 73	6,505,552 28
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Con.*			
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*			
Quebec—Concluded			
St. Roch des Aulnaies—Wharf repairs and improvements	1,195 00		
St. Simeon (Riviere Noire) Breakwater extension	287 42		
St. Simeon de Bonaventure—Breakwater-wharf extension	518 83		
Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi—Wharf repairs	3,816 50		
Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere—Wharf repairs	472 61		
Ste. Anne des Monts—Wharf repairs	1,103 09		
Ste. Anne de Sorel—Breakwater extension and rebuilding ice-breakers	8,727 99		
Ste. Luce—Wharf repairs	957 35		
Ste. Petronille (I.O.)—Wharf repairs and improvements	16,407 93		
Sabrevois—Wharf repairs	2,027 48		
Sorel—Harbour improvements	14,561 17		
Squatteck—Wharf repairs	996 00		
Tadoussac (Anse Tadoussac)—Wharf repairs and improvements	12,319 21		
Tadoussac (Anse a l'Eau)—Wharf repairs	3,503 31		
Thurso—Wharf repairs	983 53		
Trois Rivieres—Dredging	40,735 71		
Trois Rivieres—Repairs to coal dock	1,199 63		
Valleyfield—Dredging	18,665 61		
Vercheres—Wharf improvements	1,160 11		
		512,909 47	
Ontario—			
Belle River—Harbour Works	1,583 34		
Blind River—Dredging	17,654 71		
Burlington—Breakwater extension	6,658 14		
Burlington Channel—Dredging	6,385 78		
Burlington Channel Piers—Repairs and reconstruction	256 79		
Byng Inlet—Dredging	21,170 24		
Chatham—Repairs to revetment wall	3,203 38		
Chute à Blondeau—Wharf reconstruction	1,375 25		
Cobourg—Dredging and harbour improvements	9,040 34		
Cobourg—Reconstruction of pier—To complete payments	1,090 35		
Collingwood—Dredging	23,561 22		
Deseronto—Wharf repairs	1,963 87		
Goderich—Harbour repairs and improvements	123,915 09		
Grand Bend—Repairs to pier	1,282 66		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	25,175 47		
Holland River—Wharf repairs	1,994 47		
Honey Harbour—Dredging	5,679 75		
Kagawong—Wharf repairs and extension	26 50		
Kenora—Wharf	57 80		
Kincardine—Repairs to piers	9,548 99		
Kingston, R. M. C.—Repairs to wharves and boathouses	510 76		
Kingsville—Repairs to piers	1,323 48		
Leamington—Repairs to pier	717 73		
Meaford—Towards reconstruction of revetment wall	36 55		
Midland—Wharf and dredging	73,338 42		
Midland—Dredging	42,933 04		
New Liskeard—Wharf repairs	1,289 13		
Oakville—Repairs to pier	2,587 84		
Oshawa—Harbour improvements	17,382 36		
Owen Sound—Dredging	36,395 47		
Pembroke—Wharf replacement and dredging	12,646 47		
Pike Creek—Wharf repairs	629 04		
Port Bruce—Repairs to piers	2,451 47		
Port Burwell—Reconstruction of and repairs to piers	25,243 34		
Carried forward	479,109 24	1,013,344 20	6,505,552 28

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	479,109 24	1,013,344 20	6,505,552 28
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Con.*			
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*			
Ontario—Concluded			
Port Findlay—Wharf repairs	2,512 64		
Port Maitland—Repairs to pier	14,703 80		
Port Stanley—Exchequer Court award in connection with land required for harbour improvements	8,214 02		
Port Stanley—Harbour improvements and repairs	117,712 23		
Prescott—Dredging	4,642 54		
Rondeau—Repairs to piers	3,449 87		
Saugeen River—Repairs to harbour works	3,426 85		
Sault Ste. Marie—Harbour improvements	0 75		
Sault Ste. Marie—Repairs to wharf and freight shed	3,325 68		
Sioux Lookout—Wharf	3,527 49		
Southampton—Repairs to breakwaters	2,541 60		
Thames River—Repairs to lighthouse wharf	1,068 78		
Thessalon—To complete breakwater extension	4,812 79		
Thornbury—Repairs to revetment wall	1,324 45		
Toronto—Dredging	30,412 96		
Wabigoon—Wharf	781 67		
Waupoos—Dredging	5,860 99		
Windsor—Wharf repairs	1,659 15		
		689,087 50	
Manitoba—			
Dauphin Beach—Wharf	2,605 56		
Gimli—Repairs to pier	2,527 98		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	7,314 60		
Steep Rock—Wharf	180 38		
Victoria Beach—Breakwater extension	4,321 30		
		16,949 82	
Saskatchewan and Alberta—			
Fort Resolution—Wharf	1,154 71		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	3,480 21		
		4,634 92	
British Columbia—			
Blubber Bay—Wharf	3,270 10		
Buckley Bay—Landing	635 00		
Columbia River below Burton—Bank protection	4,100 55		
Comox—Wharf repairs	1,144 50		
Courtney River—Dredging	868 65		
Cowans Cove—Wharf repairs and improvements	1,671 00		
Edgewood—Wharf repairs	1,483 78		
Eaquimalt—Old dry dock—Payment for repairs performed by Messrs. P. Lyall and Sons Construction Co., Limited, with interest at 5%	5,462 84		
False Creek—Dredging	55,355 87		
Fraser River—Improvements	34,665 84		
Fraser River—Lower—Operation of snag boat	23,252 77		
Fraser River—Protection work at Rosedale, the Provincial Government to contribute a like amount	3,000 00		
Fulford Harbour—Wharf repairs	2,670 45		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	45,791 17		
Holberg—Improvements	3,791 47		
Nanaimo—Improvements to wharf and float	1,700 45		
Nootka Island—Wharf repairs	1,779 83		
Osland Park—Removal of boulders	649 53		
Peachland—Reconstruction of wharf	5,565 46		
Penticton—Reconstruction of wharf	6,790 96		
Port Alberni—Extension to float	1,425 50		
Port Clements—Wharf repairs	476 30		
Saanichton—Renewal of float and wharf repairs	911 08		
Sidney—Maintenance of ferry slip	1,588 71		
Carried forward	208,051 81	1,724,016 44	6,505,552 28

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	208,051 81	1,724,016 44	6,505,552 28
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Con.*			
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Concluded*			
British Columbia—Concluded			
South Pender Island—Wharf repairs	46 20		
Sturdies Bay—Wharf repairs	534 94		
Summerland—Wharf repairs	2,733 52		
Thetis Island—Wharf repairs	1,986 70		
Tofino—Wharf repairs	2,987 52		
Vancouver—Stanley Park—Foreshore protection	6,016 04		
		222,356 73	
Generally—			
Harbours and Rivers Generally		25,109 79	
Total Harbours and Rivers			1,971,482 96
DREDGING			
Maritime Provinces		431,836 80	
Ontario and Quebec		476,366 10	
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta		85,521 14	
British Columbia		241,591 81	
			1,235,315 85
ROADS AND BRIDGES			
Dominion Roads and Bridges Generally		4,118 82	
Ottawa—Maintenance and repairs to bridges and approaches		3,838 69	
			7,957 51
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES			
Nova Scotia—			
Cape Breton Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements	5,733 72		
Telephone line from Little Narrows to Ottawa Brook	449 79		
		6,183 51	
Quebec—			
Magdalen Islands Telephone Service—General repairs and improvements	2,866 88		
Reconstruction of the Ste. Justine-St. Cyprien Telephone Line	600 00		
		3,466 88	
Saskatchewan and Alberta—			
Alberta Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements	5,815 42		
Athabasca—Fort Vermillion Telegraph Line—Survey	2,810 09		
Battleford—Isle la Crosse Telegraph Line—General repairs and improvements	7,920 09		
		16,545 60	
British Columbia—			
Mainland Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements	26,179 56		
Telephone Line from Quesnel to Prince George	10,233 68		
Vancouver Island District—General repairs and improvements	14,199 89		
Yukon Telegraph System—Branch line from Vanderhoof to Fort St. James	1,066 04		
		51,679 17	
			77,875 16
MISCELLANEOUS			
Accounts Branch—Salaries of agents and clerks, travelling and contingent expenses of Outside Service		20,809 58	
Architectural Branch—Salaries of architects, clerks of works, inspectors, draftsmen, clerks and messengers of Outside Service		67,391 98	
Carried forward		88,201 56	9,798,183 76

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Concluded*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	88,201 56	9,798,183 76
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Con.*			
MISCELLANEOUS—*Concluded*			
Compassionate allowance to Phidolin Synott, father of Maxime Synott, who was drowned while on duty at Summerside, P.E.I., on September 30, 1924	.....	2,500 00	
Engineering Branch—Salaries of engineers, inspectors, superintendents, draftsmen, clerks and messengers of Outside Service	.....	458,594 79	
Maintenance and operation of water storage dams on the Ottawa River and tributaries, surveys in connection therewith and settlement of land damages	.....	25,547 32	
Monument to Sir Wilfrid Laurier	.....	6,016 79	
National Gallery of Canada	.....	74,998 70	
National Monument on Connaught Place	.....	219 28	
Operation and maintenance of inspection boats	.....	14,578 53	
River gauging and metering	.....	13,066 10	
Surveys and inspections	.....	107,226 07	
			790,949 14
SUBSIDIES TO DRY DOCKS (UNDER STATUTE)			
Burrard Dry Dock (North Vancouver, B.C.)	.....	112,500 00	
Collingwood Dry Dock No. 2	.....	9,208 96	
Montreal Floating Dock	.....	105,000 00	
Port Arthur Dry Dock	.....	37,741 50	
Prince Rupert Floating Dock	.....	76,970 88	
St. John Dry Dock	.....	247,500 00	
			588,921 34
Total Public Works Chargeable to Income	.....	.....	11,178,054 24

Appendix No. 11—Concluded

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO COLLECTION OF REVENUE

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sundry Works—			
Collection of Public Works Revenue	2,992 18		
Graving Docks	145,986 44		
Harbours and Rivers	44,982 24		
		193,960 86	
Telegraph and Telephone Lines—			
Alberta	82,726 65		
British Columbia—Mainland	91,948 86		
British Columbia—Northern District	73,869 76		
British Columbia—Vancouver Island District	127,644 75		
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces	179,904 56		
Prince Edward Island and Mainland	6,946 66		
Saskatchewan	24,437 25		
Telegraph and Telephone Service—Generally	4,897 75		
Yukon System (Main Line)	132,243 32		
		724,619 56	
			918,580 42

Appendix No. 12

DETAILS of Expenditure of the Department of National Defence on account of Adjustment of War Claims, Militia Services, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Pay and allowances	3,607 18	
Separation allowances	21,316 89	
War Service gratuity	18,073 96	
Ordnance services	15,775 49	
Freight and cartage on stores	21,538 60	
Historical section	22,103 34	
Civilian employees	13,575 46	
Camp Borden site	3,192 28	
Postage	2,225 32	
Printing and stationery	2,133 21	
Medals	893 57	
Estates of deceased soldiers	1,363 15	
Canadian War Graves	18,728 38	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	4,367 54	
		148,894 37

Appendix No. 13

INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS

From what Source Received and Nature of Investment	Time	To what date paid	Rate of Interest	Amount Invested	Interest Realized	
					Sterling	Currency
			p.c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	$ cts.
SINKING FUNDS						
Loan of 1909-34						
Canadian Securities.....	1 year..	Oct. 1, 1926	2½	109,753 15 3	2,743 16 10	13,353 36
	1 year..	Jan. 1, 1927	3	274,205 5 2	8,226 3 2	40,033 97
	½ year..	June 1, 1926	3½	1,194,501 7 10	20,903 15 6	101,731 71
	½ year..	Dec. 1, 1926	3½	1,214,019 18 2	21,245 7 0	103,394 04
	½ year..	July 1, 1926	3½	782,525 5 3	13,694 3 10	66,645 07
	½ year..	Jan. 1, 1927	3½	822,477 12 2	14,393 7 2	70,047 68
	½ year..	April 1, 1926	4	243,385 5 5	4,867 14 1	23,689 49
	½ year..	Oct. 1, 1926	4	251,775 4 8	5,035 10 1	24,506 12
					91,109 17 8	443,401 44
Loan of 1930-50						
Canadian Securities.....	½ year..	April 1, 1926	2½	76,743 19 1	959 6 0	4,668 59
	½ year..	Oct. 1, 1926	2½	82,443 19 1	1,030 11 0	5,015 34
	½ year..	July 1, 1926	3	540,866 13 10	8,113 0 0	39,483 27
	½ year..	Jan. 1, 1927	3	548,191 13 10	8,222 17 6	40,017 99
	½ year..	June 1, 1926	3½	176,145 16 5	3,082 11 0	15,001 74
	½ year..	Dec. 1, 1926	3½	189,527 6 1	3,316 14 7	16,141 42
	½ year..	July 1, 1926	3½	2,288,478 17 11	38,998 7 7	189,792 11
	½ year..	Jan. 1, 1927	3½	2,367,035 6 0	41,423 2 4	201,592 50
	½ year..	April 1, 1926	4	853,109 15 1	17,062 3 11	83,036 02
	½ year..	Oct. 1, 1926	4	868,359 8 10	17,367 3 9	84,520 31
					139,575 17 8	679,269 29
Loan of 1940-60						
Canadian Securities.....	1 year..	Oct. 1, 1926	2½	64,778 6 2	1,619 9 2	7,881 36
	½ year..	July 1, 1926	3	261,034 18 8	3,915 10 6	19,055 55
	½ year..	Jan. 1, 1927	3	268,734 18 8	4,031 0 6	19,617 65
	1 year..	Dec. 1, 1926	3½	88,893 3 1	3,111 5 4	15,141 50
	½ year..	July 1, 1926	3½	965,624 10 0	16,898 8 7	82,239 02
	½ year..	Jan. 1, 1927	3½	1,020,285 18 2	17,855 0 1	86,894 35
	½ year..	April 1, 1926	4	551,020 19 11	11,020 8 5	53,632 71
	½ year..	Oct. 1, 1926	4	615,819 10 10	12,316 7 11	59,939 79
					70,767 10 6	344,401 93
					301,453 5 10	1,467,072 66
Canadian Securities—				$ cts.	$ cts.	
War Loan 1916-31.....	1 year..	Oct. 1, 1926	5	779,300 00	39,965 00	
War Loan 1917-37.....	1½ year.	Mar. 1, 1927	5	379,800 00	28,485 00	
						68,450 00
Total Sinking Funds....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,535,522 66
LOANS TO BANKS						
Under the Finance Act, 1923..	Various.	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,614 75
Carried forward..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,904,137 41

Appendix No. 13—Continued

INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS—*Continued*

From what Source Received and Nature of Investment	Time	To what date paid	Rate of Interest	Amount Invested	Interest Realized	Total
			p.c.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward						1,904,137 41
LOANS TO PROVINCES						
Housing Loans						
British Columbia	1 year	Dec. 31, 1926	5	1,701,500 00		85,075 00
Manitoba	1 year	Dec. 1, 1926	5	1,580,000 00	79,000 00	
	1 year	Feb. 15, 1927	5	395,000 00	19,750 00	
	100 days	Mar 11, 1927	5	150,000 00	2,054 80	
						100,804 80
New Brunswick	1 year	Oct. 16, 1926	5	590,000 00	29,500 00	
	1 year	Dec. 28, 1926	5	285,000 00	14,250 00	
	½ year	July 22, 1926	5	587,000 00	14,675 00	
	½ year	Jan. 22, 1927	5	522,000 00	13,050 00	
						71,475 00
Nova Scotia	1 year	Nov. 11, 1926	5	300,000 00	15,000 00	
	1 year	Nov. 20, 1926	5	200,000 00	10,000 00	
	1 year	Feb. 19, 1927	5	200,000 00	10,000 00	
	1 year	Mar. 1, 1927	5	300,000 00	15,000 00	
	1 year	Mar. 15, 1927	5	500,000 00	25,000 00	
	1 year	April 2, 1927	5	37,000 00	1,850 00	
						76,850 00
Ontario	1 year	Feb. 1, 1927	5	6,250,000 00	312,500 00	
	1 year	Mar. 14, 1927	5	600,000 00	30,000 00	
	1 year	Mar. 26, 1927	5	2,500,000 00	125,000 00	
						467,500 00
Prince Edward Island	1 year	Oct. 17, 1926	5	50,000 00		2,500 00
Quebec	Various	Dec. 31, 1926	5	7,352,018 05		367,274 60
FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS						
Belgian Government (Sale of horses)	1 year	Mar. 12, 1927	5	4,528 336 00		226,416 80
French Government Loan	½ year	June 30, 1926	5½	230,000 00		6,325 00
Greek Government Loan	½ year	June 30, 1926	5	7,660,000 00	191,500 00	
	½ year	Dec. 31, 1926	5	7,570,000 00	189,250 00	
						380,750 00
Roumanian Government Loan	1 year	April 1, 1927	4	23,969,720 00		958,780 00
Montreal Harbour Debentures	½ year	July 1, 1926	3	9,250,000 00	138,750 00	
	½ year	July 1, 1926	3½	17,235,000 00	301,612 50	
	½ year	July 1, 1926	5	18,065,000 00	451,625 00	
	Various	July 1, 1926	5	1,485,000 00	16,943 84	
						908,931 34
Vancouver Harbour Debentures	½ year	July 1, 1926	5	13,319,900 00	332,997 50	
	Various	July 1, 1926	5	491,000 00	2,975 76	
	½ year	Jan. 1, 1927	5	13,810,900 00	345,272 50	
						681,245 76
Seed Grain and Relief Advances						113,245 88
SOLDIER AND GENERAL LAND SETTLEMENT						
Advances to Soldiers settling on the land	Various	Mar. 31, 1927	5		1,885,953 89	
Empire Settlement, farms transferred	Various	Mar. 31, 1927	5		3,489 88	
						1,889,443 77
Carried forward						8,240,755 36

Appendix No. 13—Concluded

INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS—*Concluded*

From what Source Received and Nature of Investment	Time	To what date paid	Rate of Interest	Amount Invested	Interest Realized	Total
			p.c.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,240,755 36
MISCELLANEOUS						
Interest on Current Account with the—						
Bank of Montreal, London England	Various	Dec. 31, 1926	.....	.....	63,390 38	
Bank of Montreal, New York	Various	Jan. 31, 1927	.....	.....	54,652 49	
Chase National Bank, New York	Various	Mar. 31, 1927	2½	.....	77,590 85	
Interest on Special Funds—						
Bank of Montreal, Montreal	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,020 77	
Canadian Government Merchant Marine—						
Interest on Ships Sold	Various	Mar. 31, 1927	Va-	.....	30,426 61	
Montreal Turnpike Trust Corporation—						
Interest under Commutation Agreements	Various	Mar. 31, 1927	6	.....	10,264 28	
Province of Quebec Debt Account	1 year	Jan. 1, 1927	4	1,473,609 63	58,944 38	
St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company	1 year	July 1, 1926	4	433,900 00	17,356 00	
						318,645 76
						8,559,401 12

Appendix No. 14

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture—			
Car inspection		44,512 67	
Cleaning seed grain		319 28	
Inspection fees and health certificates		9,611 04	
Prize money		227 50	
Race track supervision	21,019 96		
Less—Refunds	17,279 16		
		3,740 80	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		32,197 06	
Rentals		100 00	
Sale of produce—Experimental Farms		174,149 41	
Sale of publications		372 00	
Sale of sundries		821 11	
Seed testing charges		9,480 09	
Sundry fees		26,693 71	
		302,224 67	
Less—Wool grading charges		30 83	
			302,193 84
Archives—			
Sale of publications			31 00
Civil Service Commission—			
Examination fees			7,393 00
Customs and Excise—			
Bills of health	1 00		
Bonded factory and warehouse fees	73,543 82		
Brokers' licenses	1,650 00		
Cartage	40,563 40		
Certified copies	954 50		
Conscience money	598 33		
Court costs	568 41		
Excess cash on hand	10 00		
Extra services	177,682 31		
Interest on arrears of sales tax	151 95		
Labels	29,316 88		
Landing certificates	1 80		
Law stamps	8,152 25		
Outstanding cheques	1,243 19		
Refunds of previous years' expenditure	3,444 27		
Rents	54 25		
Replaced stamps	52 73		
Sale of sundries	1,113 32		
Sale of unclaimed goods	1,361 64		
Storage charges	66,553 74		
Tobacco stamping	372 22		
Unclaimed money	11 75		
		407,401 76	
Taxation Branch—			
Law costs—Income tax	3,947 53		
Sale of waste paper	25 76		
Unclaimed refunds of income tax	542 95		
	4,516 24		
Less—Surplus *re* income tax appeals transferred to the open account	2,675 40		
		1,840 84	
			409,242 60
External Affairs—			
Passport fees	140,676 72		
Less—Refunds	1,784 65		
		138,892 07	
Visa fees		550 00	
			139,442 07
Carried forward			858,302 51

Appendix No. 14—Continued

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927—*Continued*

From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			858,302 51
Finance—			
Bank inspection	18,914 79		
Conscience money	4,372 77		
Departmental deposits unclaimed	100 00		
Interest on excess circulation	18,172 94		
Registration and insurance fees	19,800 80		
Registration fees—Bank Act	3,290 00		
Sale of pulp	1,442 82		
Sterling exchange refunds	3,148 44		
		69,242 56	
Royal Mint—			
Charges for making assays	78 00		
Charges for making dies	132 15		
Charges for making weights	50 00		
Charges for refining gold	75,822 49		
Charges for refining silver	295 31		
Charges for repairing balance	27 05		
Charges on sale of gold bars	424 65		
Charges on sale of gold proof plate	113 36		
Excess value of gold shipped to New York	1,189 37		
Profit on copper coinage	18,148 88		
Profit on gold coinage	7,930 16		
Profit on nickel coinage	62,621 09		
Refunds of previous years' expenditure	5 48		
Sale of silver contents of vault	1,874 55		
Sale of silver proof plate	68 50		
Sale of silver sweep	5,476 08		
Sale of sundries	127 70		
	174,384 82		
Less—Loss on silver coinage	16,363 70		
		158,021 12	
			227,263 68
Government Contracts Supervision Committee—			
Sale of surplus stores			35 00
Governor General's Secretary's Office—			
Refunds of previous years' expenditure			42 00
Health—			
Food and drug analysis		2,995 00	
Fumigation of ships		13,077 12	
Hospital care of passengers		15,281 00	
Opium and narcotic drug license fees		3,349 00	
Patent medicine license fees		6,225 00	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		40 43	
Rentals		1,800 00	
Sale of steamship *Alice*		18,000 00	
Sale of sundries		52 28	
			60,819 83
House of Commons—Private bills	17,411 25		
Less—Refunds	3,383 50		
		14,027 75	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		2 00	
			14,029 75
Immigration and Colonization—			
Interest on trust account		123 96	
Letter of identification fees		894 45	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		24,996 50	
Rents		407 57	
Sale of government property		6,083 33	
Sale of sundries		275 17	
			32,780 98
Carried forward			1,193,273 75

Appendix No. 14—Continued

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927—*Continued*

From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			1,193,273 75
Indian Affairs—			
Bank interest		110 17	
Collections		3,800 31	
Interest on trust fund		107 46	
Refunds from trust fund		105 70	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		1,668 41	
Rentals		1,020 24	
Sale of sundries		1,611 61	
			8,423 90
Interior—			
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		35,771 66	
Registration fees, N.W.T		22 90	
Registration fees—Yukon		401 50	
Unclaimed estates—Yukon		6,155 40	
			42,351 46
Justice—			
Adjustment of judges' salaries		0 40	
Advertising in law reports		907 00	
Exchequer Court reports		261 32	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		596 59	
Revenue from penitentiaries		12,665 69	
Sheriff fees—Dawson		97 75	
Supreme Court reports		14,432 58	
			28,961 33
Labour—			
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		10 75	
Sale of publications		79 26	
Subscriptions to the Gazette		1,425 39	
			1,515 40
Marine and Fisheries—Marine Branch—			
Examination of masters and mates	4,281 31		
Marine register	88 42		
Pilots' license fees	25 00		
Privileges granted	150 00		
Quit claims of water lots	1 00		
Radio revenue	69,538 70		
Refund for damage done	500 00		
Refunds of previous years' expenditure	45,132 25		
Rentals	9,191 31		
Sale of publications	2,640 91		
Sale of sundries	23,106 54		
Signal station dues	1,091 60		
Unclaimed balance	2 22		
Wireless apparatus and wireless operators fees	206,669 45		
			362,418 71
Marine and Fisheries—Fisheries Branch—			
Fish culture	435 97		
Furnished lists of names	29 22		
Modus vivendi licenses	196 00		
Pelagic sealing	35,788 54		
Refunds of previous years' expenditure	3,035 84		
Rents	1 00		
Sale of publications	79 51		
Sale of sundries	516 53		
		40,082 61	
			402,501 32
Mines—			
Examination fees		109 00	
Explosive permits		1,274 00	
Profits on sale of fine gold and bullion		305 70	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		394 57	
Sale of publications		5,514 43	
Sale of sundries		1,253 37	
Unclaimed money		64 41	
			8,915 48
Carried forward			1,685,942 64

Appendix No. 14—Continued

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927—*Continued*

From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			1,685,942 64
National Defence—			
Air harbour licenses		50 00	
Air transportation		30 00	
Air worthiness		170 00	
Bank interest		955 01	
Barrack damages		157 83	
Barrack damage claim, Rosedale		74,551 07	
Commission on telephones		31 04	
Conscience money		22 00	
For work done		44 35	
Interest on mortgage		900 00	
Privileges granted		413 00	
Purchase of discharges		12,234 70	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		10,943 43	
Registration fees		185 00	
Rent of stores and equipment		9,678 04	
Other rents		20,082 10	
Sale of Government property		24,394 00	
Sale of movables		33,251 10	
Sale of photos (Air Services)		845 10	
Sale of sundries		30 00	
Wireless stations N.W.T		24,182 51	
			213,150 28
Post Office—			
Refunds of previous year's expenditure			15,874 59
Printing and Stationery—			
Sale of publications		52,689 99	
Sale of waste paper		23,672 16	
Surplus in printing branch		40,395 99	
			116,758 14
Public Works—			
Commission on telephones		3,360 33	
Conscience money		5 00	
Earnings of dredges and plants		1,655 96	
Refunds of previous year's expenditure		9,218 41	
Refunds of previous year's expenditure, International Joint Commission		84 07	
Rent of equipment		8,786 64	
Other rents		81,387 33	
Sale of movables		12,858 76	
Sale of photo supplies		1,652 61	
Sale of publications		4,542 44	
Sale of real estate		89,461 87	
Water collections		64 32	
			213,077 74
Railways and Canals—			
Commission on telephones		5 91	
Commission on sale		23 20	
Cost of moving shanty		15 00	
Electric energy supplied		69 32	
Interest earned		1,424 35	
Interest on railway subsidies		143,714 49	
Labour and material supplied		119 40	
Privileges granted		175 00	
Refund for damage done		744 65	
Refunds of previous year's expenditure		2,561 05	
Rent of equipment		4,399 94	
Other rents		25 00	
Sale of publications		364 93	
Sale of sundries		6,818 32	
			160,460 56
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—			
Refunds of previous year's expenditure		7,371 34	
Rents		629 39	
			8,000 73
Carried forward			2,413,264 68

Appendix No. 14—Concluded

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927—*Concluded*

From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			2,413,264 68
Secretary of State—			
Court costs		422 38	
Fees	385,726 38		
Less refunds	41,671 66		
		344,054 72	
Refunds of previous year's expenditure		37 70	
			344,514 80
Senate—			
Certified copies		749 54	
Private bills	38,353 00		
Less refunds	9,005 13		
		29,347 87	
			30,097 41
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment—			
3% Commission re imperial pensions	21,486 68		
Refunds of previous year's expenditure	421,450 57		
		442,937 25	
Pensions Commission—			
Refunds of previous year's expenditure		47,923 57	
			490,860 82
Soldiers Settlement Board—			
Refunds of previous year's expenditure		12 65	
Registration fees		10 00	
Rentals		202 05	
			224 70
Trade and Commerce—			
Bank interest		28 70	
Commercial intelligence service		1,354 54	
Interest on overages		915 69	
Refunds of previous year's expenditure		13,874 64	
Refund for lost articles		2 00	
Rents		100 00	
Revenue from motion picture bureau		15,129 08	
Sale of publications		66 65	
Sale of sundries		197 77	
Voltage test		1 50	
			31,670 57
			3,310,632 98

Appendix No. 15

STATEMENT of Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927

From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture—			
Animal Contagious Diseases Act		753 05	
Dairy Industry Act		2,099 47	
Egg Regulations		16 00	
Fruit Act		281 00	
Live Stock Act		2,897 25	
Meat and Canned Foods Act		85 00	
Seed Act		56 00	
			6,187 77
Customs and Excise—			
Customs seizures	$ 549,541 77		
Excise seizures	169,798 72		
	$ 719,340 49		
Less refunds of seizures	435,110 74		
		284,229 75	
Seizures generally		2,081 07	
Tourists' deposits forfeited		82 30	
War Tax Act—Excise		5,599 78	
			291,992 90
Taxation Branch—			
Income Tax Act		7,702 40	
Penalty T. 3-4-5		6,204 67	
			13,907 07
			305 899 97
Finance—			
Contractors' securities forfeited			5,028 90
Genuine bills of United States seized with counterfeit Money			70 00
			5,098 90
Health—			
Food and Drug Act—penalties			2,980 51
Opium and narcotic drug Act—penalties		9,794 15	
Less refunds		605 00	
			9,189 15
Opium and narcotic drug Act—seizures			445 25
Patent Medicine Act—penalties			45 00
			12,659 91
House of Commons—			
Candidates' election deposits forfeited			15,200 00
Immigration and Colonization—			
Immigration Acts			56,531 45
Chinese Immigration Acts			7,500 00
			64,031 45
Interior—			
Forestry Acts			337 93
Migratory Birds Act			538 42
Northwest Game Act			450 00
Northwest Territories Act			575 30
Parks Act			2,570 80
			4,472 45
Justice—			
Chief of police, Toronto, Ont		40 50	
Police Magistrate, Hodgson, Man		20 00	
Police Magistrate, Keremeos, B.C		50 00	
Police Magistrate, Morden, Man		100 00	
Police Magistrate, Penticton, B.C		180 00	
			390 50
Less—Police Magistrate, Dawson			185 00
			205 50
Labour—			
Combines Investigation Act			76,189 11
Carried forward			489,945 06

Appendix No. 15—Concluded

STATEMENT of Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927—*Concluded*

From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			489,945 06
Marine and Fisheries—			
Marine Acts		2,924 50	
Fisheries Acts		10,082 72	
			13,007 22
Mines—			
Explosives Act			260 85
Patent Office—			
Authors Act			1 00
Post Office—			
Post Office Acts			639 00
Railways and Canals—			
Railway Acts		10 00	
Canal Regulations		92 00	
Forfeiture of deposit re claim of Lachine Canal land		10 00	
			112 00
Trade and Commerce—			
Electric service—penalties		20 00	
Gas Act		10 00	
Gold and Silver Marking Act		25 00	
Statistics Act		70 00	
Weights and Measures Act		219 36	
			344 36
			504,309 49

Appendix No. 16

Premium, Discount and Exchange—Revenue

From what source received	Rate	Amount	Amount of Revenue	Total
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Premium, etc., on sundry items—				
Customs and Excise				47 30
External Affairs				0 64
Finance			35 60	
" Canadian Government Merchant Marine			61 53	
				97 13
Immigration and Colonization				138 67
Marine and Fisheries—Fisheries Branch				1 08
National Defence—Militia Service			21 37	
Naval Service			3,609 34	
				3,630 71
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment				26 60
Soldier Settlement Board				1,001 21
		£ s. d.		
Discount on Sterling Exchange Purchased	4·84 1/16	500,000 0 0	13,020 83	
	4·84 3/16	150,000 0 0	3,718 75	
	4·84 3/8	100,000 0 0	2,291 67	
	4·8535	500,000 0 0	6,583 33	
	4·85 3/8	100,000 0 0	1,291 67	
	4·85 1/2	400,000 0 0	4,666 66	
	4·85 17/32	50,000 0 0	567 70	
	4·85 9/16	100,000 0 0	1,104 16	
	4·85 5/8	50,000 0 0	520 83	
	4·85 13/16	100,000 0 0	854 17	
	4·85 7/8	200,000 0 0	1,583 34	
	4·85 15/16	200,000 0 0	1,458 33	
	4·86	100,000 0 0	666 66	
	4·8620	50,000 0 0	233 33	
				38,561 43
Discount on Stock purchased for Sinking Funds	69 5/8	5,000 0 0	7,391 25	
	69 3/4	14,200 0 0	20,904 77	
	70 1/2	798 11 0	1,146 44	
	79 3/8	35,949 17 0	36,084 65	
	79 7/8	49,086 5 6	48,075 91	
	80	7,000 0 0	6,813 33	
	80 1/8	118,950 0 0	115,054 39	
	80 3/16	21,000 0 0	20,248 38	
	80 1/4	4,800 0 0	4,613 60	
	80 3/8	34,053 5 4	32,523 71	
	80 1/2	14,101 12 5	13,382 44	
	81	17,208 16 5	15,912 44	
	81 1/16	50,000 0 0	46,081 25	
	81 1/8	90,911 9 11	83,509 79	
	82 3/4	2,875 0 0	2,413 56	
	83 1/16	19,500 0 0	16,073 69	
	83 1/8	16,100 0 0	13,222 12	
	83 3/16	2,583 0 0	2,113 43	
	83 1/4	9,450 0 0	7,703 32	
	84 1/4	7,700 0 0	5,902 05	
	87 7/8	13,000 0 0	7,671 08	
	88	51,288 3 11	29,952 30	
	88 1/8	10,150 0 0	5,865 85	
	88 3/4	5,000 0 0	2,737 50	
	89 1/2	22,000 0 0	11,242 00	
	90 5/8	10,000 0 0	4,562 50	
	90 7/8	18,226 5 9	8,094 00	
	91	19,650 0 0	8,606 70	
	91 1/8	7,500 0 0	3,239 38	
	91 3/4	2,700 0 0	1,084 05	
				582,225 88
		$ cts.	$ cts.	
Discount on New York Funds Purchased	1/32	1,500,000 00	468 74	
	9/128	500,000 00	351 56	
	5/64	500,000 00	390 62	
	11/128	500,000 00	429 68	
Carried forward			1,640 60	625,730 65

Appendix No. 16—Concluded

PREMIUM, DISCOUNT AND EXCHANGE—REVENUE—*Concluded*

From what source received	Rate	Amount	Amount of Revenue	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			1,640 60	625,730 65
Discount on New York funds purchased—*Concluded*				
	3/32	4,500,000 00	4,218 75	
	7/64	300,000 00	328 12	
	1/8	3,500,000 00	4,375 00	
	17/128	1,000,000 00	1,328 12	
	9/64	3,500,000 00	4,921 88	
	16/100	2,000,000 00	3,200 00	
	11/64	1,000,000 00	1,718 75	
	3/16	1,000,000 00	1,875 00	
				23,606 22
				649,336 87

Appendix No. 17

SUPERANNUATION REVENUE

From what source received	Superannuation Fund No. 1	Superannuation Fund No. 2	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	91 00		
Customs and Excise	71 40		402 37
Finance			50 40
House of Commons	77 00		156 80
Interior	32 55		
Marine and Fisheries			52 52
Patent and Copyright Office			90 30
Post Office	120 20		947 85
Railways and Canals			1 60
Trade and Commerce			280 00
Interest allowed on Fund No. 2			104,829 63
	392 15		106,811 47
Deduct: Refund on account of overpayment of contributions re J. A. Ramsden, Railways and Canals		21 34	
Payments to superannuated employees, Fund No. 2		45,407 68	45,429 02
	392 15		61,382 45

Appendix No. 18

Superannuation Fund No. 5 for year ended March 31, 1927

Department	Contributions	Less refunds	Net contributions	Transfers from Retirement Fund	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	92,512 39	5,523 16	86,989 23	92,970 11	179,959 34
Archives	5,883 12	.....	5,883 12	11,573 72	17,456 84
Audit Office	12,551 45	0 91	12,550 54	30,121 79	42,672 33
Civil Service Commission	7,013 77	.....	7,013 77	11,889 30	18,903 07
Customs and Excise	281,428 00	794 71	280,633 29	326,414 28	607,047 57
Income Tax	8,054 02	.....	8,054 02	.....	8,054 02
Exchequer Court	960 21	.....	960 21	.....	960 21
External Affairs	3,114 86	.....	3,114 86	11,987 86	15,102 72
Finance	13,981 45	127 96	13,853 49	17,303 97	31,157 46
Governor General's Secretary's Office	897 37	.....	897 37	1,132 47	2,029 84
Health	15,934 99	.....	15,934 99	28,710 98	44,645 97
High Commissioner's Office	2,458 42	.....	2,458 42	.....	2,458 42
House of Commons	10,552 85	.....	10,552 85	5,568 44	16,121 29
Immigration and Colonization	59,579 14	215 71	59,363 43	32,112 83	91,476 26
Indian Affairs	28,683 82	430 72	28,253 10	23,022 64	51,275 74
Insurance	3,530 02	22 50	3,507 52	6,499 87	10,007 39
Interior	176,360 41	122 86	176,237 55	197,894 37	374,131 92
Justice	19,826 96	17 17	19,809 79	11,411 52	31,221 31
Labour	6,744 63	.....	6,744 63	15,819 14	22,563 77
Library of Parliament	1,307 64	.....	1,307 64	165 00	1,472 64
Marine	108,124 70	2,532 22	105,592 48	40,964 19	146,556 67
Fisheries	20,702 82	59 39	20,643 43	16,326 00	36,969 43
Mines	25,862 56	126 08	25,736 48	37,354 39	63,090 87
National Defence	49,806 19	246 03	49,560 16	57,537 60	107,097 76
Patent and Copyright Office	6,358 72	.....	6,358 72	12,116 85	18,475 57
Board of Pension Commissioners	4,289 95	.....	4,289 95	1,301 74	5,591 69
Post Office	472,954 89	3,422 37	469,532 52	993,596 30	1,463,128 82
Printing and Stationery	30,326 16	.....	30,326 16	32,517 34	62,843 50
Privy Council	1,560 16	.....	1,560 16	8,128 73	9,688 89
Public Works	118,690 68	1,602 41	117,088 27	92,585 80	209,674 07
Railways and Canals	49,371 01	3,799 10	45,571 91	65,703 30	111,275 21
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	4,874 96	395 04	4,479 92	7,588 04	12,067 96
Secretary of State	3,691 47	.....	3,691 47	7,986 95	11,678 42
Senate	3,042 60	.....	3,042 60	1,625 92	4,668 52
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	12,777 56	62 98	12,714 58	4,724 22	17,438 80
Soldier Settlement Board	1,121 87	190 00	931 87	7,468 86	8,400 73
Supreme Court	1,818 42	.....	1,818 42	.....	1,818 42
Trade and Commerce	66,565 62	13,524 51	53,041 11	46,748 30	99,789 41
	1,733,315 86	33,215 83	1,700,100 03	2,258,872 82	3,958,972 85

	Dr.	Cr.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance March 31, 1926	.....	10,652,791 89
By Cash contributions less refunds	.....	1,700,100 03
By Retirement Fund transferred	.....	2,258,872 82
By Contributions recovered from retired employees	.....	8,892 22
By Interest at 4% to March 31, 1927	.....	479,443 08
By Transfer from Consolidated Fund	.....	1,099,673 23
To Annuities paid to March 31, 1927	249,302 42	
To Gratuities paid to March 31, 1927	34,464 49	
To Withdrawal Allowances paid to March 31, 1927	61,151 72	
To Balance transferred to 1927-28	15,854,854 64	
	16,199,773 27	16,199,773 27

Appendix No. 19

STATEMENT showing the Loans authorized, amounts issued and redeemed, and the balance negotiable under the several acts of Parliament on March 31, 1927.

—	Dr.	$ cts.	—	Cr.	$ cts.
1926 April 1	To Balance.....	175,911,602 59			
	To payments over receipts in Savings Bank.....	908,501 45	1927 Mar. 31	By Balance negotiable....	176,820,104 04
		176,820,104 04			176,820,104 04
1927 April 1	To Balance negotiable.....	176,820,104 04			

Appendix No. 20

Number and Total Salaries of Officials under the Superannuation Acts and Retirement Act on March 31, 1927

Department	No. of Officials, Superannuation Fund No. 1	No. of Officials, Superannuation Fund No. 2	No. of Officials, Superannuation Fund No. 5	No. of Officials, Retirement Fund	Total Number of Officials	Annual Salaries Superannuation Fund No. 1	Annual Salaries Superannuation Fund No. 2	Annual Salaries Superannuation Fund No. 5	Annual Salaries, Retirement Fund	Total Annual Salaries	Total Annual Salaries by Departments
						$	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture—Inside	1	.....	252	144	397	2,800 00	.....	484,400 00	228,340 00	715,540 00	
Outside	.....	.....	590	466	1,056	.....	.....	1,118,100 00	894,660 00	2,012,760 00	2,728,300 00
Archives—Inside	.....	.....	21	1	22	.....	.....	57,120 00	1,440 00	58,560 00	
Outside	.....	.....	32	7	39	.....	.....	48,320 00	9,180 00	57,500 00	116,060 00
Auditor General's Office	1	.....	141	34	176	2,800 00	.....	255,120 00	54,880 00	312,800 00	312,800 00
Civil Service Commission	.....	.....	72	42	114	.....	.....	139 600 00	60,820 00	200,420 00	200,420 00
Customs and Excise—Inside	.....	1	247	55	303	.....	2,160 00	459,690 00	83,460 00	545,310 00	
Outside	18	10	2,871	741	3,640	36,960 00	17,400 00	5,032,660 00	1,092,960 00	6,179,980 00	6,725,290 00
External Affairs	1	.....	32	4	37	5,100 00	.....	62,000 00	6,000 00	73,100 00	73,100 00
Finance—Inside	1	1	127	126	255	4,020 00	1,440 00	226,950 00	126,720 00	359,130 00	
Outside	1	.....	35	7	43	2,820 00	.....	63,880 00	10,020 00	76,720 00	435,850 00
Governor General's Secretary's Office	.....	.....	10	2	12	.....	.....	15,890 00	6,780 00	22,670 00	22,670 00
Health—Inside	.....	.....	62	17	79	.....	.....	128,240 00	30,000 00	158,240 00	
Outside	1	.....	75	18	94	1,860 00	.....	146,160 00	27,915 00	175,935 00	334,175 00
High Commissioners' Office	1	.....	21	1	23	4,140 00	.....	31,740 00	7,000 00	42,880 00	42,880 00
House of Commons	1	2	62	16	81	3,850 00	4,480 00	179,971 13	38,260 00	226,561 13	226,561 13
Immigration and Colonization—Inside	.....	.....	109	37	146	.....	.....	192,980 00	52,800 00	245,780 00	
Outside	.....	.....	390	106	496	.....	.....	637,620 00	158,670 00	796,290 00	1,042,070 00
Indian Affairs—Inside	2	.....	64	6	72	4,680 00	.....	135,245 00	10,500 00	150,425 00	
Outside	.....	.....	138	172	310	.....	.....	190,220 00	154,785 00	345,005 00	495,430 00
Insurance	1	.....	26	5	32	4,500 00	.....	72,700 00	5,940 00	83,140 00	83,140 00
Interior—Inside	5	.....	913	252	1,170	15,660 00	.....	1,948,579 00	374,685 00	2,338,924 00	
Outside	.....	.....	457	212	669	.....	.....	833,028 00	346,118 00	1,179,146 00	3,518,070 00
Justice—Inside	2	1	71	17	91	5,580 00	1,000 00	175,920 00	33,940 00	216,440 00	
Outside	.....	.....	177	1	178	.....	.....	217,303 18	3,420 00	220,723 18	437,163 18
Labour—Inside	.....	.....	63	20	83	.....	.....	122,160 00	31,080 00	153,240 00	
Outside	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	158,240 00
Library of Parliament	.....	.....	12	2	14	.....	.....	31,020 00	7,300 00	38,320 00	38,320 00
Marine and Fisheries—Inside	.....	.....	178	47	225	.....	.....	393,756 00	64,468 80	458,224 80	
Outside	.....	.....	868	173	1,041	.....	.....	1,357,797 69	227,269 05	1,585,066 74	2,043,291 54

Appendix No. 20—Concluded

Number and Total Salaries of Officials under the Superannuation Acts and Retirement Act on March 31, 1927—*Concluded*

Department	No. of Officials, Superannuation Fund No. 1	No. of Officials, Superannuation Fund No. 2	No. of Officials, Superannuation Fund No. 5	No. of Officials, Retirement Fund	Total Number of Officials	Annual Salaries Superannuation Fund No. 1	Annual Salaries Superannuation Fund No. 2	Annual Salaries Superannuation Fund No. 5	Annual Salaries, Retirement Fund	Total Annual Salaries	Total Annual Salaries by Departments
						$	$	$	$	$	$
Mines—Inside	.....	.....	210	54	264	.....	.....	496,980 00	99,907 86	596,887 86	
Outside	.....	.....	12	2	14	.....	.....	25,860 00	4,620 00	30,480 00	627,367 86
National Defence—Inside	.....	.....	298	95	393	.....	.....	539,460 00	124,296 00	663,756 00	
Outside	.....	.....	168	40	208	.....	.....	269,174 95	57,722 00	326,896 95	990,652 95
Patent and Copyright Office	.....	1	58	21	80	.....	2,580 00	127,411 62	22,639,84	152,631 46	152,631 46
Post Office—Inside	5	1	650	103	759	11,400 00	1,680 00	1,019,419 00	138,360 00	1,170,859 00	
Outside	20	13	5,745	3,442	9,220	42,280 00	21,620 00	8,745,470 00	5,366,866 00	14,176,236 00	15,347,095 00
Printing and Stationery	.....	.....	236	11	247	.....	.....	420,424 00	19,280 00	439,704 00	439,704 00
Privy Council	.....	.....	16	.....	16	.....	.....	37,340 00	.....	37,340 00	37,340 00
Public Works—Inside	2	.....	259	28	289	9,600 00	.....	546,590 00	41,560 00	597,750 00	
Outside	.....	.....	842	81	923	.....	.....	1,745,798 40	101,611 20	1,847,409 60	2,445,159 60
Railways and Canals—Inside	.....	.....	80	6	86	.....	.....	187,010 00	8,280 00	195,290 00	
Outside	.....	.....	336	108	444	.....	.....	606,223 00	137,046 00	743,269 00	938,559 00
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	.....	.....	41	3	44	.....	.....	78,660 40	3,540 00	82,200 40	82,200 40
Secretary of State	.....	.....	47	31	78	.....	.....	83,245 00	42,860 00	126,105 00	126,105 00
Senate	1	.....	22	1	24	5,000 00	.....	60,280 00	3,300 00	68,580 00	68,580 00
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	.....	.....	132	14	146	.....	.....	195,900 00	18,600 00	214,500 00	214,500 00
Soldier Settlement Board	.....	.....	6	2	8	.....	.....	21,020 00	5,280 00	26,300 00	26,300 00
Trade and Commerce—Inside	1	1	183	95	280	2,880 00	8,000 00	325,548 15	119,998 51	456,426 66	
Outside	2	.....	324	99	425	4,560 00	.....	729,082 43	245,517 00	979,159 43	1,435,586 09
	67	31	17,782	6,967	24,847	170,490 00	60,360 00	31,024,066 95	10,710,695 26	41,965,612 21	41,965,612 21

Appendix No. 21

DECAYED PILOTS' FUND

In Account with the Dominion of Canada

1926			
April 1—Balance from March 31, 1926			$ 92,164 32
Receipts April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927			12,515 52
Interest on Bonds—			
War Loan 1916–31, 1 year	$	200 00	
War Loan 1917–37, 1 year		125 00	
Victory Loan 1917, 1 year		522 50	
Victory Loan 1919, 1 year		550 00	
Refunding Loan 1923, 1 year		800 00	
Province of Ontario 5% Bonds, 1 year		1,200 00	
Province of Manitoba 6% Bonds, 1 year		360 00	
Province of Quebec 6% Bonds, 1 year		240 00	
Province of Quebec 4½% Bonds, 1 year		225 00	
Refunding Loan 1926, 1 year		270 00	
			$ 4,492 50
Interest on deposit with Government			164 04
			$ 109,336 38
Less Pensions to Pilots and Widows			11,248 78
			$ 98,087 60
Gain for year $5,923.28.			
1927			
Mar. 31—Cash on deposit with Government			$ 11,087 60
Bonds held by Government as under—			
5% War Loan 1916-31	$	4,000 00	
5% War Loan 1917-37		2,500 00	
5% Refunding Loan 1923		16,000 00	
5½% Victory Loan 1917		9,500 00	
5½% Victory Loan 1919		10,000 00	
4½% Refunding Loan 1926		6,000 00	
5% Province of Ontario Bonds		24,000 00	
6% Province of Manitoba Bonds		6,000 00	
4½% Province of Quebec Bonds		5,000 00	
6% Province of Quebec Bonds		4,000 00	
			$ 87,000 00
			$ 98,087 60

Appendix No. 22

HALIFAX PILOTS' PENSION FUND

In Account with the Dominion of Canada

1926			
April 1—Balance from March 31, 1926			$ 65,030 65
Receipts from April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927			4,814 09
Interest on Bonds—			
Victory Loan 1917, 1 year	$	2,200 00	
Victory Loan 1919, 1 year		550 00	
Refunding Loan 1924, 1 year		157 50	
Refunding Loan 1926, 1 year		270 00	
Dominion of Canada Stock 1930-50, 1 year		109 02	
			3,286 52
Discount on $6,000 Refunding Loan 1926 Bonds purchased at 96.40			216 00
Interest on deposit with Government			261 98
			$ 73,609 24
Less Pensions to Pilots and Widows	$	3,349 84	
Less Interest on $6,000, 1926 Refunding Loan Bonds purchased, 175 days at 4½%		125 75	
			3,475 59
			$ 70,133 65
Gain for year $5,103.00.			
1927			
Mar. 31—Cash on deposit with Government			$ 6,740 32
Bonds and stock held by Government as under—			
5½% Victory Loan 1917	$	40,000 00	
5½% Victory Loan 1919		10,000 00	
4½% Refunding Loan 1924		3,500 00	
4½% Refunding Loan 1926		6,000 00	
3½% 1930-50 Dominion of Canada Stock		3,893 33	
			63,393 33
			$ 70,133 65

Appendix No. 23

ST. JOHN PILOTS' PENSION FUND

In Account with the Dominion of Canada

1926			
April 1—Balance from March 31, 1926			$ 34,505 03
Receipts from April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927			7,908 32
Interest on Bonds—			
War Loan 1916–31, 1 year	$	50 00	
War Loan 1917–37, 1 year		50 00	
Victory Loan 1919, 1 year		330 00	
Refunding Loan 1924, 1 year		247 50	
Refunding Loan 1926, 1 year		225 00	
Province of New Brunswick Bonds, 1 year		852 50	
			1,755 00
Discount on $5,000 Refunding Loan 1926 Bonds at 96.40			180 00
Interest on deposit with Government			167 03
			$ 44,515 38
Less Pensions to Pilots and Widows	$	4,747 30	
Less Interest on $5,000, Refunding Loan Bonds purchased, 170 days at 4½%		104 80	
			4,852 10
			$ 39,663 28

Gain for year $5,158.25.

1927			
Mar. 31—Cash on deposit with Government			$ 5,663 28
Bonds held by Government as under—			
5% War Loan 1916–31	$	1,000 00	
5% War Loan 1917–37		1,000 00	
5½% Victory Loan 1919		6,000 00	
4½% Refunding Loan 1924		5,500 00	
4½% Refunding Loan 1926		5,000 00	
5½% Province of New Brunswick Bonds		15,500 00	
			34,000 00
			$ 39,663 28

Appendix No. 24

SYDNEY PILOTS' PENSION FUND

In Account with the Dominion of Canada

1926			
April 1—Balance from March 31, 1926			$ 19,751 76
Receipts from April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927			12,189 68
Interest on Bonds—			
War Loan 1916–31, 1 year	$	50 00	
Victory Loan 1917, 1 year		110 00	
Victory Loan 1918, 1 year		110 00	
Victory Loan 1919, 1 year		429 00	
Refunding Loan 1925, 1 year		135 00	
Refunding Loan 1926, 1 year		135 00	
			969 00
Discount on $3,000, Refunding Loan 1926 Bonds, purchased at 96.40			108 00
Interest on deposit with Government			178 47
			$ 33,196 91
Less Pensions to Pilots and Widows	$	4,145 79	
Less Interest on $3,000, Refunding Loan 1926 Bonds purchased, 170 days at 4½%		62 88	
			4,208 67
			$ 28,988 24

Gain for year $9,236.48.

1927			
Mar. 31—Cash on deposit with Government			$ 10,188 24
Bonds held by Government, as under—			
5% War Loan 1916–31	$	1,000 00	
5½% Victory Loan 1917		2,000 00	
5½% Victory Loan 1918		2,000 00	
5½% Victory Loan 1919		7,800 00	
4½% Refunding Loan 1925		3,000 00	
4½% Refunding Loan 1926		3,000 00	
			$ 18,800 00
			$ 28,988 24

Appendix No. 25

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA

Authorized issue of £1,622,586 19s. 9d. guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada (Chapter 11, Acts of 1908)

—		Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
By proceeds of sale of £1,263,698 19s. 9d., or $6,150,000, 3½ per cent first mortgage debenture stock sold en bloc for	$ 6,000,000 00		
Less exchange at $4·862142 in transfer to Canada	5,577 08		
		.....	5,994,422 92
By proceeds of £358,888 3½ per cent first mortgage debenture stock sold in March, 1911, at a net price to the company of 92, £330,176 19s. 2d	$ 1,606,861 19		
Less exchange in transfer to Canada	4,326 51		
		.....	1,602,534 68
By interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1926, on deposits		.....	408,792 88
To amount of payments made to the company under sundry certificates from the Government Engineer		7,442,346 31	
To balance		563,404 17	
		8,005,750 48	8,005,750 48
March 31, 1927, By balance		.....	563,404 17

Appendix No. 26

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA

Authorized issued of $45,000,000 guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada (Chapter 20, Acts of 1914)

—			Dr.	Cr.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
By advance made by Dominion Government, August to December, 1914, against pledge of $12,500,000 of 4 per cent bonds, advance being by issue of Dominion Notes at various times and subsequently confirmed by Legislation, Chap. 4-5, Geo. V, Acts of 1915			.....	10,000,000 00
By proceeds sale of £3,000,000 4 per cent bonds in July, 1914, at a net price to the company of 91½	£ 2,745,000 0 0	$13,359,000 00		
By profit on exchange in transfer to Canada		109,361 32		
			.....	13,468,361 32
By proceeds sale of £500,000 4 per cent bonds in February, 1915, at a price to the company of 91 plus accrued interest	£ 455,000 0 0			
Accrued interest	7,145 6 5			
	£ 462,145 6 5	$ 2,249,107 23		
To loss on exchange in transfer to Canada		8,279 55		
			.....	2,240,827 68
By advance made by Columbia Trust Co., New York, September, 1915, against pledge of $15,333,333.34, 4 per cent bonds, said bonds being pledged as security for the repayment of notes issued by the company, due September 1, 1917, for $11,500,000. These notes were sold on a 6 per cent basis less underwriting claims, the net proceeds being			.....	11,084,850 00
On September 1, 1917, when these notes came due to enable the company to take them up the Government advanced to the company $9,981,021.03 against security of $15,306,334 of the above 4 per cent bonds, the remaining bonds $27,000 were sold under the option given to holders of the notes at the price of 79 per cent, and the difference in proceeds, namely 6·7075% reverted to the credit of this account being	$ 1,811 03			
By gain on exchange from New York		33 95	.....	1,844 98
By interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1926			.....	329,944 37
To amount of payments made to the company under sundry Certificates from the Government Engineer			37,123,348 11	
To balance			2,480 24	
			37,125,828 35	37,125,828 35
March 31, 1927. By balance			.....	2,480 24

Appendix No. 27

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA

Authorized issue of £7,350,000 guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada
(Chapter 6, Acts of 1911)

—			Dr.	Cr.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Proceeds of £7,000,000 3½ per cent first mortgage debenture stock sold at a net price to the company of 90¾	£6,352,500 0 0	$30,915,500 00		
Less exchange in transfer to Canada		1,531 34		
			.....	30,913,968 66
By advance made by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, July, 1913, on £293,837 first mortgage debenture stock pledged as security			.....	1,001,004 71
By proceeds of sale of £33,561 in July, 1914, of this stock at a net price of 88	£ 29,533 14 0			
By advance made by Lloyds Bank Ltd., London, on £22,602 of above stock pledged as security (£70 advanced July, 1914, for each £100 of pledged securities)	15,821 8 0			
	£ 45,355 2 0	$ 220,728 15		
By profit on exchange in transfer to Canada		188 84		
			.....	220,916 99
By interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1926, on deposits			.....	1,564,210 01
To amount of payments made to the company under sundry certificates from the Government Engineer			33,005,146 44	
To balance			694,953 93	
			33,700,100 37	33,700,100 37
March 31, 1927. By balance			.....	694,953 93

Appendix No. 28

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN ALBERTA RAILWAY COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA

Authorized issue of £647,260 guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada
(Chapter 6, Acts of 1910, as amended by Chapter 8, Acts of 1912)

—		Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
By proceeds of sale of £647,260 in October, 1911, 3½ per cent first mortgage debenture stock at a net price to the company of 92, £595,479 4 s. 0d	$ 2,897,998 77		
Less exchange in transfer to Canada	7,819 69		
		.....	2,890,179 08
By interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1926, on deposits		.....	83,746 79
To amount of payments made to the company under sundry certificates from the Government Engineer		2,952,897 03	
To balance		21,028 84	
		2,973,925 87	2,973,925 87
March 31, 1927. By balance		.....	21,028 84

Appendix No. 29

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN ALBERTA RAILWAY COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA

Authorized issue of £733,561 guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada
(Chapter 7, Acts of 1912)

—		Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
By proceeds of £410,959 issue, 3½ per cent debenture stock sold in November, 1912, at a net price to the company of 90, £369,863 2s. 0d	$ 1,800,000 13		
Loss on transfer to Canada	0 13		
		.....	1,800,000 00
By advances made by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, July, 1913, on the pledging of $1,350,000 3½ per cent debenture stock ($70 advanced for each $100 pledged)		.....	945,000 00
By advances made by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, July, 1913, on £45,206 3½ per cent debenture stock pledged as security		.....	154,001 77
By interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1926, on deposits		.....	43,195 30
To amount of payments made to the company under sundry certificates from the Government Engineer		2,927,440 00	
To balance		14,757 07	
		2,942,197 07	2,942,197 07
March 31, 1927. By balance		.....	14,757 07

Appendix No. 30

INDIAN TRUST FUND

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1927.

Service	Dr.	Cr.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1926	.....	12,418,460 77
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees	.....	899,391 77
Interest for year ended March 31, 1927	.....	631,821 48
Legislative grants to supplement the fund	.....	3,500 00
Outstanding cheques, 1924-25	.....	229 33
Credit Transfers during the year	.....	477 99
Expenditure during the year	1,092,927 65	
Balance, March 31, 1927	12,860,953 69	
	13,953,881 34	13,953,881 34

Appendix No. 31

DOMINION NOTE CIRCULATION

Denomination	March 31, 1923	March 31, 1924	March 31, 1925	March 31, 1926	March 31, 1927
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
$ 1	15,921,294 50	16,491,335 00	16,294,009 00	16,943,453 50	17,428,020 50
2	11,854,377 50	12,051,572 50	11,617,597 50	12,231,463 50	12,609,981 50
4	35,791 00	34,915 00	34,259 00	33,547 00	33,071 00
5	2,154,470 00	2,975 625 00	1,959,850 00	428,672 50	700,147 50
50	3,750 00	150 00	650 00	650 00	650 00
500	3,034,000 00	2,022,000 00	1,826,000 00	1,790,500 00	1,736,000 00
1,000	6,019,000 00	4,209,000 00	3,306,000 00	3,344,000 00	4,103,000 00
500 Special	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000 Special	935,000 00	982,000 00	555,000 00	648,000 00	433,000 00
5,000 Special	124,845,000 00	96,840,000 00	24,240,000 00	16,600,000 00	9,950,000 00
50,000 Special	76,550,000 00	79,700,000 00	145,550,000 00	129,200,000 00	123,800,000 00
Fractional	1,275,372 17	1,290,715 30	1,301,036 43	1,335,494 19	1,346,145 19
Provincial	27,710 25	27,691 53	27,686 53	27,623 53	27,623 53
	242,657,765 42	216,625,004 33	206,712,088 46	182,583,404 22	172,167,639 22

Appendix No. 32

Dominion Notes Withdrawn from Circulation and Destroyed

Denominations	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Fractionals	137,548 50	134,637 12	177,679 62	182,527 24	172,450 00
$1	17,609,605 50	18,146,925 50	19,187,105 00	21,994,944 50	20,405,023 00
$2	12,428,888 00	12,755,939 00	13,358,049 00	16,766,314 00	15,189,788 00
$4	952 00	1,032 00	744 00	712 00	476 00
$5	1,413,270 00	1,576,330 00	1,777,075 00	1,373,727 50	601,850 00
$50	.....	3,600 00	400 00	.....	.....
Provincials	.....	18 72	5 00	63 00	.....
$500	285,000 00	518,000 00	995,500 00	15,063,000 00	1,761,000 00
$1,000	556,000 00	745,000 00	1,241,000 00	10,573,000 00	14,852,000 00
$500 Special	11,500 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
$1,000 Special	90,000 00	2,877,000 00	21,954,000 00	271,000 00	354,000 00
$5,000 Special	11,920,000 00	235,900,000 00	116,475,000 00	1,930,000 00	3,720,000 00
$50,000 Special	50,000 00	74,400,000 00	299,400,000 00	3,800,000 00	17,100,000 00
Total	44,502,764 00	347,060,482 34	474,567,557 62	71,955,288 24	74,157,487 00

Appendix No. 33

Dominion Notes Issued and Redeemed and in Circulation

Fiscal Year	Notes in circulation April 1	Notes held by Asst. Rec's General April 1	New Notes Issued during year	Notes Withdrawn and destroyed during year	Notes held by Asst. Rec's General March 31, 1927	Notes in circulation March 31, 1927
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1912–13	113,443,633 40	28,406,318 75	39,949,522 50	33,648,544 00		
1913–14	112,101,885 65	35,849,045 00	44,870,977 50	34,950,615 87		
1914–15	117,795,638 53	40,075,653 75	59,054,750 00	28,243,244 62		
1915–16	157,056,118 91	31,626,678 75	55,597,250 00	25,917,736 12		
1916–17	177,943,131 54	40,284,180 00	35,370,750 00	29,468,918 75		
1917–18	183,248,986 79	40,880,156 00	152,019,000 00	32,802,120 87		
1918–19	250,798,860 92	92,547,161 00	99,791,250 00	33,345,420 25		
1919–20	298,058,697 67	111,733,154 00	45,138,500 00	39,743,428 25		
1920–21	311,032,791 92	103,254,131 50	98,964,000 00	44,957,879 50		
1921–22	277,882,884 92	191,310,159 00	34,420,500 00	44,963,245 50		
1922–23	241,461,426 42	217,188,872 00	51,144,550 00	44,502,764 00		
1923–24	242,657,765 42	222,634,319 00	462,654,950 00	347,060,482 34		
1924–25	216,625,004 33	364,261,547 75	373,319,000 00	474,567,557 62		
1925–26	206,712,088 46	272,925,906 00	65,196,500 00	71,955,288 24		
1926–27	182,583,404 22	290,295,802 00	71,558,500 00	74,157,487 00	298,112,580 00	172,167,639 22

Appendix No. 34

Silver Recoinage Statement

—	Amount withdrawn for recoinage face value	Amount recoined face value	Loss on recoinage	Gain on recoinage
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April 30, 1913	842,743 11	742,672 63	53,543 37	.....
April 30, 1914	154,992 10	185,866 37	15,652 84	.....
March 31, 1915	106,015 65	96,893 15	9,122 50	.....
March 31, 1916	156,830 00	143,354 10	13,475 90	.....
March 31, 1917	93,687 15	85,506 45	8,180 70	.....
March 31, 1918	79,205 65	72,131 20	7,074 45	.....
March 31, 1919	66,679 80	60,516 50	6,163 30	.....
March 31, 1920	58,896 35	57,641 00	1,255 35	.....
March 31, 1921	68,083 05	71,584 45	.....	3,501 40
March 31, 1922	273,588 05	133,784 15	.....	7,841 35
March 31, 1923	177,786 95	.....	.....	.....
March 31, 1924	148,502 35	.....	.....	.....
March 31, 1925	135,044 05	.....	.....	.....
March 31, 1926	279,057 60	.....	.....	.....
March 31, 1927	716,407 45	.....	.....	.....
	3,357,519 31	1,649,950 00	114,468 41	11,342 75

Balance held for recoinage face value March 31, 1927; $1,604,443.65.

Appendix No. 35

Copper Recoinage Statement

—	Amount withdrawn for recoinage face value	Amount recoined face value	Loss on recoinage	Gain on recoinage
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April 30, 1913	266 17	201 44	.....	.....
March 31, 1914	55 32	70 87	49 18	.....
March 31, 1915	46 50	43 78	2 72	.....
March 31, 1916	54 43	51 53	2 90	.....
March 31, 1917	75 56	72 04	3 52	.....
March 31, 1918	62 84	59 50	3 34	.....
March 31, 1919	89 02	83 82	5 20	.....
March 31, 1920	123 96	118 94	5 02	.....
March 31, 1921	157 27	262 43	.....	105 16
March 31, 1922	464 88	.....	.....	.....
March 31, 1923	347 79	1,088 50	.....	430 50
March 31, 1924	373 77	532 18	.....	208 27
March 31, 1925	311 29	595 98	.....	232 86
March 31, 1926	517 73	853 34	.....	332 85
March 31, 1927	5,403 12	7,863 46	.....	3,301 54
	8,354 65	11,897 81	71 88	4,611 18

Balance held for recoinage face value March 31, 1927, $996.14.

Appendix No. 36

DOMINION NOTES ISSUED TO ASSISTANT RECEIVERS GENERAL

Denominations	1921—22	1922—23	1923—24	1924—25	1925—26	1926—27
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Fractional.....	129,500 00	173,050 00	144,450 00	185,000 00	227,500 00	177,500 00
$1.....	18,212,000 00	18,300,000 00	18,796,000 00	20,124,000 00	22,480,000 00	21,888,000 00
$2.....	12,976,000 00	13,064,000 00	13,112,000 00	13,960,000 00	17,424,000 00	15,728,000 00
$5.....	480,000 00	2,090,000 00	7,510,000 00	5,120,000 00	.....	40,000 00
$500.....	575,000 00	407,500 00	477,500 00	520,000 00	14,595,000 00	1,875,000 00
$1,000.....	355,000 00	1,720,000 00	675,000 00	500,000 00	10,420,000 00	15,950,000 00
$1,000 Special..	850,000 00	250,000 00	2,440,000 00	21,500,000 00	.....	250,000,00
$5,000 " ..	875,000 00	140,000 00	104,500,000 00	26,410,000 00	50,000 00	15,650,000 00
$50,000 " ..	.....	15,000,000 00	315,000,000 00	285,000,000 00	.....	.....
Total.....	34,452,500 00	51,144,550 00	462,654,950 00	373,319,000 00	65,196,500 00	71,558,500 00

Appendix No. 37

STATEMENT showing One and Two Dollar Dominion Notes in Circulation—Total amount of Dominion Notes and Bank Notes in Circulation and amount of Gold held by the Receiver General, March 31, 1882, to March 31, 1927.

Year	One and Two Dollar Notes in Circulation	Total Dominion Notes in Circulation	Bank Notes in Circulation	Gold held by the Receiver General*
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1882.....	5,675,413 00	14,315,437 77	32,947,260 04	2,149,461 92
1883.....	5,809,538 00	15,801,769 98	34,517,813 52	2,381,288 51
1884.....	5,427,385 00	16,901,296 46	30,197,882 51	2,548,794 52
1885.....	5,290,655 00	15,600,166 86	29,791,262 85	2,345,525 44
1886.....	5,195,631 00	16,858,838 28	29,959,916 55	4,060,046 84
1887.....	5,761,588 00	14,781,270 78	31,521,420 43	2,516,972 36
1888.....	5,933,659 00	15,931,679 11	31,985,285 27	3,452,022 09
1889.....	5,852,398 00	15,110,965 33	32,471,522 09	3,925,994 19
1890.....	5,974,395 00	15,228,780 65	31,704,281 61	3,017,109 53
1891.....	6,262,728 00	16,156,465 48	33,020,661 30	3,789,704 21
1892.....	6,211,976 00	16,213,525 76	32,483,965 00	3,728,463 36
1893.....	6,526,193 00	17,587,711 66	33,430,883 00	5,550,381 36
1894.....	6,362,517 00	19,548,102 45	30,702,607 00	7,624,381 36
1895.....	6,339,098 00	20,946,237 12	29,414,796 00	9,175,245 43
1896.....	6,606,214 00	18,791,747 62	30,789,457 00	7,049,897 33
1897.....	6,711,754 00	21,987,613 26	31,082,521 00	10,380,205 37
1898.....	7,306,574 00	21,142,624 76	35,930,085 00	9,779,170 97
1899.....	7,902,076 00	22,933,078 39	38,409,227 00	11,768,191 25
1900.....	8,599,618 00	24,452,442 52	43,814,918 00	10,829,263 02
1901.....	9,136,829 00	28,498,519 52	47,611,967 00	15,159,309 02
1902.....	9,546,552 00	29,868,112 05	52,442,982 00	15,939,396 55
1903.....	10,671,569 00	33,777,733 58	58,283,484 00	20,702,144 08
1904.....	11,241,646 00	39,777,381 33	59,760,119 00	27,377,814 83
1905.....	11,616,702 00	47,839,250 33	58,721,173 00	35,813,970 43
1906.....	12,697,203 00	47,201,260 22	65,991,818 00	32,617,209 02
1907.....	14,427,814 00	54,794,596 86	76,346,013 00	37,619,596 81
1908.....	14,119,524 00	60,455,991 36	69,047,892 00	41,689,751 31
1909.....	14,215,537 00	79,351,080 50	68,708,458 00	61,581,665 45
1910.....	15,728,269 00	87,134,068 50	78,265,822 00	69,736,110 85
1911.....	17,155,996 00	89,994,270 25	81,938,753 00	74,159,771 40
1912.....	19,356,015 00	113,443,633 40	95,918,404 00	98,802,395 14
1913.....	20,783,997 00	112,101,885 65	102,202,047 00	98,507,112 81
1914.....	20,605,876 00	117,795,638 53	96,848,384 00	101,161,366 18
1915.....	20,236,008 50	157,056,118 91	96,666,544 00	94,644,423 44
1916.....	21,927,267 50	177,943,131 54	114,804,604 00	120,931,622 98
1917.....	24,041,642 50	183,248,986 79	148,265,140 00	118,561,338 50
1918.....	25,771,009 50	250,798,860 92	191,058,404 00	119,941,748 92
1919.....	27,378,740 00	298,058,697 67	214,576,870 00	121,141,122 07
1920.....	29,789,653 00	311,932,791 92	225,769,628 00	104,399,455 48
1921.....	29,275,112 00	277,882,884 92	206,094,668 00	83,081,036 53
1922.....	26,722,658 50	241,461,426 42	162,651,367 00	84,249,497 86
1923.....	27,775,672 00	242,657,765 42	173,258,362 00	128,740,130 31
1924.....	28,542,907 50	216,625,004 33	170,850,556 00	102,230,239 56
1925.....	27,911,606 50	206,712,088 46	157,888,900 00	122,811,151 12
1926.....	29,174,917 00	182,583,404 22	163,952,235 00	98,418,636 91
1927.....	30,038,002 00	172,167,639 22	163,807,355 00	100,885,942 92

*Includes amount held as reserve against Savings Bank Deposits.

Appendix No. 38

STATEMENT showing Amount of Canadian Gold Coin issued by Mint to March 31, 1927

—	March 31, 1913	March 31, 1914	March 31, 1915	March 31, 1916	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	185,000	45,000	.....	.....	230,000
Toronto	280,000	.....	.....	.....	280,000
Halifax	32,500	.....	.....	.....	32,500
St. John, N.B	37,500	.....	.....	.....	37,500
Charlottetown	8,000	.....	.....	.....	8,000
Winnipeg	125,000	.....	.....	.....	125,000
Victoria	162,500	.....	.....	.....	162,500
Ottawa	898,325	2,151,410	897,170	535	3,947,440
By Mint	3,885	1,070	40,525	.....	45,480
	1,732,710	2,197,480	937,695	535	4,868,420

$ 5	1,388,060
$10	3,480,360
	4,868,420

NOTE.—First coin issued May 10, 1912.

NO CANADIAN GOLD COIN ISSUED SINCE 1916

Appendix No. 39

COINAGE (in dollar and cent denomination) executed at the Royal Mint, London, and the Mint, Birmingham, for Canada, during the years 1858 to 1907; also coinage struck for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia before Confederation in 1867, and for Prince Edward Island before 1873, when that Province entered the Confederation, and coined and issued by the Royal Mint, Ottawa, January 1, 1908, to December 31, 1926.

	Year	Silver						Nickel	Bronze
		50 cents	25 cents	20 cents	10 cents	5 cents	Total		
		$	$ cts.	$	$	$	$ cts.	$	$
	1858	.....	.....	150,000	125,000	75,000	350,000 00	.....	100,000
	1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,790
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,114
	1861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)10,000
	1861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)10,000
	1862	.....	.....	30,000	15,000	5,000	50,000 00	.....	(a).....
	1862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)10,000
	1864	.....	.....	30,000	10.000	5,000	45,000 00	.....	(a)10,000
	1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)10,000
	1870	225,000	225,000 00	.....	160,000	140,000	750,000 00	.....	.....
(j)	1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)10,000
	1871	100,000	100,000 00	.....	80,000	70,000	350,000 00	.....	.....
(j)	1872	40,000	560,000 00	.....	100,000	100,000	800,000 00	.....	.....
(j)	1874	.....	400,000 00	.....	60,000	40,000	500,000 00	.....	.....
(j)	1875	.....	250,000 00	.....	100,000	50,000	400,000 00	.....	.....
(j)	1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000
(j)	1880	.....	100,000 00	.....	150,000	150,000	400,000 00	.....	.....
(j)	1881	75,000	205,000 00	.....	95,000	75,000	450,000 00	.....	20,000
(j)	1882	.....	150,000 00	.....	100,000	50,000	300,000 00	.....	40,000
(j)	1883	.....	240,000 00	.....	30,000	30,000	300,000 00	.....	.....
	1884	.....	.....	.....	15,000	10,000	25,000 00	.....	25,000
	1885	.....	48,000 00	.....	40,000	50,000	138,000 00	.....	.....
	1886	.....	135,000 00	.....	80,000	85,000	300,000 00	.....	15,000
	1887	.....	25,000 00	.....	35,000	25,000	85,000 00	.....	15,000
	1888	30,000	100,000 00	.....	50,000	50,000	230,000 00	.....	40,000
	1889	.....	(d)16,585 00	.....	60,000	60,000	136,585 00	.....	.....
(j)	1890	10,000	50,000 00	.....	45,000	50,000	155,000 00	.....	10,000
	1891	.....	30,000 00	.....	80,000	90,000	200,000 00	.....	14,525
	1892	75,500	127,500 00	.....	52,000	43,000	298,000 00	.....	12,000
	1893	.....	25,000 00	.....	50,000	85,000	160,000 00	.....	20,000
	1894	(e) 14,518	55,000 00	.....	50,000	25,000	144,518 00	.....	10,000
	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000
	1896	.....	.....	.....	65,000	75,000	140,000 00	.....	20,000
	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
	1898	50,000	.....	.....	72,000	95,000	217,000 00	.....	.....
(j)	1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
	1899	25,000	(f)103,895 00	.....	120,000	150,000	398,895 00	.....	24,000
	1900	59,000	330,000 00	.....	110,000	90,000	589,000 00	.....	10,000
(j)	1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,000
	1901	40,000	160,000 00	.....	120,000	100,000	420,000 00	.....	41,000
	1902	60,000	116,000 00	.....	72,000	106,000	354,000 00	.....	30,000
(j)	1902	.....	200,000 00	.....	110,000	110,000	420,000 00	.....	.....
	1903	.....	(g)211,537 50	.....	50,000	50,000	311,537 50	.....	40,000
(j)	1903	70,000	.....	.....	132,000	132,000	334,000 00	.....	.....
	1904	30,000	100,000 00	.....	100,000	120,000	350,000 00	.....	25,000
	1905	20,000	200,000 00	.....	100,000	130,000	450,000 00	.....	20,000
	1906	175,000	(h)309,460 75	.....	170,000	155,000	809,460 75	.....	41,000
	1907	150,000	522,000 00	.....	262,000	260,000	1,194,000 00	.....	24,000
(j)	1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
	1908	7,700	22,025 00	.....	14,900	18,400	63,025 00	.....	21,604
	1909	126,600	403,900 00	.....	210,300	127,500	868,300 00	.....	39,300
	1910	243,600	660,300 00	.....	337,000	223,100	1,464,000 00	.....	42,020
	1911	162,000	622,000 00	.....	367,700	239,300	1,391,000 00	.....	54,480
	1912	150,500	622,500 00	.....	334,500	284,500	1,392,000 00	.....	50,000
	Forward	1,939,418	7,425,703 25	210,000	4,329,400	3,828,800	17,733,321 25	.....	1,071,833

Appendix No. 39—Concluded

COINAGE (in dollar and cent denomination) executed at the Royal Mint, London, and the Mint, Birmingham, for Canada, during the years, 1858 to 1907, etc.—Concluded.

Year	Silver						Nickel	Bronze
	50 cents	25 cents	20 cents	10 cents	5 cents	Total		
	$	$ cts.	$	$	$	$ cts.	$	$
Brought forward	1,939,418	7,425,703 25	210,000	4,329,400	3,828,800	17,733,321 25	.....	1,071,833
1913	138,000	447,000 00	.....	326,000	264,000	1,175,000 00	.....	55,600
1914	80,500	303,500 00	.....	194,000	156,002	734,002 00	.....	35,100
1915	6,000	92,000 00	.....	68,000	40,000	206,000 00	.....	50,400
1916	190,000	439,700 00	.....	464,300	208,000	1,302,000 00	.....	110,700
1917	334,000	786,000 00	.....	508,200	234,000	1,862,200 00	.....	116,900
1918	434,000	1,056,000 00	.....	574,000	338,000	2,402,000 00	.....	131,917
1919	538,000	1,470,000 00	.....	834,044	434,000	3,276,044 00	.....	123,800
1920	122,000	262,000 00	.....	508,000	446,000	1,338,000 00	.....	200,385
1921	4,000	14,000 00	.....	40,000	70,000	128,000 00	.....	60,700
1922	.....	6,000 00	.....	18,000	.....	24,000 00	69,000	12,400
1923	.....	2,000 00	.....	26,000	.....	28,000 00	127,000	19,300
1924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,500	11,900
1925	2,000	.....	.....	12,000	.....	14,000 00	126,000	22,100
1926	.....	24,000 00	.....	26,000	.....	50,000 00	168,500	28,200
Total	3,787,918	12,327,903 25	210,000	7,927,944	6,018,802	30,272,567 25	565,000	2,051,235

NOTE.—*(a)* New Brunswick coinage. *(b)* Nova Scotia coinage. *(c)* Prince Edward Island coinage. *(d)* Recoined from withdrawn 20 cent pieces of the nominal value of $17,074. *(e)* Recoined from withdrawn 20 cent pieces of the nominal value of $15,000. *(f)* Including $18,895, recoined from withdrawn 20 cent pieces of the nominal value of $9,500 and worn silver coin of the estimated value of $10,500. *(g)* Partly produced from worn silver coin of the nominal value of $11,686.75. *(h)* Partly produced from the worn silver coin of the nominal value of $2,000. *(i)* Including $4,525, produced from old copper and bronze coin. *(j)* Coined at the Mint, Birmingham.

The change from large to small copper coin was made May 17, 1920.

Appendix No. 40

STATEMENT showing amount of United States silver nickel and bronze coin and Newfoundland coin, withdrawn from circulation in Canada and exported during the period from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1927, together with the expenditure in connection therewith.

—	Totals 1910 to 1920		Fiscal year 1926–27		Totals 1910 to 1927	
	United States	New-foundland	United States	New-foundland	United States	New-foundland
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	5,361,718 73	.....	448,700 00	4,000 00	5,810,418 73	4,000 00
Quebec	1,743,773 99	.....	455,200 00	10,000 00	2,198,973 99	10,000 00
Nova Scotia	230,190 40	.....	9,000 00	44,000 00	239,190 40	44,000 00
New Brunswick	319,598 71	.....	19,850 00	4,000 00	339,448 71	4,000 00
Manitoba	1,820,389 07	.....	136,200 00	259 00	1,956,589 07	259 00
British Columbia	3,587,667 26	.....	481,750 00	.....	4,069,417 26	.....
Alberta	652,852 17	.....	62,300 00	.....	715,152 17	.....
Saskatchewan	521,308 38	.....	20,000 00	.....	541,308 38	.....
Prince Edward Island	3,985 00	.....	1,000 00	3,000 00	4,985 00	3,000 00
Yukon	11,901 00	.....	.....	.....	11,901 00	.....
Total	14,253,384 71	.....	1,634,000 00	65,259 00	15,887,384 71	65,259 00
Commission paid	53,443 64	.....	.....	.....	53,443 64	.....
Express charges	54,685 09	.....	8,881 11	411,73	63,566 20	411 73
Total	108,128 73	.....	8,881 11	411 73	117,009 84	411 73

Appendix No. 41

No. 1.—Province of Alberta—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
1926		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 1.....	By ½ year's subsidy on population of 645,700 at 80 cents per head per annum (estimated population Jan. 1, 1924).....	.....	258,280 00
	By ½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907.....	.....	95,000 00
July 2.....	To cash.....	353,280 00	
Sept. 1.....	By ½ year's interest at 5% per annum on debt allowance of $8,107,500.....	.....	202,687 50
	By ½ year's allowance in lieu of public lands (census 1911), population over 400,000.....	.....	281,250 00
	To cash.....	483,937 50	
1927			
Jan. 1.....	By ½ year's grant for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature at the rate of 80 cents per head per annum on a population of 607,584 as authorized by Sec. 1, S.S. (1-b) B.N.A. Act, 1907. (Quinquennial Census July 1, 1926).....	.....	243,033 60
	By ½ year's grant for Government and Legislature as authorized by Sec. 1 S.S. (1-a) B.N.A. Act, 1907.....	.....	95,000 00
	To overpayment at rate of 80 cents per head per annum from July 1, 1926, on a population of 38,116. Payment made July 1, 1926 on a population of 645,700, (Quinquennial Census July 1, 1926) 607,584.....	15,246 40	
Jan. 2.....	To cash.....	322,787 20	
March 1....	By ½ year's allowances as above.....	.....	483,937 50
	To cash.....	483,937 50	
		1,659,188 60	1,659,188 60

No. 2.—Province of British Columbia—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
1926		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 1.....	By ½ year's subsidy on population of 524,582 at 80 cents per head per annum (Census of 1921).....	.....	209,832 80
	By ½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907.....	.....	95,000 00
	By ½ year's allowance in lieu of lands as authorized by O.C., Windsor, 16th May, 1871.....	.....	50,000 00
	By ½ year's interest at 5 per cent per annum on debt allowance of $583,021.40.....	.....	14,575 53
July 2.....	To Cash.....	369,408 33	
1927			
Jan. 1.....	By ½ year's subsidy and allowances as above.....	.....	369,408 33
Jan. 2.....	To Cash.....	369,408 33	
		738,816 66	738,816 66

Appendix No. 41—Continued

No. 3.—Province of Manitoba—Subsidy Account

Date	—			Dr.	Cr.
1926				$ cts.	$ cts.
July 1.....	By ½ year's subsidy on population of 651,200 at 80 cents per head per annum (Estimated population January 1, 1924).....			.....	260,480 00
	½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907.....			.....	95,000 00
	½ year's allowance as authorized by section 5, subsection 1 of "The Manitoba Boundaries Act, 1912"—				
	In lieu of Public Lands on population between 400,000 and 800,000 (½ of $562,500).....		$ 281,250 00		
	Less ½ year's Swamp Lands deduction of 5% per annum on $2,769,856.66.....	$69,246 41			
	Less ½ year's University Lands deduction of 5% interest per annum on $300,000.....	7,500 00			
			76,746 41		
				.....	204,503 59
	By ½ year's grant of interest at 5% per annum on $7,631,683.85 in lieu of debt as authorized by section 4 of "The Manitoba Boundaries Act, 1912".....			.....	190,792 09
July 2.....	To Cash.....			750,775 68	
1927					
Jan. 1.....	By ½ year's grant for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature, at the rate of 80 cents per head per annum on a population of 639,056 as authorized by Sec. 1, S.S. (1-b) B.N.A. Act 1907. (Quinquennial Census July 1, 1926).....			.....	255,622 40
	½ year's grant for Government and Legislature as authorized by Sec. 1, S.S. (1) B.N.A. Act 1907.....			.....	95,000 00
	½ year's allowance as authorized by 2 Geo. V, Cap. 32, Sec. 5, S.S. 1, in lieu of Public Lands on population between 400,000 and 800,000.				
	(½ of $562,500).....		$ 281,250 00		
	Less ½ year's Swamp Lands deduction of 5% on $2,769,856.66.....	$69,246 41			
	Less ½ year's University Lands deduction of 5% on $300,000.00.....	7,500 00			
			76,746 41		
				.....	204,503 59
	By ½ year's grant of 5% per annum interest on $7,631,683.85 in lieu of debt as authorized by 2 Geo. V, Cap. 32, Sec. 4.....			.....	190,792 09
	To overpayment at rate of 80 cents per head per annum from July 1, 1926 on a population of 12,144. Payment made July 1, 1926 on a population of 651,200-Quinquennial Census, July 1, 1926, 639,056.....			4,857 60	
Jan. 2.....	To Cash.....			741,060 48	
				1,496,693 76	1,496,693 76

No. 4.—Province of New Brunswick—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
1926		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 1.....	By ½ year's subsidy on population of 387,876 at 80 cents per head per annum (Census 1921).....	.....	155,150 40
	½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907.....	.....	90,000 00
	½ year's allowance in lieu of export duty on lumber.....	.....	75,000 00
	½ year's interest at 5% per annum on $529,299.39 debt allowance.....	.....	13,232 48
July 2.....	To Cash.....	333,382 88	
1927			
Jan. 1.....	By ½ year's subsidy and allowances as above.....	.....	333,382 88
Jan. 2.....	To Cash.....	333,382 88	
		666,765 76	666,765 76

Appendix No. 41—Continued

No. 5.—Province of Nova Scotia—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1926			
July 1.....	By ½ year's subsidy on population of 523,837 at 80 cents per head per annum (Census of 1921).....	.....	209,534 80
	½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907.....	.....	95,000 00
	½ year's interest at 5% per annum on debt allowance of $1,055,433.64.....	.....	26,385 84
July 2.....	To Cash.....	330,920 64	
1927			
Jan. 1.....	By ½ year's subsidy and allowances as above.....	.....	330,920 64
Jan. 2.....	To Cash.....	330,920 64	
		661,841 28	661,841 28

No. 6.—Province of Ontario—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts
1926			
July 1.....	By ½ year's subsidy on population of 2,933,662 (Census 1921)—		
	2,500,000 at 80 cents per head per annum.....$ 1,000,000 00		
	433,662 at 60 cents per head per annum..... 130,098 60		
		.....	1,130,098 60
	By ½ year's allowance under 47 Vic., cap. 4.....	.....	71,207 24
	½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907.....	.....	120,000 00
July 2.....	To Cash.....	1,321,305 84	
1927			
Jan. 1.....	By ½ year's subsidy and allowances as above.....	.....	1,321,305 84
Jan. 2.....	To Cash.....	1,321,305 84	
		2,642,611 68	2,642,611 68

No. 7.—Province of Prince Edward Island—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1926			
July 1.....	By ½ year's subsidy on population of 109,078 at 80 cents per head per annum (Census 1891).....	.....	43,631 20
	By ½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907.....	.....	50,000 00
	By ½ year's allowance in lieu of lands.....	.....	22,500 00
	By ½ year's additional subsidy allowance under 50-51 Vic., c. 8..	.....	10,000 00
	By ½ year's further allowance in settlement of steamship service claim under 1 Edward 7, cap. 3, section 1.....	.....	15,000 00
	By ½ year's interest at 5% per annum on debt of $775,791.83.....	.....	19,394 79
	To ½ year's deduction on Land Account balance being 5% per annum on $782,402.33 as authorized by O.C. Windsor, 26th June, 1873.....	19,560 05	
	To Prince Edward Island Railway for interest on the cost and maintenance of the Hillsboro River bridge as authorized by 63-64 Vic., cap. 7.....	4,875 00	
	By ½ year's grant as authorized by 2 Geo. 5, cap. 42, sec. 2.....	.....	50,000 00
July 2.....	To Cash.....	186,090 94	
1927			
Jan. 1.....	By ½ year's subsidies and allowances as above.....	.....	210,525 99
	To deductions as above.....	24,435 05	
Jan. 2.....	To Cash.....	186,090 94	
		421,051 98	421,051 98

Appendix No. 41—Concluded

No. 8.—Province of Quebec—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
1926		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 1.....	By ½ year's subsidy on population of 2,361,199 at 80 cents per head per annum (Census of 1921).....	.....	944,479 60
	½ year's allowance under 47 Vic., cap. 4.....	.....	63,730 34
	½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907.....	.....	120,000 00
July 2.....	To cash.....	1,128,209 94	
1927			
Jan. 1.....	By ½ year's subsidy and allowances as above.....	.....	1,128,209 94
Jan. 2.....	To Cash.....	1,128,209 94	
		2,256,419 88	2,256,419 88

No. 9.—Province of Saskatchewan—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
1926		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 1.....	By ½ year's subsidy on population of 828,600 at 80 cents per head per annum (estimated population Jan. 1, 1924).....	.....	331,440 00
	By ½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907.....	.....	110,000 00
July 2.....	To cash.....	441,440 00	
Sept. 1.....	By ½ year's interest at 5% per annum on debt allowance of $8,107,500.....	.....	202,687 50
	By ½ year's allowance in lieu of Public Lands, population between 800,000 and 1,200,000, as authorized by 4-5 Edward 7, cap. 42 (1905), sec. 20.....	.....	375,000 00
	To cash.....	577,687 50	
1927			
Jan. 1.....	By ½ year's grant for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature at the rate of 80 cents per head per annum on a population of 821,500 as authorized by Section 1 (b) of the B.N.A. Act, 1907. (Quinquennial Census July 1, 1926).....	.....	328,600 00
	By ½ year's grant for Government and Legislature as authorized by Section 1 S.S. (1-a) B.N.A. Act, 1907.....	.....	110,000 00
	To overpayment at rate of 80 cents per head per annum from July 1, 1926 on a population of 7,100. Payment made July 1, 1926 on a population of 828,600. (Quinquennial Census July 1, 1926) 821,500.....	2,840 00	
	To cash.....	435,760 00	
March 1....	By ½ year's allowances as above.....	.....	577,687 50
	To cash.....	577,687 50	
		2,035,415 00	2,035,415 00

Subsidy allowances from July 1867 to close of fiscal year ended March 31, 1927

Province	Allowances for Government	Allowances per head of population	Special Grants	Interest on Debt Allowances	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta.....	3,826,666 67	8,165,131 87	11,250,000 00	8,918,250 00	32,160,048 54
British Columbia.....	4,800,000 00	8,832,473 60	6,600,000 00	1,642,243 20	21,874,716 80
Manitoba.....	5,405,000 00	12,970,240 00	11,600,676 42	10,679,530 39	40,655,446 81
New Brunswick.....	5,600,000 00	15,557,147 20	8,730,000 00	1,212,380 28	31,099,527 48
Nova Scotia.....	6,200,000 00	20,404,900 80	826,980 00	2,813,309 91	30,245,190 71
Ontario.....	8,000,000 00	85,361,169 59	.....	3,889,202 78	97,250,372 37
Prince Edward Island.....	3,020,000 00	4,614,604 80	3,573,145 14	2,292,528 75	13,500,278 69
Quebec.....	7,600,000 00	68,202,036 80	.....	4,304,567 45	80,106 604 25
Saskatchewan.....	3,956,666 67	10,369,643 60	11,906,250 00	8,918,250 00	35,150,810 27
	48,408,333 34	234,477,348 26	54,487,051 56	44,670,262 76	382,042,995 92

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

(Customs and Excise Divisions)

CONTAINING

ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE

With Statements relative to the Imports, Exports and Excise

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1927

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of National Revenue (Customs and Excise Divisions), containing Tables and Statements relative to the Imports, Exports, Customs and Excise of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, as compiled from official returns.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. D. EULER,
Minister of National Revenue.

OTTAWA, October 4, 1927.

W. D. EULER, Esq.,
Minister of National Revenue.

SIR:

I have the honour to hand you the Annual Report of the Department of National Revenue (Customs Division), containing Accounts of Revenue with statements of Imports and Exports of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1927.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) R. W. BREADNER,
Commissioner of Customs.

OTTAWA, September 12, 1927.

PREFACE

The Customs Act contains the following provisions respecting the Annual Report of the Department of Customs:—

"305. The Minister shall annually make to the Governor General, to be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the meeting thereof, a report and statement of the transactions and affairs of the department during the year then next preceding."

The Inland Revenue Act also contains provisions respecting the Annual Report of the Inland Revenue Service as follows:—

"14. The Minister shall annually make to the Governor General a report and statement of the transactions and affairs of the Department during the year then next preceding, which shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the next meeting thereof."

The unrevised monthly statements of imports and exports, prepared and published under the direction of the Department of Customs from July 1, 1900, ceased to be published by this department since March, 1918.

Detailed statements, however, showing the quantity, value, and origin of imports and the quantity, value, and destination of exports, continue to be prepared and furnished monthly by the Department of Customs from April 1, 1918, for publication by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Trade statistics classified by countries, with other details compiled from Customs returns, are now published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Part I of this annual report contains tables and statements relative to the Customs.

Part II of this report contains tables and statements relative to Excise.

INDEX TO CUSTOMS TABLES AND STATEMENTS

No. of Statement	Subject	Description	Page
		COMPARATIVE TABLES	
1	Imports and Exports.....	Total Exports and Imports entered for Home Consumption and duty collected from 1868 to 1927.....	9
2	Aggregate Trade.....	Total Trade entered for Home Consumption and Exported by Countries, 1873 to 1927.....	10
3	Exports.....	Total Exports by Countries, 1873 to 1927.....	12
4	Imports.....	Total Value of Goods entered for Home Consumption by Countries, 1873 to 1927.....	14
5	Revenue.....	Total Duty Collected by Countries, 1873 to 1927.....	16
6	" percentage.....	Percentage of Duty on Imports entered for Home Consumption, percentage expense of collection, 1868 to 1927.....	19
7	Imports and Exports.....	Comparative Statement of Imports entered for Home Consumption and Exports, showing percentage excess of Imports entered for Home Consumption over Exports, etc., 1868 to 1927.....	20
8	Imports and Exports.....	Comparative Statement by Ports: Exports and Imports entered for Home Consumption, 3 years.....	22
		TABLES AND STATEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR, 1927	
9	Revenue and other services.	Statement of Customs revenue and other services by Ports, Outports and Stations.....	28
10	Imports and Exports.....	Dominion Abstract, value of Imports entered for Home Consumption by Countries, 1927 (Dutiable and Free) and Exports. (Goods the Produce of Canada, and Goods not the Produce of Canada).....	60
11	Warehousing.....	Statement of the Value of Goods remaining in Warehouse 1925, 1926 and 1927.....	62
12	Imports.....	Abstract by Countries, value of goods entered for Home Consumption.....	63
13	Exports.....	Abstract by Countries of Total Exports.....	66

PART I

CUSTOMS

TABLES AND STATEMENTS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

No. 1—STATEMENT showing the Value of Total Exports and Imports entered for Home Consumption in the Dominion, with the duty collected thereon, for the undermentioned years.

—	Total Exports	Total Imports entered for Home Consumption	Grand Total Imports entered for Home Consumption and Exports	Total Duty Collected
	$	$	$	$
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1868.....	57,567,888	71,985,306	129,553,194	8,819,431 63
" " 1869.....	60,474,781	67,402,170	127,876,951	8,298,909 71
" " 1870.....	73,573,490	71,237,603	144,811,093	9,462,940 44
" " 1871.....	74,173,618	86,947,482	161,121,100	11,843,655 75
" " 1872.....	82,639,663	107,709,116	190,348,779	13,045,493 50
" " 1873.....	89,789,922	127,514,594	217,304,516	13,017,730 17
" " 1874.....	89,351,928	127,404,169	216,756,097	14,421,882 67
" " 1875.....	77,886,979	119,618,657	197,505,636	15,361,382 12
" " 1876.....	80,966,435	94,733,218	175,699,653	12,833,114 48
" " 1877.....	75,875,393	96,300,483	172,175,876	12,548,451 09
" " 1878.....	79,323,667	91,199,577	170,523,244	12,795,693 17
" " 1879.....	71,491,255	80,341,608	151,832,863	12,939,540 66
" " 1880.....	87,911,458	71,782,349	159,693,897	14,138,849 22
" " 1881.....	98,290,823	91,611,604	189,902,427	18,500,785 97
" " 1882.....	102,137,203	112,648,927	214,786,130	21,708,837 43
" " 1883.....	98,085,804	123,137,019	221,222,823	23,172,308 97
" " 1884.....	91,406,496	108,180,644	199,587,140	20,164,963 37
" " 1885.....	89,238,361	102,710,019	191,948,380	19,133,558 99
" " 1886.....	85,251,314	99,602,694	184,854,008	19,448,123 70
" " 1887.....	89,515,811	105,639,428	195,155,239	22,469,705 83
" " 1888.....	90,203,000	102,847,100	193,050,100	22,209,641 53
" " 1889.....	89,189,167	109,673,447	198,862,614	23,784,523 23
" " 1890.....	96,749,149	112,765,584	209,514,733	24,014,908 07
" " 1891.....	98,417,296	113,345,124	211,762,420	23,481,069 13
" " 1892.....	113,963,372	116,978,943	230,942,318	20,550,581 53
" " 1893.....	118,564,352	121,705,030	240,269,382	21,161,710 93
" " 1894.....	117,524,949	113,093,983	230,618,932	19,379,822 32
" " 1895.....	113,638,803	105,252,511	218,891,314	17,887,269 47
" " 1896.....	121,013,852	110,587,480	231,601,332	20,219,037 32
" " 1897.....	137,950,253	111,294,021	249,244,274	19,891,996 77
" " 1898.....	164,152,683	130,698,006	294,850,689	22,157,788 49
" " 1899.....	158,896,905	154,051,593	312,948,498	25,794,228 75
" " 1900.....	191,894,723	180,804,316	372,699,039	28,889,110 13
" " 1901.....	196,487,632	181,237,988	377,725,620	29,106,979 89
" " 1902.....	211,640,286	202,791,595	414,431,881	32,425,532 31
" " 1903.....	225,849,724	233,790,516	459,640,240	37,110,354 59
" " 1904.....	213,521,235	251,464,332	464,985,567	40,954,349 14
" " 1905.....	203,316,872	261,925,554	465,242,426	42,024,339 92
" " 1906.....	256,586,630	290,360,807	546,947,437	46,671,101 18
" Mar. 31, *1907.....	205,277,197	257,254,882	462,532,079	40,290,171 70
" " 1908.....	280,006,606	358,428,616	638,435,222	58,331,074 04
" " 1909.....	261,512,159	298,205,957	559,718,116	48,059,791 93
" " 1910.....	301,358,529	375,833,016	677,191,545	61,024,239 21
" " 1911.....	297,196,365	461,951,318	759,147,688	73,312,367 59
" " 1912.....	315,317,250	547,482,190	862,799,440	87,576,036 52
" " 1913.....	393,232,057	675,517,045	1,068,749,102	115,063,687 39
" " 1914.....	478,997,928	633,692,449	1,112,690,377	107,180,578 33
" " 1915.....	490,808,877	587,439,304	1,078,248,181	79,205,910 27
" " 1916.....	882,872,502	542,077,361	1,424,949,863	103,940,100 86
" " 1917.....	1,375,758,148	873,437,426	2,249,195,574	147,631,454 93
" " 1918.....	1,586,169,792	962,543,746	2,548,713,538	161,595,628 51
" " 1919.....	1,268,765,285	916,429,335	2,185,194,620	158,046,333 87
" " 1920.....	1,286,658,709	1,064,528,123	2,351,186,832	187,524,181 77
" " 1921.....	1,210,428,119	1,240,158,882	2,450,587,001	179,667,683 12
" " 1922.....	753,927,009	747,804,332	1,501,731,341	121,487,393 90
" " 1923.....	945,295,837	802,579,244	1,747,875,081	133,803,370 12
" " 1924.....	1,058,763,297	893,366,867	1,952,130,164	135,122,344 76
" " 1925.....	1,081,361,643	796,932,537	1,878,294,180	120,222,453 70
" " 1926.....	1,328,700,137	927,328,732	2,256,028,869	143,933,110 07
" " 1927.....	1,267,573,142	1,030,892,505	2,298,465,647	158,966,367 03

* 9 months, change of fiscal year.

No. 2—STATEMENT showing Aggregate Trade of the Dominion by Countries on the basis of Goods entered for Home Consumption and Exported

Fiscal Year	United Kingdom	United States	France	Germany	Spain	Portugal	Italy	Netherlands
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	107,266,624	89,808,204	2,055,195	1,176,478	502,966	266,188	229,657	229,770
1874	108,083,642	90,524,060	2,569,712	1,022,428	459,027	294,007	236,296	271,043
1875	100,379,969	80,717,803	2,154,065	839,442	390,784	236,790	214,366	260,503
1876	81,457,737	78,003,492	2,394,812	608,355	445,151	199,195	183,199	297,895
1877	81,139,708	77,087,914	1,730,062	404,918	340,757	175,425	242,942	296,860
1878	83,372,719	73,876,437	1,754,394	521,580	325,245	145,941	205,171	266,764
1879	67,288,848	70,904,720	2,247,066	552,999	394,445	161,258	181,933	210,288
1880	80,307,286	62,696,857	1,928,670	532,028	297,245	201,652	623,295	273,837
1881	97,335,378	73,570,337	2,294,043	1,019,198	446,337	165,487	234,723	440,944
1882	95,871,802	96,229,763	2,922,931	1,633,118	570,301	201,656	256,841	613,241
1883	99,197,682	97,701,056	2,934,210	1,942,851	749,897	243,192	322,554	324,800
1884	87,154,242	89,333,366	2,160,804	2,171,346	648,569	240,235	322,499	333,977
1885	83,284,482	86,903,935	2,239,890	2,385,344	481,910	227,096	255,712	361,879
1886	82,143,828	81,436,808	2,509,581	2,408,821	432,540	301,927	215,298	309,559
1887	89,534,079	82,767,265	2,415,001	3,672,985	481,289	204,671	245,560	309,920
1888	79,383,705	91,053,913	2,642,557	3,563,106	427,249	230,397	235,816	332,169
1889	80,422,515	94,059,844	2,562,893	3,836,173	420,794	238,106	186,186	414,302
1890	91,743,935	92,814,783	2,894,154	4,286,136	392,294	291,811	244,545	423,309
1891	91,328,384	94,824,352	2,565,877	4,336,232	555,917	191,148	322,808	404,532
1892	106,254,984	92,125,599	2,770,173	6,526,228	489,652	155,479	490,839	846,167
1893	107,228,906	102,144,986	3,096,164	4,567,224	387,861	135,482	661,403	656,427
1894	107,256,123	88,844,040	3,081,950	7,887,594	445,567	126,469	511,631	625,764
1895	92,988,727	95,932,197	2,920,456	5,421,135	436,580	115,921	415,919	348,164
1896	99,670,030	103,022,434	3,392,482	6,688,990	445,592	88,262	287,676	439,680
1897	106,639,690	111,022,513	3,292,047	7,538,800	436,984	88,337	333,512	480,531
1898	137,499,735	124,410,926	5,000,613	7,421,462	578,462	135,154	495,023	750,486
1899	136,151,978	138,140,687	5,447,017	9,613,025	593,660	92,937	520,684	872,941
1900	152,526,098	178,463,401	5,743,272	10,699,401	647,157	187,801	405,029	767,781
1901	148,347,120	182,867,238	6,979,352	9,162,957	897,893	181,707	642,424	984,840
1902	166,533,983	192,004,734	8,061,042	13,515,747	856,793	234,874	963,641	1,195,856
1903	190,099,222	209,389,119	7,921,647	14,380,336	962,497	293,376	837,555	1,889,869
1904	179,368,950	223,599,447	7,804,453	9,994,827	963,674	210,053	642,891	1,951,398
1905	162,301,480	240,142,642	8,570,437	7,842,068	779,482	227,281	819,610	1,505,474
1906	202,289,527	273,668,593	9,788,078	8,859,871	984,477	218,202	769,610	2,004,640
*1907	169,717,174	234,964,509	8,108,984	6,541,513	934,469	282,622	807,347	1,816,967
1908	229,443,627	324,173,325	11,708,641	10,537,654	1,233,571	194,121	1,131,336	2,281,420
1909	204,428,319	272,631,127	11,373,531	7,536,917	979,536	171,116	2,382,112	2,515,851
1910	244,984,407	336,652,587	12,750,192	10,436,421	1,071,719	200,253	1,722,906	3,947,842
1911	246,901,572	404,331,540	14,345,865	12,710,357	1,182,690	274,468	1,341,418	3,217,597
1912	268,760,435	476,889,112	13,868,369	14,904,919	1,387,775	329,932	1,431,913	4,206,628
1913	316,732,000	608,251,944	17,944,367	17,616,941	1,307,598	392,391	2,319,304	5,851,267
1914	354,393,642	611,245,464	18,087,097	19,019,959	1,416,132	332,862	2,745,643	8,524,262
1915	301,919,644	644,026,253	23,044,891	7,248,996	1,467,128	1,004,093	3,313,709	7,024,085
1916	543,190,036	718,918,685	42,035,283	86,304	1,252,023	264,360	11,653,559	3,621,359
1917	877,834,291	1,164,502,306	73,134,008	14,132	1,240,725	469,783	12,695,606	2,804,307
1918	942,397,682	1,233,297,045	211,859,127	27,181	907,063	253,298	4,109,492	3,517,575
1919	633,874,234	1,224,666,313	105,993,753	75	928,738	479,135	14,585,836	694,394
1920	622,319,367	1,302,230,817	72,458,218	700,081	2,649,452	510,409	17,966,261	8,048,082
1921	528,202,233	1,416,878,756	46,660,391	9,764,721	7,427,904	1,994,116	59,516,787	24,529,612
1922	417,498,536	820,062,373	21,730,443	6,633,097	2,627,903	310,170	16,727,800	13,594,985
1923	521,248,669	921,337,459	26,440,012	12,631,288	2,674,986	508,906	13,791,054	15,698,356
1924	514,747,492	1,042,899,356	34,701,358	21,677,344	2,461,361	1,275,897	20,352,765	14,885,187
1925	548,251,994	936,964,652	28,865,521	31,170 271	1,946,318	337,201	16,075,345	17,877,961
1926	672,997,353	1,095,671,872	33,202,810	40,749,955	2,918,397	470,612	15,399,591	30,628,787
1927	611,961,399	1,167,002,022	39,295,797	49,638,214	2,763,845	1,744,483	26,267,670	34,139,725

* 9 months.

No. 2—STATEMENT showing Aggregate Trade of the Dominion by Countries on the basis of Goods entered for Home Consumption and Exported—*Concluded*

Fiscal Year	Belgium	New-foundland	West Indies	South America	China and Japan	Switzer-land	Other Countries	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	364,456	4,609,552	1,163,425	1,701,633	1,709,856	120,514	1,099,998	217,304,516
1874	534,153	2,657,547	6,086,529	1,686,508	1,263,728	139,674	927,743	216,756,097
1875	337,674	2,806,055	6,139,910	1,064,593	694,472	116,128	1,153,082	197,505,636
1876	374,880	2,675,477	5,291,433	975,762	971,314	56,168	1,764,483	175,699,653
1877	318,724	2,753,748	5,031,667	656,591	455,755	69,066	1,471,734	172,175,876
1878	805,692	2,767,347	4,397,996	669,804	486,244	61,178	1,366,532	170,523,244
1879	219,461	2,280,823	4,753,099	745,830	505,513	94,781	1,291,709	151,832,863
1880	837,897	2,002,261	6,489,257	1,073,421	931,457	94,225	1,314,429	159,693,807
1881	671,267	2,175,773	6,962,516	1,369,731	1,430,734	141,789	1,644,170	189,902,420
1882	645,568	2,468,432	7,018,956	2,314,779	1,635,717	268,093	2,134,932	214,786,133
1883	611,112	2,953,273	7,494,291	2,954,628	1,750,642	336,040	1,706,595	221,222,820
1884	746,528	2,701,120	6,726,486	2,756,371	1,970,541	242,380	2,078,676	199,587,140
1885	551,645	2,022,073	5,698,057	2,802,042	2,528,369	217,666	1,989,280	191,948,388
1886	517,472	2,139,301	5,266,042	2,111,029	2,495,703	203,085	2,363,014	184,854,009
1887	927,580	2,072,946	4,017,593	2,625,066	2,819,584	219,777	2,841,913	195,155,200
1888	505,800	1,945,426	5,870,149	2,487,240	2,261,155	194,938	2,016,480	193,050,143
1889	595,496	1,791,496	6,138,109	2,813,587	2,048,712	166,905	3,167,496	198,862,817
1890	763,146	1,655,400	5,808,189	2,555,849	2,161,816	316,923	3,162,393	209,514,733
1891	728,120	2,218,911	6,360,926	1,782,950	2,202,102	244,319	3,685,842	211,762,420
1892	573,244	2,503,963	7,638,846	1,905,346	3,300,108	193,033	5,168,657	230,942,318
1893	1,268,551	3,247,903	7,390,377	2,099,356	2,766,712	258,464	4,465,666	240,269,382
1894	1,258,692	3,633,154	7,121,172	2,264,677	3,065,768	276,065	4,220,266	230,618,932
1895	693,019	3,065,046	8,681,622	1,610,470	2,906,574	260,040	3,059,444	218,891,312
1896	1,018,789	2,333,721	4,707,243	2,063,145	3,339,429	332,405	3,771,454	231,601,334
1897	1,518,218	2,144,874	4,332,230	2,026,085	3,300,331	223,192	5,882,830	249,244,274
1898	2,204,054	2,632,184	3,829,346	2,505,195	2,829,890	357,003	4,201,156	294,850,689
1899	3,168,136	2,335,323	4,398,902	2,631,635	3,194,829	571,526	5,215,018	312,948,498
1900	4,421,716	2,804,748	4,202,119	2,423,994	2,749,759	529,976	6,726,187	372,699,039
1901	6,634,592	2,886,067	4,707,677	2,567,278	3,149,591	603,397	7,113,487	377,725,620
1902	4,156,049	3,498,482	5,472,747	3,440,987	2,555,466	780,183	11,161,301	414,431,881
1903	4,950,732	3,714,157	6,021,294	4,532,008	2,440,999	952,326	11,255,103	459,640,240
1904	4,255,930	3,975,418	8,397,290	5,613,612	3,134,959	1,392,895	13,679,770	464,985,567
1905	3,514,994	4,528,326	10,039,302	6,916,171	3,990,776	1,776,405	12,288,038	465,242,426
1906	4,175,238	4,972,281	9,944,179	9,425,735	3,684,769	2,042,635	14,119,602	546,947,437
*1907	3,553,137	3,708,200	6,935,876	8,814,147	3,001,144	1,609,063	11,736,927	462,532,079
1908	5,758,128	5,185,987	12,844,390	7,555,644	4,611,199	2,752,443	19,023,736	638,435,222
1909	5,829,033	5,190,721	12,626,749	8,262,369	4,405,402	2,195,342	19,189,991	559,718,116
1910	6,139,980	5,438,571	13,284,809	10,961,629	4,892,218	2,614,038	22,093,973	677,191,545
1911	6,387,798	5,693,035	15,603,170	12,482,760	4,255,948	3,125,583	27,293,881	759,147,683
1912	7,418,641	6,126,200	15,391,818	15,363,540	4,015,357	3,477,524	29,227,277	862,799,440
1913	8,829,175	6,785,116	16,814,434	14,881,135	6,137,859	4,312,054	40,573,517	1,068,749,102
1914	9,310,319	6,611,551	18,501,695	13,046,555	5,579,724	4,361,520	39,513,952	1,112,690,377
1915	5,135,322	5,726,336	17,507,373	11,708,498	5,159,252	3,995,701	39,966,900	1,078,248,181
1916	394,077	6,648,822	18,281,199	17,855,782	6,468,457	4,504,220	49,775,697	1,424,949,863
1917	679,618	9,018,908	27,937,171	18,916,441	10,951,591	5,172,711	43,823,976	2,249,195,574
1918	4,922,426	13,436,848	30,173,497	17,438,096	20,925,452	3,154,564	62,294,192	2,548,713,538
1919	956,588	15,013,986	33,007,398	28,412,651	30,977,454	1,788,682	93,815,383	2,185,194,620
1920	29,510,511	19,087,010	60,814,206	33,687,146	29,444,096	9,248,533	142,512,643	2,351,186,832
1921	44,966,473	20,219,013	74,880,574	37,143,190	24,648,491	15,594,889	138,159,851	2,450,587,001
1922	16,264,969	11,018,036	40,942,973	26,608,212	26,389,501	9,039,392	72,212,951	1,501,731,341
1923	17,569,177	10,155,129	46,243,954	26,729,610	28,476,204	8,272,283	96,077,994	1,747,875,081
1924	22,817,813	12,450,910	53,059,499	32,313,659	49,118,675	9,729,609	119,639,239	1,952,130,164
1925	21,730,493	14,686,371	47,037,745	40,443,339	39,412,647	8,570,661	124,923,661	1,878,294,180
1926	29,846,437	13,270,802	53,352,616	44,164,607	71,294,341	8,694,925	143,365,764	2,256,028,869
1927	31,064,887	13,462,298	52,666,531	52,471,351	59,679,059	10,104,064	146,204,302	2,298,465,647

* 9 months.

No. 3—Statement showing Value of Exports by Countries

Fiscal Year	United Kingdom	United States	France	Germany	Spain	Portugal	Italy	Netherlands
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	38,743,848	42,072,526	31,907	76,553	25,080	191,156	177,232	13,142
1874	45,003,882	36,244,311	267,212	65,511	960	193,463	190,211	14,905
1875	40,032,902	29,911,983	212,767	91,019	7,300	170,784	170,408	28,724
1876	40,723,477	31,933,459	553,935	125,768	9,417	127,540	142,787	30,816
1877	41,567,469	25,775,245	319,330	34,324	62,659	129,960	213,692	94,303
1878	45,941,539	25,244,898	369,391	122,254	47,816	104,028	151,861	53,750
1879	36,295,718	27,165,501	714,875	112,090	50,596	135,748	148,472	9,713
1880	45,846,062	33,349,909	812,829	82,237	60,727	165,885	163,787	102,592
1881	53,571,570	36,866,225	662,711	84,932	46,653	108,594	145,997	215,754
1882	45,274,461	47,910,711	825,573	153,114	108,082	149,744	163,755	365,198
1883	47,145,217	41,668,723	617,730	133,697	164,925	179,843	218,113	27,599
1884	43,736,227	38,840,540	390,955	195,575	144,092	172,252	247,151	15,500
1885	41,877,705	39,752,734	303,309	264,075	132,695	166,730	147,550	24,094
1886	41,542,629	36,578,769	534,363	253,298	53,075	245,450	108,601	7,587
1887	44,571,846	37,660,199	341,531	437,536	72,020	146,528	125,681	14,859
1888	40,084,984	42,572,065	397,773	198,543	52,317	155,821	55,090	378
1889	38,105,126	43,522,404	334,210	143,603	13,526	166,021	60,062	1,222
1890	48,353,694	40,522,810	278,552	507,143	69,788	207,777	81,059	1,042
1891	49,280,858	41,138,695	253,734	532,142	67,110	120,611	90,999	14,741
1892	64,906,549	38,988,027	367,539	942,698	93,476	102,370	149,280	567,879
1893	64,080,493	43,923,010	264,047	750,461	44,355	83,001	87,387	282,569
1894	68,538,856	35,809,940	544,986	2,046,052	56,274	79,363	109,188	281,058
1895	61,856,990	41,297,676	335,282	620,976	34,101	58,781	34,325	140,264
1896	66,690,288	44,448,410	581,540	757,531	83,814	41,666	56,759	139,828
1897	77,227,502	49,373,472	690,696	2,045,432	50,452	36,745	108,627	104,422
1898	104,998,818	45,705,336	1,025,262	2,837,448	89,675	87,835	73,765	376,439
1899	99,091,855	45,133,521	1,557,722	2,219,569	59,178	29,641	125,265	372,548
1900	107,736,368	68,619,023	1,374,770	1,715,903	86,456	115,016	260,456	188,199
1901	105,328,956	72,382,230	1,581,331	1,141,552	155,354	85,403	315,063	187,378
1902	117,320,221	71,197,684	1,388,848	1,692,578	161,823	105,495	236,899	320,241
1903	131,202,321	71,783,924	1,341,618	2,097,699	138,553	164,184	295,770	619,329
1904	117,591,376	72,772,932	1,597,928	1,819,223	98,578	109,340	240,963	1,035,327
1905	101,958,771	77,404,071	1,511,298	1,146,654	50,223	128,993	198,973	550,821
1906	133,094,937	97,806,552	2,120,091	1,872,557	55,686	89,598	215,855	824,768
*1907	105,135,801	79,021,480	1,409,572	1,006,605	48,315	154,438	352,842	814,977
1908	134,484,156	113,520,500	1,806,732	2,374,607	106,594	46,865	349,839	855,085
1909	133,745,375	92,604,357	3,176,096	1,476,552	45,682	48,833	1,620,773	1,242,730
1910	149,634,107	113,150,778	2,640,648	2,501,191	51,944	59,731	829,508	1,937,852
1911	136,965,111	119,396,801	2,782,092	2,663,017	27,943	88,088	379,270	1,397,019
1912	151,853,413	120,534,634	2,123,705	3,814,914	114,564	70,390	285,091	1,782,726
1913	177,982,002	167,110,382	2,564,603	3,402,394	48,628	49,142	605,719	2,741,713
1914	222,322,766	200,459,373	3,810,562	4,433,736	63,999	55,481	655,256	5,508,806
1915	211,758,863	215,409,326	14,595,705	2,162,010	489,680	788,485	1,840,910	5,254,829
1916	463,081,241	320,225,080	36,085,813	.....	634,998	56,726	10,733,288	2,563,626
1917	756,071,077	486,870,690	66,652,910	.....	331,179	209,689	11,468,599	1,569,314
1918	861,073,399	441,390,920	206,585,063	.....	98,256	14,878	3,338,305	2,463,309
1919	560,839,116	477,745,659	102,360,853	.....	213,095	367,446	14,030,724	198,985
1920	495,960,118	501,130,117	61,827,353	655,826	1,108,904	197,497	16,967,221	5,781,913
1921	314,228,671	560,701,936	27.522,329	8,217,036	5,110,725	1,476,894	57,771,457	20,291,821
1922	300,363,193	304,104,177	8,248,438	4,592,081	848,495	87,664	15,340,430	9,592,938
1923	379,918,526	380,347,721	14,175,091	10,062,879	978,076	384,878	12,189,829	10,727,688
1924	361,160,802	441,642,909	18,933,507	16,294,838	794,792	1,015,496	18,502,921	9,525,207
1925	397,168,048	427,184,643	10,404,896	24,382,660	178,096	9,413	14,144,853	12,795,119
1926	509,266,143	485,952,235	14,051,111	30,763,192	832,547	121,795	12,801,832	23,764,224
1927	448,022,334	479,331,980	15,303,475	34,608,076	543,022	1,273,457	22,823,608	26,446,057

* 9 months.

No. 3—STATEMENT showing Value of Exports by Countries—*Concluded*

Fiscal Year	Belgium	New-foundland	West Indies	South America	China and Japan	Australia	Other Countries	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	17,754	2,800,555	3,988,493	1,285,434	46,466	41,822	277,954	89,789,922
1874	240,494	1,569,079	3,778,796	1,212,978	39,222	98,733	432,171	89,351,928
1875	59,563	1,901,831	3,945,506	785,797	37,046	181,938	349,411	77,886,979
1876	13,825	1,900,891	3,675,320	688,209	23,075	79,643	938,273	80,966,435
1877	66,912	2,112,106	3,788,858	651,625	37,149	185,610	836,151	75,875,393
1878	49,998	2,094,682	3,414,147	654,357	102,568	370,723	651,655	79,323,667
1879	40,430	1,641,417	3,500,670	741,442	56,551	290,762	587,270	71,491,255
1880	688,811	1,510,300	3,544,103	789,940	37,546	139,901	616,829	87,911,453
1881	258,433	1,523,469	3,147,369	732,111	19,761	146,363	580,881	98,290,828
1882	142,358	1,974,923	2,995,572	941,162	106,675	340,608	655,267	102,137,203
1883	195,705	2,187,338	3,125,031	1,489,957	105,388	375,065	451,473	98,085,804
1884	287,378	1,920,450	3,119,569	1,277,383	60,979	502,181	496,264	91,406,496
1885	72,385	1,670,968	2,535,283	1,461,206	29,918	415,887	383,822	89,238,361
1886	6,565	1,754,980	2,121,570	1,010,034	63,118	259,960	711,315	85,251,314
1887	223,729	1,718,604	2,075,411	1,426,660	69,196	269,471	362,540	89,515,811
1888	17,057	1,523,827	2,601,486	1,510,637	132,448	446,019	454,555	90,203,000
1889	64,756	1,303,335	2,759,455	1,488,999	84,174	661,208	481,051	89,189,167
1890	41,814	1,185,739	2,719,141	1,551,887	61,751	471,028	695,924	96,749,149
1891	72,672	1,467,908	3,122,770	1,063,172	78,791	589,100	523,993	98,417,296
1892	56,212	1,750,714	3,546,559	1,027,525	283,251	436,603	744,693	113,963,375
1893	669,040	2,594,633	3,145,708	1,326,743	341,140	288,352	683,413	118,564,352
1894	708,455	2,818,592	3,443,761	1,392,285	540,849	322,745	832,545	117,524,949
1895	251,402	2,325,196	3,725,426	1,303,474	378,160	417,124	853,626	113,638,803
1896	98,031	1,782,309	2,810,817	1,496,118	668,011	517,258	841,472	121,013,852
1897	354,584	1,692,798	2,643,360	1,405,359	903,922	1,418,289	894,593	137,950,253
1898	973,944	2,167,860	2,749,080	1,060,420	511,919	1,630,714	864,168	164,152,683
1899	849,413	1,808,317	3,043,963	1,456,051	425,350	1,506,138	1,218,374	158,896,905
1900	1,197,798	2,144,070	2,870,343	1,431,107	368,615	1,626,441	2,160,158	191,894,723
1901	2,806,142	2,260,499	2,905,937	1,519,190	699,569	2,311,405	1,807,623	196,487,632
1902	2,444,450	2,381,082	3,298,912	1,781,913	570,586	2,586,554	5,153,000	211,640,286
1903	2,150,505	2,516,576	3,642,176	2,542,056	501,057	2,929,861	3,924,050	225,849,724
1904	1,126,417	2,898,751	3,583,475	2,456,608	568,983	2,622,756	4,898,578	213,521,235
1905	1,739,807	3,473,713	4,401,115	2,880,552	1,520,053	2,194,223	4,157,605	203,316,872
1906	1,565,166	3,213,856	4,575,212	3,623,065	1,467,252	2,082,219	3,979,816	256,586,630
*1907	1,857,958	2,244,469	3,527,153	3,584,329	890,425	1,998,968	3,169,865	205,277,197
1908	3,377,479	3,408,518	4,543,889	4,467,584	1,705,901	2,873,461	6,085,396	280,006,606
1909	3,927,445	3,552,293	4,534,446	3,478,476	1,778,666	2,769,049	7,511,386	261,512,159
1910	2,900,092	3,970,952	5,948,245	4,744,524	1,910,724	3,583,447	7,494,786	301,358,529
1911	2,773,444	3,874,775	6,567,307	5,149,771	1,149,810	3,925,592	10,056,325	297,196,365
1912	3,732,222	4,284,313	6,900,940	4,825,030	902,375	3,947,015	10,145,918	315,317,250
1913	4,808,997	4,728,142	6,237,468	4,352,278	1,881,558	3,996,387	12,722,644	393,232,057
1914	4,819,843	4,770,200	6,997,711	4,026,398	2,062,246	4,705,822	14,305,729	478,997,928
1915	3,259,359	4,481,176	6,418,479	2,114,370	1,333,404	5,552,686	15,349,595	490,808,877
1916	334,762	5,071,038	6,403,078	5,125,374	1,534,722	7,773,209	23,249,547	882,872,502
1917	664,722	6,871,100	9,192,467	5,609,604	1,700,514	6,576,725	21,969,558	1,375,758,148
1918	4,909,453	10,489,321	11,921,116	5,159,709	7,333,243	8,676,257	22,716,473	1,586,169,792
1919	950,318	11,915,152	16,706,634	14,975,550	15,404,866	14,172,817	38,866,070	1,268,765,285
1920	28,599,104	16,940,596	20,274,469	14,589,853	14,601,580	11,538,966	96,485,192	1,286,658,709
1921	40,273,105	17,332,810	21,562,715	17,786,847	11,390,321	18,171,685	88,589,767	1,210,428,119
1922	12,419,251	9,626,010	15,677,062	8,884,181	16,781,293	10,687,484	36,674,312	753,927,009
1923	12,594,390	8,756,403	16,416,128	10,622,959	19,804,493	18,818,681	49,498,095	945,295,837
1924	17,473,040	10,975,990	19,482,895	15,495,169	40,100,102	19,937,836	67,427,793	1,058,763,297
1925	16,662,627	13,043,209	21,584,987	20,347,608	29,897,711	12,040,123	81,517,650	1,081,361,643
1926	22,893,264	11,655,670	25,314,991	26,980,699	59,182,272	15,418,236	89,701,926	1,328,700,137
1927	21,401,579	11,593,697	24,031,721	32,510,306	43,467,087	18,975,110	87,241,633	1,267,573,142

* 9 months.

No. 4—Statement showing Value of Goods entered for Home Consumption, by Countries

Fiscal Year	United Kingdom	United States	France	Germany	Spain	Portugal	Italy	Netherlands
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	68,522,776	47,735,678	2,023,288	1,099,925	477,886	75,032	52,425	216,628
1874	63,076,437	54,283,072	2,302,500	956,917	458,067	100,544	46,085	256,138
1875	60,347,067	50,805,820	1,941,298	748,423	383,484	66,006	43,958	231,779
1876	40,734,260	46,070,033	1,840,877	482,587	436,034	71,655	40,412	267,079
1877	39,572,239	51,312,669	1,410,732	370,594	278,098	45,465	29,250	202,557
1878	37,431,180	48,631,739	1,385,003	399,326	277,429	41,913	53,310	213,014
1879	30,993,130	43,739,219	1,532,191	440,909	343,849	25,510	33,461	200,575
1880	34,461,224	29,346,948	1,115,841	449,791	236,518	35,767	459,508	171,245
1881	43,583,808	36,704,112	1,631,332	934,266	399,684	56,893	88,726	225,190
1882	50,597,341	48,289,052	2,097,358	1,480,004	462,219	51,912	93,086	248,043
1883	52,052,465	56,032,333	2,316,480	1,809,154	584,972	63,349	104,441	297,201
1884	43,418,015	50,492,826	1,769,849	1,975,771	504,477	67,983	75,348	318,477
1885	41,406,777	47,151,201	1,935,581	2,121,269	349,215	60,366	108,162	337,785
1886	40,601,199	44,858,039	1,975,218	2,155,523	379,465	56,477	106,697	301,972
1887	44,962,233	45,107,066	2,073,470	3,235,449	409,269	58,143	119,889	295,061
1888	39,298,721	48,481,848	2,244,784	3,364,563	374,932	74,576	180,726	331,791
1889	42,317,389	50,537,440	2,228,683	3,692,570	407,268	72,085	126,124	414,080
1890	43,390,241	52,291,973	2,615,602	3,778,993	322,506	84,034	163,486	422,267
1891	42,047,526	53,685,657	2,312,143	3,804,090	488,807	70,537	241,809	389,791
1892	41,348,435	53,137,572	2,402,634	5,583,530	396,173	53,109	341,559	278,288
1893	43,148,413	58,221,976	2,832,117	3,825,763	343,506	52,481	170,564	373,858
1894	38,717,267	53,034,100	2,536,964	5,841,542	389,296	47,106	402,443	344,706
1895	31,131,737	54,634,521	2,585,174	4,794,159	402,479	57,140	381,594	243,900
1896	32,979,742	58,574,024	2,810,942	5,931,459	361,778	46,696	230,917	299,852
1897	29,412,188	61,649,041	2,601,351	6,493,368	386,532	45,592	224,885	376,109
1898	32,500,917	78,705,590	3,975,351	5,584,014	488,787	47,319	421,258	374,047
1899	37,060,123	93,007,166	3,889,295	7,393,456	534,482	63,296	395,599	500,393
1900	44,789,730	109,844,378	4,368,502	8,383,498	560,701	72,785	144,573	579,582
1901	43,018,164	110,485,008	5,398,021	7,021,405	742,539	96,304	327,361	797,462
1902	49,213,762	120,807,050	6,672,194	10,823,169	694,970	129,379	726,742	875,615
1903	58,896,901	137,605,195	6,580,029	12,282,637	823,944	129,192	541,785	1,270,540
1904	61,777,574	150,826,515	6,206,525	8,175,604	865,096	100,713	401,928	916,071
1905	60,342,709	162,738,571	7,059,139	6,695,414	729,259	98,288	620,637	954,653
1906	69,194,588	175,862,071	7,667,987	6,987,314	928,791	128,604	553,755	1,179,892
*1907	64,581,373	155,943,029	6,699,412	5,474,908	886,154	128,084	454,505	1,001,990
1908	94,959,471	210,652,825	9,901,909	8,163,047	1,126,977	147,256	781,497	1,426,335
1909	70,682,944	180,026,550	8,197,435	6,050,365	933,854	122,283	761,339	1,273,121
1910	95,350,300	223,501,809	10,109,544	7,935,230	1,019,775	140,522	893,398	2,009,990
1911	109,936,462	284,934,739	11,563,773	10,047,340	1,154,747	186,380	962,148	1,820,578
1912	116,907,022	356,354,478	11,744,664	11,090,005	1,273,211	259,542	1,146,822	2,423,902
1913	138,749,998	441,141,562	15,379,764	14,214,547	1,258,970	343,249	1,713,585	3,109,554
1914	132,070,876	410,786,091	14,276,535	14,586,223	1,352,133	277,381	2,090,387	3,015,456
1915	80,160,781	428,616,927	8,449,186	5,086,986	977,448	215,608	1,472,799	1,769,256
1916	90,108,795	398,693,720	5,949,470	86,304	617,025	207,634	920,271	1,057,733
1917	121,763,214	677,631,616	6,481,098	14,132	909,546	260,094	1,227,007	1,234,993
1918	81,324,283	791,906,125	5,274,064	27,181	808,807	238,420	771,187	1,054,176
1919	73,035,118	746,920,654	3,632,900	75	697,643	111,689	555,112	495,409
1920	126,359,249	801,100,700	10,630,865	44,255	1,540,548	312,912	999,040	2,266,169
1921	213,973,562	856,176,820	19,138,062	1,547,685	2,317,179	517,222	1,745,330	4,237,791
1922	117,135,343	515,958,196	13,482,005	2,041,016	1,779,408	222,506	1,387,370	4,002,047
1923	141,330,143	540,989,738	12,264,921	2,568,409	1,696,910	124,028	1,601,225	4,970,668
1924	153,586,690	601,256,447	15,767,851	5,382,506	1,666,569	260,401	1,849,844	5,359,980
1925	151,083,946	509,780,009	18,460,625	6,787,611	1,768,222	327,788	1,930,492	5,082,842
1926	163,731,210	609,719,637	19,151,699	9,986,763	2,085,850	348,817	2,597,759	6,864,563
1927	163,939,065	687,670,042	23,992,322	15,030,138	2,220,823	471,026	3,444,062	7,693,668

* 9 months.

No. 4—STATEMENT showing Value of Goods entered for Home Consumption, by Countries—*Concluded*

Fiscal Year	Belgium	New-foundland	West Indies	South America	China and Japan	Switzer-land	Other Countries	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	346,702	1,808,997	2,174,932	416,199	1,663,390	120,514	780,222	127,514,594
1874	293,659	1,088,468	2,307,733	473,530	1,224,506	139,674	396,839	127,404,169
1875	278,311	904,224	2,194,404	278,796	657,426	116,128	621,733	119,618,657
1876	361,055	774,586	1,616,113	287,553	948,239	56,168	746,567	94,733,218
1877	251,812	641,642	1,242,809	4,971	418,606	69,066	449,973	96,300,483
1878	255,694	672,665	1,033,849	15,447	383,676	61,178	344,154	91,199,577
1879	179,031	639,406	1,252,429	4,388	448,962	94,781	413,767	80,341,608
1880	149,086	581,961	2,945,154	283,481	893,911	94,225	557,689	71,782,349
1881	412,834	652,304	3,815,147	637,620	1,410,973	141,789	916,926	91,611,604
1882	503,210	493,509	4,023,384	1,373,617	1,529,042	268,093	1,139,057	112,648,927
1883	415,407	765,935	4,369,260	1,464,671	1,645,254	336,040	880,057	123,137,019
1884	459,150	780,670	3,606,917	1,478,988	1,909,562	242,380	1,080,231	108,180,644
1885	479,260	351,105	3,162,774	1,340,836	2,493,451	217,666	1,189,571	102,710,019
1886	510,907	384,321	3,144,472	1,100,995	2,432,585	203,085	1,391,739	99,602,694
1887	703,851	354,342	1,942,182	1,198,406	2,750,388	219,777	2,209,902	105,639,428
1888	488,743	421,599	3,268,663	876,603	2,128,707	193,838	1,117,006	102,847,100
1889	530,740	488,161	3,378,654	1,324,588	1,964,538	166,890	2,025,237	109,673,447
1890	721,332	469,711	3,089,048	1,003,962	2,100,065	316,523	1,995,841	112,765,584
1891	655,448	751,003	3,238,156	719,778	2,123,311	244,319	2,572,749	113,345,124
1892	517,032	753,249	4,092,287	877,821	3,016,857	192,365	3,988,029	116,978,943
1893	599,511	653,270	4,244,669	772,613	2,425,572	258,464	3,782,253	121,705,030
1894	550,237	814,562	3,677,411	872,392	2,254,919	274,825	3,066,216	113,093,983
1895	441,617	739,850	4,794,020	469,172	2,528,414	259,400	1,789,334	105,252,511
1896	920,758	551,412	1,896,426	567,027	2,671,418	332,120	2,413,009	110,587,480
1897	1,163,632	452,076	1,678,870	620,250	2,396,409	222,173	3,571,545	111,294,021
1898	1,230,110	464,324	1,080,266	1,425,653	2,317,971	349,678	1,732,721	130,698,006
1899	2,318,723	527,006	1,354,939	1,175,584	2,769,499	568,768	2,493,264	154,051,593
1900	3,223,918	660,678	1,331,776	992,887	2,381,144	529,176	2,940,988	180,804,316
1901	3,828,450	625,568	1,801,740	1,048,088	2,450,022	602,658	2,995,198	181,237,988
1902	1,711,599	1,117,400	2,173,835	1,659,074	1,984,876	765,010	3,436,920	202,791,595
1903	2,800,182	1,197,581	2,379,275	1,989,952	1,939,942	944,727	4,408,634	233,790,516
1904	3,129,513	1,076,667	4,813,815	3,157,004	2,565,976	1,389,000	6,062,331	251,464,332
1905	1,775,187	1,054,613	5,638,187	4,035,619	2,470,723	1,766,991	5,945,564	261,925,554
1906	2,610,072	1,758,425	6,591,083	5,869,075	2,217,517	2,012,405	6,799,228	290,360,807
*1907	1,695,179	1,463,731	3,406,723	5,229,818	2,110,719	1,604,692	6,574,479	257,254,882
1908	2,380,649	1,777,469	8,300,501	3,088,060	2,905,298	2,734,779	10,082,543	358,428,616
1909	1,901,588	1,638,428	8,092,303	4,783,893	2,626,736	2,188,265	8,926,853	298,205,957
1910	3,239,888	1,467,619	7,366,564	6,217,105	2,981,494	2,603,858	11,025,920	375,833,016
1911	3,614,354	1,818,260	9,035,863	7,334,136	3,106,138	3,102,910	13,333,490	461,951,318
1912	3,686,419	1,841,887	8,490,878	10,533,310	3,112,982	3,458,006	15,159,062	547,482,190
1913	4,020,178	2,056,974	10,576,966	10,528,857	4,256,301	4,296,702	23,869,838	675,517,045
1914	4,490,476	1,841,351	11,503,984	9,020,157	3,517,478	4,314,805	20,549,116	633,692,449
1915	1,875,963	1,245,160	11,088,894	9,594,128	3,825,848	3,979,256	19,081,064	587,439,304
1916	59,315	1,577,784	11,878,121	12,730,408	4,933,735	3,525,117	19,731,929	542,077,361
1917	14,896	2,147,808	18,744,704	13,306,837	9,251,077	4,499,321	15,951,083	873,437,426
1918	12,973	2,947,527	18,252,381	12,278,387	13,592,209	3,146,482	30,909,544	962,543,746
1919	6,270	3,098,834	16,300,764	13,437,101	15,572,588	1,780,812	40,784,366	916,429,335
1920	911,407	2,146,414	40,539,737	19,097,293	14,842,516	7,758,051	35,978,967	1,064,528,123
1921	4,693,368	2,886,203	53,317,859	19,356,073	13,258,170	14,143,448	32,850,110	1,240,158,882
1922	3,845,718	1,392,026	25,265,911	17,724,031	9,608,208	8,671,608	25,288,939	747,804,332
1923	4,994,787	1,398,726	29,827,826	16,106,651	8,671,707	7,726,656	28,306,849	802,579,244
1924	5,344,773	1,474,920	33,576,604	16,818,490	9,018,573	8,420,673	33,582,546	893,366,867
1925	5,067,866	1,643,162	25,460,658	20,095,731	9,514,936	7,801,575	32,127,074	796,932,537
1926	6,953,173	1,615,132	28,037,625	17,183,908	12,112,069	7,462,608	39,477,919	927,328,732
1927	9,663,308	1,868,601	28,634,810	19,961,045	16,211,972	9,491,779	40,599,844	1,030,892,505

* 9 months.

No. 5—Statement showing Duty collected by Countries

Fiscal Year	United Kingdom	United States	France	Germany	Spain	Portugal	Italy	Netherlands
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1873...	7,398,460 17	2,966,119 34	627,831 95	334,415 51	102,711 21	21,245 21	9,320 80	294,569 02
1874...	7,867,481 41	3,695,564 03	744,059 19	272,234,68	112,918 73	27,674 63	13,626 76	361,153 47
1875...	8,881,997 81	3,860,877 10	604,092 47	173,427 65	113,599 78	28,421 97	8,502 45	394,017 97
1876...	6,075,759 82	4,117,223 40	723,368 24	134,282 11	157,287 53	29,302 21	24,629 25	459,887 53
1877...	6,377,596 23	4,426,394 79	480,340 56	75,762 93	79,515 38	20,322 20	15,783 10	316,156 00
1878...	6,445,995 38	4,794,599 63	400,600 04	79,673 10	87,755 88	13,452 55	19,652 43	308,153 30
1879...	5,561,933 02	5,529,150 64	501,747 90	104,211 80	120,385 81	7,970 14	19,474 58	329,634 07
1880...	6,737,977 05	4,521,311 08	427,937 89	103,156 82	106,720 56	14,935 79	30,031 12	301,570 50
1881...	8,772,949 97	5,657,292 75	597,948 79	215,108 04	167,412 55	25,307 99	40,956 25	372,335 63
1882...	10,011,811 00	7,082,722 29	742,774 93	338,691 39	210,766 86	29,105 63	34,283 98	420,607 91
1883...	9,897,785 16	8,158,023 35	824,963 17	388,556 85	231,866 95	38,135 50	44,240 03	535,741 81
1884...	8,001,370 74	7,420,461 79	645,152 71	554,181 88	192,946 21	34,228 80	32,186 80	493,807 39
1885...	7,617,249 45	6,636,405 83	650,515 29	572,947 24	154,680 24	29,345 65	33,380 25	521,318 20
1886...	7,817,357 45	6,790,080 76	735,666 52	588,168 44	150,268 47	30,510 74	35,667 84	602,570 19
1887...	9,318,920 08	7,299,591 68	699,840 07	1,190,267 30	176,449 17	33,329 81	31,404 53	623,894 26
1888...	8,972,739 84	7,131,006 28	796,242 70	1,214,748 15	171,790 38	36,621 03	42,004 78	704,034 45
1889...	9,405,243 70	7,413,354 83	854,805 00	1,266,638 56	185,969 33	36,805 32	32,456 70	756,785 89
1890...	9,576,965 75	8,220,299 55	957,312 22	1,165,158 67	170,028 06	36,528 91	37,938 11	806,261 40
1891...	9,114,271 75	7,709,318 12	932,032 53	1,320,583 23	217,612 94	30,680 47	44,888 99	741,462 43
1892...	9,074,200 71	7,814,666 93	931,044 99	783,740 50	186,168 39	27,446 98	35,846 83	697,184 17
1893...	9,498,747 08	7,636,075 81	1,058,095 75	857,264 35	180,132 25	27,171 69	30,816 89	815,200 70
1894...	8,245,845 87	6,960,950 68	1,019,568 12	978,224 53	207,724 63	22,894 36	49,073 63	879,107 85
1895...	7,006,676 58	6,897,395 04	985,945 87	892,547 04	187,788 45	24,361 92	46,697 12	755,251 48
1896...	7,358,514 15	7,767,992 63	1,020,804 74	1,329,186 36	162,118 81	22,269 68	39,386 02	792,609 63
1897...	6,205,366 80	8,147,075 10	969,539 64	1,489,755 60	150,587 43	23,191 61	33,474 05	920,096 46
1898...	6,649,428 60	9,941,624 48	1,183,890 30	1,364,159 04	176,764 64	20,606 24	46,466 82	908,046 37
1899...	7,328,191 92	11,713,858 94	1,300,876 33	1,903,223 16	181,346 14	25,559 36	52,842 44	1,061,622 69
1900...	8,074,541 07	13,491,872 86	1,428,019 46	2,189,798 17	183,147 59	28,548 59	26,842 73	1,171,550 06
1901...	7,845,406 49	13,411,749 58	1,794,555 55	1,811,974 55	191,527 27	37,138 80	45,171 84	1,350,098 08
1902...	8,424,693 04	15,155,136 39	2,163,016 40	2,741,263 29	205,803 43	42,700 86	88,174 27	1,306,967 57
1903...	9,841,627 33	17,069,881 19	2,098,633 61	3,255,121 88	212,104 39	45,912 40	87,457 75	1,527,113 35
1904...	10,338,017 31	19,554,585 54	2,113,667 94	2,172,571 04	228,532 66	41,226 25	88,831 12	1,726,681 98
1905...	11,171,010 04	20,580,301 56	2,224,967 73	1,826,789 33	216,933 42	39,295 27	123,388 07	1,570,378 88
1906...	12,944,249 35	22,187,102 94	2,520,034 97	1,852,538 47	289,363 62	44,716 82	118,725 17	1,620,711 72
*1907..	11,823,197 06	19,084,738 46	2,219,577 38	1,521,946 23	197,483 36	43,941 45	91,853 92	1,309,895 96
1908...	17,265,293 25	27,132,543 26	3,331,350 36	2,434,631 34	301,055 23	54,079 21	126,376 10	1,812,404 99
1909...	13,449,341 99	22,526,806 65	2,801,383 52	1,709,641 79	255,514 39	48,470 49	112,251 96	1,731,470 46
1910...	18,032,629 10	29,515,836 43	3,269,278 92	1,934,523 03	290,268 99	45,590 34	156,168 96	1,875,408 97
1911...	20,756,810 71	37,854,727 80	3,342,954 67	2,153,180 04	237,265 35	75,334 02	175,984 52	2,052,451 84
1912...	22,367,039 82	49,177,584 32	3,436,947 88	2,246,745 17	334,321 59	90,568 14	197,252 39	2,254,024 52
1913...	27,158,162 29	68,929,805 04	4,141,150 64	2,881,497 00	245,919 50	119,061 09	315,391 84	2,570,778 05
1914...	25,816,854 15	61,895,167 68	4,223,138 30	3,114,324 84	250,904 64	113,335 74	383,037 75	2,755,883 50
1915...	18,447,534 18	42,335,574 74	2,900,280 46	1,089,038 74	189,612 71	87,207 21	279,181 33	2,277,291 85
1916...	14,782,858 14	49,908,888 80	2,053,019 90	13,319 28	130,859 23	81,588 45	183,779 26	1,820,520 79
1917...	18,801,123 35	75,516,313 64	1,909,617 93	3,338 02	168,360 18	87,295 25	233,380 58	1,154,834 68
1918...	14,077,045 20	88,018,758 84	1,514,316 82	6,408 39	171,714 82	68,999 65	155,635 27	594,803 69
1919...	11,164,989 99	87,079,923 49	1,041,795 76	69 20	117,494 76	29,761 47	94,969 56	137,543 82
1920...	20,563,024 47	112,359,727 73	2,118,122 55	11,019 34	222,558 80	56,303 41	159,539 54	469,554 53
1921...	35,615,766 12	110,366,769 74	4,360,667 54	135,890 10	377,423 20	110,965 74	312,631 00	2,279,379 89
1922...	23,585,155 14	71,864,841 71	3,503,657 16	229,948 22	320,168 17	47,747 09	208,488 61	1,188,703 33
1923...	28,424,485 40	74,779,233 75	3,446,706 01	331,728 59	348,850 51	38,302 55	231,478 54	1,216,114 49
1924...	28,136,459 19	79,345,249 74	5,390,368 21	1,138,208 78	478,617 53	105,923 85	314,405 09	1,308,160 02
1925...	27,543,640 17	66,317,496 83	5,717,901 99	1,477,362 18	486,044 58	158,446 33	336,082 17	1,292,850 06
1926...	30,134,249 71	80,816,739 34	6,102,174 95	1,985,471 43	417,015 31	161,583 62	458,972 92	1,215,817 95
1927...	32,330,634 01	90,779,661 28	7,666,059 92	3,002,776 56	468,576 73	185,384 24	693,044 42	1,003,180 79

*9 months.

No. 5—Statement showing Duty Collected by Countries—*Continued*

Fiscal Year	Belgium	Newfoundland	West Indies	South America	China and Japan	Switzerland	Other Countries	Additional duties, post entries over-collections, War Tax	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1873	94,504 87	97,147 31	831,930 86	182,660 70	157 95	15,994 95	40,660 23	.....	13,017,730 17
1874	51,171 82	54,929 33	935,653 11	194,325 88	26,185 10	21,950 85	42,953 77	.....	14,421,882 67
1875	42,489 19	12,584 62	926,463 33	124,963 29	83,469 42	20,917 93	85,557 14	.....	15,361,382 12
1876	61,407 14	4,890 45	603,819 86	120,843 58	132,042 28	10,274 57	178,096 41	.....	12,833,114 48
1877	50,106 26	9,735 83	435,718 43	1,834 11	68,261 35	12,387 96	178,535 96	.....	12,548,451 09
1878	45,144 82	4,921 23	341,240 28	6,874 10	113,447 24	9,855 02	124,338 17	.....	12,795,693 17
1879	45,107 35	3,230 76	454,872 58	2,591 34	127,283 34	16,597 54	115,349 29	.....	12,939,540 66
1880	41,886 44	3,168 48	1,305,495 00	161,936 81	207,920 61	18,764 19	156,016 88	.....	14,138,849 22
1881	90,250 84	3,251 22	1,584,622 00	280,009 74	348,466 71	33,740 02	311,133 47	.....	18,500,785 97
1882	119,492 16	1,781 73	1,615,945 44	504,255 74	178,499 40	65,780 72	352,318 25	.....	21,708,837 43
1883	106,234 50	7,365 17	1,770,682 99	692,562 12	157,516 29	83,492 95	239,042 13	.....	23,172,308 97
1884	103,953 96	4,158 34	1,397,926 55	688,702 68	273,708 37	65,966 92	265,210 23	.....	20,164,963 37
1885	121,660 61	2,268 61	1,327,363 99	655,708 66	450,153 25	51,863 04	308,698 01	.....	19,133,558 99
1886	132,116 62	2,467 99	1,334,327 91	503,735 53	148,098 67	49,052 66	478,033 91	.....	19,448,123 70
1887	166,445 16	1,624 70	968,496 12	848,562 83	222,799 93	59,393 20	828,686 99	.....	22,469,705 83
1888	117,228 81	3,211 68	1,831,368 64	641,854 29	162,844 61	43,788 82	340,166 62	.....	22,209,641 53
1889	122,116 44	1,087 36	1,727,816 27	849,431 97	185,782 89	38,653 78	845,532 61	7,952 63	23,784,523 23
1890	150,349 40	3,386 14	1,223,589 61	559,312 13	216,956 50	79,331 47	804,400 21	7,089 94	24,014,908 07
1891	126,180 23	3,452 92	1,337,754 14	260,102 71	265,198 43	63,161 46	1,215,178 05	9,190 73	23,481,069 13
1892	104,003 88	4,191 49	272,167 34	75,439 20	273,256 10	49,388 45	201,112 48	20,723 09	20,550 581 53
1893	112,081 99	1,494 56	314,148 32	78,592 25	313,798 23	70,418 15	160,133 95	7,538 96	21,161,710 93
1894	119,020 54	1,623 12	292,464 66	73,489 61	273,712 97	73,695 14	172,318 29	10,103 32	19,379,822 32
1895	93,303 46	1,053 95	380,955 12	68,786 81	230,890 41	72,742 85	231,349 72	14,523 65	17,887,269 47
1896	192,457 64	1,197 81	478,829 02	106,494 83	265,572 02	93,877 62	521,413 34	64,312 97	20,219,037 32
1897	250,770 38	1,274 89	454,418 06	109,914 69	267,575 35	64,153 55	757,363 19	47,439 87	19,891,996 77
1898	287,411 60	1,690 86	304,971 01	209,761 63	291,747 74	91,525 82	328,978 26	350,715 08	22,157,788 49

No. 5—Statement showing Duty Collected by Countries—*Concluded*

Fiscal Year	Belgium	Newfoundland	West Indies	South America	China and Japan	Switzerland	Other Countries	Additional duties, post entries, over-collections, War Tax	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1899	663,898 07	1,669 28	374,161 69	97,167 56	349,381 86	156,108 44	414,930 52	109,390 35	25,734,228 75
1900	916,374 13	2,740 46	363,563 81	120,148 16	279,351 97	143,983 86	414,866 20	53,760 91	28,889,110 13
1901	1,081,162 82	1,180 88	471,923 66	205,344 97	341,473 58	159,147 86	416,207 47	43,006 49	29,106,979 89
1902	387,008 06	7,023 17	550,252 39	199,921 52	370,966 45	199,638 08	509,973 06	72,994 33	32,425,532 31
1903	602,178 47	1,914 12	684,985 96	303,880 29	355,971 92	255,250 99	680,547 56	87,773 38	37,110,354 59
1904	444,514 69	2,780 11	1,202,659 24	731,277 80	444,747 26	376,616 39	873,447 83	114,191 98	40,954,349 14
1905	321,094 73	2,435 99	1,184,429 72	591,697 60	489,814 72	469,943 37	982,112 49	229,747 00	42,024,339 92
1906	511,584 66	1,092 68	1,531,148 25	712,435 40	486,583 62	546,901 63	1,070,251 05	233,660 83	46,671,101 18
*1907	261,262 94	1,153 91	692,072 94	809,020 77	376,798 58	415,707 02	977,657 28	163,864 53	40,290,171 70
1908	375,296 31	4,146 35	615,082 47	474,074 29	525,328 90	733,350 11	2,846,353 13	286,708 68	58,331,074 04
1909	357,745 34	2,549 89	1,642,462 43	700,185 39	416,616 80	591,501 16	1,458,936 73	254,912 94	48,059,791 93
1910	520,726 06	8,364 10	1,575,328 09	831,853 03	435,600 94	630,135 47	1,578,994 86	314,531 92	61,024,239 21
1911	539,675 14	5,819 21	1,954,632 33	882,791 71	430,014 82	644,991 93	1,829,013 33	376,728 67	73,312,367 59
1912	521,234 65	3,077 98	2,070,708 91	1,238,183 43	451,158 58	718,800 23	2,045,932 94	522,446 97	87,576,036 52
1913	574,815 34	2,781 43	2,370,130 38	1,100,637 88	708,201 11	882,861 51	2,500,478 11	562,016 72	115,063,687 93
1914	618,893 63	4,313 81	2,755,822 67	1,095,047 81	553,856 80	900,781 99	2,123,206 25	586,008 77	107,180,578 33
1915	266,119 46	3,491 70	3,187,995 15	1,806,369 45	439,642 65	845,898 52	1,933,070 02	3,117,602 10	79,205,910 27
1916	13,297 01	68,345 89	3,672,337 99	2,781,485 91	639,804 01	734,943 00	1,336,202 54	25,718,350 66	103,940,100 86
1917	1,620 10	83,810 42	4,318,005 94	2,790,671 39	1,805,022 88	904,796 62	1,387,994 63	38,465,269 32	147,631,454 93
1918	87 11	73,979 57	4,017,803 98	2,609,282 59	2,530,134 05	594,563 01	1,346,001 97	45,816,093 55	161,595,628 51
1919	206 20	72,670 06	3,158,994 50	2,654,078 58	2,715,490 23	297,041 01	3,888,685 49	45,592,623 75	158,046,333 87
1920	138,363 80	4,987 65	7,688,536 32	2,733,804 22	3,138,343 34	1,540,820 39	3,982,656 16	32,336,819 52	187,524,181 77
1921	665,462 63	17,845 02	7,429,689 48	2,060,142 22	2,978,441 12	3,248,028 90	3,373,257 27	6,335,323 15	179,667,683 12
1922	435,772 60	14,399 98	7,500,795 96	3,420,645 94	2,502,473 93	2,160,749 67	3,711,558 05	792,288 34	121,487,393 90
1923	657,228 10	24,334 56	12,390,210 71	2,567,820 97	2,269,553 67	1,938,371 35	4,377,830 58	761,120 34	133,803,370 12
1924	736,546 01	39,217 51	6,007,949 80	1,995,065 17	2,139,705 95	2,147,670 55	4,916,353 90	922,443 46	135,122,344 76
1925	677,926 36	31,177 78	4,883,665 28	1,660,651 70	2,240,044 62	1,864,152 82	4,662,853 05	872,157 78	120,222,453 70
1926	908,732 95	18,580 00	10,341,391 19	1,240,458 68	2,873,714 10	1,813,210 07	4,560,321 46	884,676 39	143,933,110 07
1927	1,336,604 59	21,730 26	8,137,953 94	1,173,159 24	3,354,345 87	2,298,132 91	5,060,868 92	1,454,253 35	158,966,367 03

* 9 months.

No. 6—STATEMENT showing Percentage of Duty on Total Value of Goods entered for Home Consumption, Dutiable and Free; and percentage of expenses of collection of Customs Revenue in the Dominion of Canada, during each year from 1868 to 1927, inclusive

Year	Percentage of duty on Total Value of Goods entered for Home Consumption Dutiable and Free	Percentage Expense of Collection of Customs Revenue
	p.c.	p.c.
1868	12·25	05·09
1869	12·31	07·09
1870	13·28	05·41
1871	13·62	04·21
1872	12·11	04·04
1873	10·20	04·35
1874	11·32	04·55
1875	12·83	04·44
1876	13·44	05·61
1877	13·03	05·75
1878	14·03	05·58
1879	16·10	05·56
1880	19·70	05·04
1881	20·19	03·87
1882	19·27	03·33
1883	18·82	03·26
1884	18·64	03·96
1885	18·61	04·14
1886	19·50	04·10
1887	21·24	03·64
1888	21·57	03·81
1889	21·65	03·62
1890	21·21	03·63
1891	20·06	03·83
1892	17·56	04·39
1893	17·38	04·26
1894	17·13	04·75
1895	16·99	05·13
1896	18·28	04·43
1897	17·87	04·73
1898	16·95	04·37
1899	16·70	04·02
1900	15·98	03·71
1901	16·06	03·86
1902	15·99	03·62
1903	15·87	03·31
1904	16·28	03·31
1905	16·04	03·49
1906	16·07	03·31
*1907	15·66	03·04
1908	16·27	03·30
1909	16·11	04·15
1910	16·24	03·31
1911	15·87	02·98
1912	16·00	02·78
1913	17·03	02·74
1914	16·91	03·59
†1915	17·39	04·77
†1916	20·47	03·55
†1917	17·46	02·54
†1918	16·79	02·51
†1919	17·24	03·13
†1920	17·61	02·49
†1921	14·49	03·36
†1922	16·25	03·22
†1923	16·67	02·58
†1924	15·13	02·49
†1925	15·08	03·09
†1926	15·52	02·83
†1927	13·96	02·66

*9 months. †Exclusive of coin and bullion, and including war tax.

No. 7—Comparative Statement of the Values of the Imports entered for fiscal year from 1868 to 1927; showing also percentage excess of Imports entered for Home Consumption

—	Imports entered for Home Consumption				Exports			
	Merchandise		Coin and Bullion	Totals	Merchandise		Coin and Bullion	Totals
	Dutiable	Free			Produce	Non-Produce		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868.....	43,655,696	23,434,463	4,895,147	71,985,306	48,504,899	4,196,821	4,866,168	57,537,888
1869.....	41,069,342	22,085,599	4,247,229	67,402,170	52,400,772	3,855,801	4,218,208	60,474,781
1870.....	45,127,422	21,774,652	4,335,529	71,237,603	59,043,590	6,527,622	8,002,278	73,573,490
1871.....	60,094,362	24,120,026	2,733,094	86,947,482	57,630,024	9,853,244	6,690,350	74,173,618
1872.....	68,276,157	36,679,210	2,753,749	107,709,116	65,831,083	12,798,182	4,010,398	82,639,663
1873.....	71,198,176	53,310,953	3,005,465	127,514,594	76,538,025	9,405,910	3,845,987	89,789,922
1874.....	76,232,530	46,948,357	4,223,282	127,404,169	76,741,997	10,614,096	1,995,835	89,351,928
1875.....	78,138,511	39,270,057	2,210,089	119,618,657	69,709,823	7,137,319	1,039,837	77,886,979
1876.....	60,238,297	32,274,810	2,220,111	94,733,218	72,491,437	7,234,961	1,240,037	80,966,435
1877.....	60,916,770	33,209,624	2,174,089	96,300,483	68,030,546	7,111,108	733,739	75,875,393
1878.....	59,773,039	30,622,812	803,726	91,199,577	67,989,800	11,164,878	168,989	79,323,667
1879.....	55,426,836	23,275,683	1,639,089	80,341,608	62,431,025	8,355,644	704,586	71,491,255
1880.....	54,182,967	15,717,575	1,881,807	71,782,349	72,899,697	13,240,006	1,771,755	87,911,458
1881.....	71,620,725	18,867,604	1,123,275	91,611,604	83,944,701	13,375,117	971,005	98,290,823
1882.....	85,757,433	25,387,751	1,503,743	112,648,927	94,137,657	7,628,453	371,093	102,137,203
1883.....	91,588,339	30,273,157	1,275,523	123,137,019	87,702,431	9,751,773	631,600	98,085,804
1884.....	80,010,498	25,962,480	2,207,666	108,180,644	79,833,098	9,389,106	2,184,292	91,406,496
1885.....	73,269,618	26,486,157	2,954,244	102,710,019	79,131,735	8,079,646	2,026,980	89,238,361
1886.....	70,658,819	25,333,318	3,610,557	99,602,694	77,756,704	7,438,079	56,531	85,251,314
1887.....	78,120,679	26,986,531	532,218	105,639,428	80,960,909	8,549,333	5,569	89,515,811
1888.....	69,645,824	31,025,804	2,175,472	102,847,100	81,382,072	8,803,394	17,534	90,203,000
1889.....	74,475,139	34,623,057	575,251	109,673,447	80,272,456	6,938,455	1,978,256	89,189,167
1890.....	77,106,286	34,576,287	1,083,011	112,765,584	85,257,586	9,051,781	2,439,782	96,749,149
1891.....	74,536,036	36,997,918	1,811,170	113,345,124	88,671,738	8,798,631	946,927	98,417,296
1892.....	69,160,737	45,999,676	1,818,530	116,978,943	99,032,466	13,121,791	1,809,118	113,963,375
1893.....	69,873,571	45,297,259	6,534,200	121,705,030	105,488,798	8,941,856	4,133,698	118,564,352
1894.....	62,779,182	46,291,729	4,023,072	113,093,983	103,851,764	11,833,805	1,839,380	117,524,949
1895.....	58,557,655	42,118,236	4,576,620	105,252,511	102,828,441	6,485,043	4,325,319	113,638,803
1896.....	67,239,759	38,121,402	5,226,319	110,587,480	109,707,805	6,606,738	4,699,309	121,013,852
1897.....	66,220,765	40,397,062	4,676,194	111,294,021	123,632,540	10,825,163	3,492,550	137,950,253
1898.....	74,625,088	51,682,074	4,390,844	130,698,006	144,548,662	14,980,883	4,623,138	164,152,683
1899.....	89,433,172	59,989,244	4,629,177	154,051,593	137,360,792	17,520,088	4,016,025	158,896,905
1900.....	104,346,795	68,304,881	8,152,640	180,804,316	168,972,301	14,265,254	8,657,168	191,894,723
1901.....	105,969,756	71,961,163	3,307,069	181,237,988	177,431,386	17,077,757	1,978,489	196,487,632
1902.....	118,657,496	78,080,308	6,053,791	202,791,595	196,019,763	13,951,101	1,669,422	211,640,286
1903.....	136,796,065	88,298,744	8,695,707	233,790,516	214,401,674	10,828,087	619,963	225,849,724
1904.....	148,909,576	94,999,839	7,554,917	251,464,332	198,414,439	12,641,239	2,465,557	213,521,236
1905.....	150,928,787	101,035,427	9,961,340	261,925,554	190,854,946	10,617,115	1,844,811	203,316,872
1906.....	173,046,109	110,694,171	6,620,527	290,360,807	235,483,956	11,173,846	9,928,828	256,586,630
*1907....	152,065,529	98,160,306	7,029,047	257,254,882	180,545,306	11,541,927	13,189,964	205,277,197
1908.....	218,160,047	134,380,832	5,887,737	358,428,616	246,960,968	16,407,984	16,637,654	280,006,606
1909.....	175,014,160	113,580,036	9,611,761	298,205,957	242,603,584	17,318,782	1,589,793	261,512,159
1910.....	227,264,346	143,053,853	5,514,817	375,833,016	279,247,551	19,516,442	2,594,536	301,358,529
1911.....	282,723,812	170,000,791	9,226,715	461,951,318	274,316,553	15,683,657	7,196,155	297,196,365
1912.....	335,304,060	187,100,615	25,077,515	547,482,190	290,223,857	17,492,294	7,601,099	315,317,250
1913.....	441,606,885	229,600,349	4,309,811	675,517,045	355,754,600	21,313,755	16,163,702	393,232,057
1914.....	410,258,744	208,935,254	14,498,451	633,692,449	431,588,439	23,848,785	23,560,704	478,997,928
1915.....	279,792,195	176,163,713	131,483,396	587,439,304	409,418,836	52,023,673	29,366,368	490,808,877
1916.....	289,366,527	218,834,607	33,876,227	542,077,361	741,610,638	37,689,432	103,572,432	882,872,502
1917.....	461,733,609	384,717,269	26,986,548	873,437,426	1,151,375,768	27,835,332	196,547,048	1,375,758,148
1918.....	542,341,522	421,191,056	11,290,341	974,822,919	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	3,491,403	1,589,661,195
1919.....	526,494,658	393,217,047	.....	916,429,335	1,216,443,806	52,321,479	.....	1,268,765,285
1920.....	693,655,165	370,872,958	.....	1,064,528,123	1,239,492,098	47,166,611	.....	1,286,658,709
1921.....	847,561,406	392,597,476	7,218,775	1,240,158,882	1,189,163,701	21,264,418	34,184,673	1,210,428,119
1922.....	495,626,323	252,178,009	4,788,246	747,804,332	740,240,680	13,686,329	23,337,331	753,927,009
1923.....	537,258,782	265,320,462	26,455,231	802,579,244	931,451,443	13,844,394	27,548,836	945,295,837
1924.....	591,299,094	302,067,773	3,496,705	893,366,867	1,045,351,056	13,412,241	25,445,830	1,058,763,297
1925.....	516,014,455	280,918,082	4,142,292	796,932,537	1,069,067,353	12,294,290	4,919,973	1,081,361,643
1926.....	583,051,670	344,277,062	51,437,859	927,328,732	1,315,355,791	13,344,346	71,122,711	1,328,700,137
1927.....	659,897,013	370,995,492	46,086,458	1,030,892,505	1,252,157,506	15,415,636	45,052,210	1,267,573,142

*9 months.

Home Consumption and Exports into and from the Dominion of Canada in each entered for Home Consumption over Exports or of Exports over Imports in each year

Excess Value of Merchandise imported for Home Consumption over		Excess of total Exports over total Imports entered for Home Consumption including Coin and Bullion	Percentage Excess of Total Imports entered for Home Consumption over total Exports including Coin and Bullion	Percentage Excess of Total Exports over total Imports entered for Home Consumption including Coin and Bullion	Percentage, Increase or Decrease				—
					Gross Imports entered for Home Consumption compared with preceding year		Gross Exports compared with preceding year		
Merchandise Exported — Produce	Merchandise Exported — Produce and non-Produce				Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
18,585,260	14,388,439	.....	25·01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1868
10,754,169	6.898,368	.....	11·5	.....	.....	6·4	5·05	.....	1869
7,858,484	1,330,862	2,335,887	.....	3·3	5·7	.....	21·7	.....	1870
26,584,364	16,731,120	.....	17·2	.....	22·05	.....	0·8	.....	1871
39,124,284	26,326,102	.....	30·3	.....	23·9	.....	11·4	.....	1872
47,971,104	38,565,194	.....	42·01	.....	18·4	.....	8·6	.....	1873
46,438,890	35,824,794	.....	42·6	.....	.....	00·09	.....	00·5	1874
47,698,745	40,561,426	.....	53·6	.....	.....	00·6	.....	12·8	1875
20,021,670	12,786,709	.....	17·0	.....	.....	20·8	3·9	.....	1876
26,095,848	18,984,740	.....	27·05	.....	1·7	.....	.....	6·3	1877
22,406,051	11,241,173	.....	14·9	.....	.....	5·3	4·5	.....	1878
16,271,494	7,915,850	.....	12·4	.....	.....	11·9	.....	9·9	1879
.....	.....	16,129,109	.....	22·5	.....	10·7	22·9	.....	1880
6,543,628	.....	6,679,219	.....	7·3	27·6	.....	11·8	.....	1881
17,007,527	9,379,074	.....	10·3	.....	22·9	.....	3·9	.....	1882
34,159,065	24,407,292	.....	25·5	.....	9·3	.....	.....	3·9	1883
26,139,880	16,750,774	.....	18·4	.....	.....	12·1	.....	6·8	1884
20,624,040	12,544,394	.....	15·1	.....	.....	5·06	.....	2·4	1885
18,235,433	10,797,354	.....	16·8	.....	.....	3·03	.....	4·5	1886
24,146,301	15,596,968	.....	18·01	.....	6·06	.....	5·0	.....	1887
19,289,556	10,486,162	.....	14·02	.....	.....	2·6	00·7	.....	1888
28,825,740	21,887,285	.....	22·9	.....	6·6	.....	.....	1·1	1889
26,424,987	17,373,206	.....	16·6	.....	2·8	.....	8·5	.....	1890
22,862,216	14,063,585	.....	15·2	.....	00·5	.....	1·7	.....	1891
16,127,947	3,006,156	.....	2·7	.....	3·2	.....	15·8	.....	1892
9,682,032	740,176	.....	2·6	.....	4·04	.....	4·04	.....	1893
5,219,147	.....	4,430,966	.....	3·9	.....	7·08	.....	00·9	1894
.....	.....	8,386,292	.....	7·9	.....	6·9	.....	3·3	1895
.....	.....	10,426,372	.....	9·4	5·07	.....	6·5	.....	1896
.....	.....	26,656,232	.....	23·9	00·6	.....	13·9	.....	1897
.....	.....	33,454,677	.....	25·6	17·4	.....	18·9	.....	1898
11,985,667	.....	4,845,312	.....	3·2	17·9	.....	.....	3·2	1899
3,534,577	.....	11,090,407	.....	6·1	17·4	.....	20·8	.....	1900
269,308	.....	15,249,644	.....	8·4	00·2	.....	2·4	.....	1901
460,427	.....	8,848,691	.....	4·4	11·9	.....	7·7	.....	1902
10,412,045	.....	.....	3·5	.....	15·3	.....	6·7	.....	1903
15,175,580	32,534,341	.....	17·7	.....	7·6	.....	.....	5·5	1904
60,762,623	50,145,508	.....	28·8	.....	4·2	.....	.....	4·8	1905
47,798,248	36,624,402	.....	13·2	.....	10·9	.....	26·2	.....	1906
69,192,568	57,650,641	.....	25·3	.....	.....	11·4	.....	19·9	1907
104,918,987	88,511,003	.....	24·4	.....	39·3	.....	36·4	.....	1908
45,613,931	28,295,149	.....	14·0	.....	.....	16·9	.....	6·6	1909
90,567,876	71,051,434	.....	24·7	.....	26·03	.....	15·2	.....	1910
177,428,555	161,744,898	.....	55·4	.....	22·9	.....	.....	1·4	1911
231,224,452	213,732,158	.....	73·9	.....	18·5	.....	3·09	.....	1912
314,334,466	293,020,711	.....	71·7	.....	23·4	.....	24·7	.....	1913
186,868,705	163,019,920	.....	32·3	.....	.....	6·2	21·8	.....	1914
46,027,476	.....	.....	19·7	.....	.....	7·3	2·5	.....	1915
.....	.....	340,795,141	.....	62·9	.....	7·7	79·9	.....	1916
.....	.....	502,320,722	.....	57·5	61·1	.....	55·8	.....	1917
.....	.....	†623,626,046	.....	†64·8	†13·8	.....	†34·5	.....	1918
.....	.....	†352,335,950	.....	†38·4	.....	†4·8	.....	†20·01	1919
.....	.....	†222,130,586	.....	†20·8	†16·1	.....	†00·1	.....	1920
†50,995,181	†29,730,763	.....	†2·5	.....	†16·5	.....	.....	†5·9	1921
†7,563,652	.....	†6,122,677	.....	†1·22	.....	†39·7	.....	†37·7	1922
.....	.....	†142,716,593	.....	†17·8	†7·3	.....	†25·4	.....	1923
.....	.....	†165,396,430	.....	†18·5	†11·3	.....	†12·0	.....	1924
.....	.....	†284,429,106	.....	†35·6	.....	†10·8	†2·1	.....	1925
.....	.....	†401,371,405	.....	†43·3	†16·4	.....	†22·9	.....	1926
.....	.....	†236,680,637	.....	†22·9	†11·1	.....	.....	†4·8	1927

*9 months. †Merchandise only.

No. 8—STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Value of Exports, of Total Imports entered for Home Consumption, and the Amount of Duty Collected by the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1925, 1926 and 1927

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

No.	Ports	Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1925			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927		
		Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Amherst	145,223	423,944	52,123 35	160,801	316,059	43,893 92	67,938	388,100	52,958 47
2	Annapolis	54,645	71,879	5,967 49	62,799	56,697	4,426 97	93,400	55,304	7,776 97
3	Antigonish	.....	22,899	6,865 19	.....	30,371	5,443 62	.....	25,414	5,147 32
4	Arichat	.....	5,840	519 77	88,425	3,263	476 52	94,360	6,426	471 91
5	Baddeck	474,115	19,548	1,709 33	614,518	3,604	701 12	601,648	4,407	998 15
6	Barrington Passage	69,061	9,338	1,094 11	94,190	8,706	640 21	111,245	6,650	697 07
7	Bridgewater	298,115	74,900	8,554 06	409,121	58,640	9,305 52	316,431	125,733	12,766 53
8	Canso	399,247	78,943	8,239 45	588,118	81,415	10,903 45	656,919	76,363	9,293 72
9	Digby	376,719	72,892	6,349 37	282,324	61,418	6,705 86	411,920	78,294	7,054 93
10	Glace Bay	.....	255,843	49,815 07	.....	147,581	25,057 06	.....	258,188	46,331 58
11	Halifax	30,564,483	15,106,817	2,040,331 22	37,324,283	14,437,382	2,415,281 63	36,040,816	16,303,493	2,646,713 50
12	Kentville	45,245	358,383	22,664 66	39,248	359,147	19,167 43	71,951	507,871	21,337 88
13	Liverpool	453,634	50,120	3,225 90	554,497	48,190	3,591 91	409,975	65,087	4,877 82
14	Lockeport	43,536	19,870	636 90	43,770	19,385	1,008 22	46,230	17,815	523 43
15	Lunenburg	368,287	315,884	15,216 71	501,558	263,224	14,684 50	619,593	309,048	16,650 17
16	Middleton	.....	23,911	1,947 25	3,334	26,483	1,980 65	.....	44,315	1,592 03
17	New Glasgow	.....	452,809	49,817 07	.....	493,923	55,550 12	.....	516,105	62,258 84
18	North Sydney	3,137,349	426,728	34,464 94	2,282,705	245,738	27,798 65	2,280,509	316,843	26,447 90
19	Parrsboro	1,024,948	8,041	1,482 83	915,799	8,856	1,270 62	735,558	3,590	576 96
20	Pictou	144,415	45,468	5,478 42	320,375	39,279	4,567 75	238,384	72,297	5,906 40
21	Port Hawkesbury	7,780	13,001	1,488 30	12,997	12,160	2,055 36	37,569	7,832	1,789 78
22	Port Hood	4,223	9,833	1,352 30	.....	10,661	1,276 15	.....	24,756	2,895 04
23	Shelburne	96,262	22,905	3,852 35	154,040	24,303	4,512 50	134,695	38,952	7,027 53
24	Sydney	2,682,408	1,590,129	113,361 82	2,250,317	2,004,437	170,269 03	6,031,546	1,741,527	129,021 57
25	Truro	60,644	653,531	136,514 97	52,484	673,619	102,776 57	55,711	822,064	141,721 07
26	Weymouth	258,363	19,495	1,952 01	361,082	20,257	2,208 29	436,501	21,210	1,821 39
27	Windsor	789,247	366,178	24,136 95	1,018,142	416,294	28,264 98	1,195,146	358,177	41,675 33
28	Yarmouth	2,442,407	1,548,979	46,948 95	2,198,667	1,495,930	63,820 26	2,538,940	1,283,601	55,337 74
	Total	43,940,356	22,068,108	2,646,110 74	50,333,594	21,367,022	3,027,638 87	53,226,985	23,479,462	3,311,671 03

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

1	Charlottetown	576,588	730,789	112,149 90	1,097,724	881,249	120,051 08	1,312,033	851,585	138,191 72
2	Summerside	2,568	199,930	24,412 55	130,604	180,025	23,251 09	37,034	329,368	24,486 03
	Total	579,156	930,719	136,562 45	1,228,328	1,061,274	143,302 17	1,349,067	1,180,953	162,677 75

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

1	Bathurst	81,624	388,925	19,933 24	91,154	221,156	15,421 49	197,828	263,499	15,880 78
2	Campbellton	1,247,820	92,799	10,009 01	1,678,653	193,689	12,436 83	855,536	251,729	17,281 40
3	Chatham	791,897	199,703	14,830 33	702,807	208,689	13,211 93	816,691	194,123	13,828 53
4	Fredericton	.....	1,707,182	466,830 99	.....	1,643,403	298,371 52	.....	1,200,118	322,629 51
5	McAdam Junction	13,770,512	103,575	10,061 58	14,680,578	223,845	23,871 03	14,960,051	302,731	33,191 78
6	Moncton	169,856	1,776,034	307,554 05	286,736	1,785,987	326,173 17	180,995	1,977,316	357,324 50
7	Newcastle	549,466	110,264	22,401 80	1,251,371	36,625	5,126 57	593,471	56,701	5,160 14
8	Sackville	.....	96,643	9,455 34	.....	117,348	15,397 80	.....	176,660	17,810 15
9	St. Andrews	467,096	187,651	21,613 06	401,544	195,336	24,416 98	388,177	307,175	19,802 87
10	St. John	58,841,556	19,245,490	3,349,830 87	76,853,203	20,151,989	5,136,039 02	79,149,671	21,338,672	4,805,104 23
11	St. Stephen	282,586	1,373,698	68,239 41	200,999	1,709,951	97,503 88	290,284	1,564,108	115,058 42
12	Woodstock	2,049,506	420,653	48,295 99	2,907,214	418,556	46,391 27	3,540,481	646,875	101,411 23
	Total	78,251,919	25,702,617	4,349,055 67	99,054,259	26,906,574	6,014,361 49	100,973,185	28,279,707	5,824,483 54

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

1	Abercorn	8,400,850	140,551	28,173 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Athelstan	21,645,621	840,975	119,526 82	29,104,938	1,959,934	188,886 19	33,307,192	4,023,007	208,846 72
3	Beebe Junction	9,788,878	1,233,508	78,092 86	9,902,577	1,830,437	98,808 26	9,603,371	1,358,489	123,654 29
4	Chicoutimi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,819,893	5,518,692	744,946 80
5	Coaticooke	23,148,605	230,686	17,636 55	22,111,752	453,161	20,214 90	17,079,272	412,854	26,786 51
6	Gaspé	1,051,667	81,735	3,044 04	767,823	193,615	12,521 96	773,441	95,181	4,251 20
7	Granby	.....	999,271	82,653 76	.....	1,378,036	91,231 07	.....	1,597,899	91,584 75
8	Highwater	221,800	21,329	4,102 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Hull	.....	1,548,702	121,880 42	.....	1,765,216	168,874 12	.....	2,979,645	392,092 69
10	Lake Megantic	150,228	49,698	3,672 16	130,808	37,690	4,365 77	179,691	93,039	12,371 03
11	Mansonville	87,550	5,702	1,310 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Montreal	192,298,083	171,116,753	27,991,116 44	240,010,515	192,662,298	32,920,210 38	216,947,753	212,901,307	35,536,903 97
13	Paspébiac	271,714	33,544	3,424 68	355,808	40,511	1,729 47	259,052	56,646	2,877 00
14	Percé	10	16,134	1,345 54	14,406	21,619	2,062 63	240,471	83,762	6,063 13
15	Port Burwell	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,558	447 64	.....	2,438	502 80
16	Quebec	11,828,917	14,403,267	2,072,254 63	17,958,019	16,318,355	2,327,846 45	17,877,730	15,509,185	2,350,996 95
17	Rimouski	430,066	52,442	7,474 59	832,360	129,374	17,219 42	937,259	151,796	22,631 70

No. 8—STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Value of Exports, of Total Imports entered for Home Consumption, etc.—*Continued*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded*

No.	Ports	Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1925			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927		
		Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
18	Saint Armand	9,921,327	153,406	14,682 35	12,465,132	304,786	20,973 46	15,949,896	227,987	24,228 23
19	Saint Hyacinthe	1,482	3,940,187	284,555 02	251	5,102,259	444,084 89	784	5,409,350	562,745 02
20	Saint John's	73,510,357	9,335,114	579,185 88	73,492,473	7,104,167	663,390 41	62,015,787	9,168,509	770,513 07
21	Shawinigan Falls	.....	4,360,884	143,065 38	.....	4,719,263	156,319 52	.....	5,436,889	296,426 02
22	Sherbrooke	2,592,110	5,509,928	590,844 40	1,342,010	7,025,855	640,162 06	615,075	8,001,055	853,262 06
23	Sorel	224,268	521,196	33,605 17	150,320	847,983	52,537 83	184,944	786,845	59,148 44
24	Sutton	2,508,894	58,656	11,343 33	11,793,623	432,686	35,912 39	14,773,374	397,431	40,407 23
25	Three Rivers	1,364,193	5,288,918	429,193 34	2,801,784	7,626,756	882,560 59	3,342,425	5,542,589	495,447 53
26	Valleyfield	.....	2,593,594	115,315 92	.....	3,472,571	88,742 75	.....	2,440,467	73,849 37
	Total	359,446,620	222,536,180	32,737,499 64	423,234,599	253,428,130	38,839,102 16	396,907,410	282,195,062	42,700,536 51

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1	Amherstburg	1,101,012	1,148,752	193,294 17	1,266,330	1,097,913	185,726 02	2,468,710	1,421,501	238,278 38
2	Belleville	252,605	2,572,982	314,994 57	179,513	2,785,208	372,154 65	297,523	2,835,658	439,239 77
3	Bowmanville	.....	530,871	54,141 61	.....	1,597,393	96,156 58	.....	1,115,323	79,237 89
4	Brantford	.....	4,842,972	328,762 32	2,229	7,234,502	416,688 08	13,727	7,323,562	490,073 77
5	Bridgeburg	59,274,025	3,953,003	683,990 05	70,123,995	3,585,400	591,623 32	72,594,132	4,559,927	666,147 70
6	Brockville	192,127	3,078,049	195,453 97	226,543	3,518,241	153,388 31	263,301	1,841,103	154,085 12
7	Chatham	18,779	3,376,480	478,002 40	37,756	4,250,929	714,208 21	13,040	5,749,793	922,845 00
8	Cobourg	1,973,667	1,868,275	325,520 60	1,585,707	1,563,463	266,232 51	1,858,280	1,650,660	273,155 75
9	Collingwood	.....	585,676	30,409 66	.....	537,220	32,181 88	.....	409,428	29,605 87
10	Cornwall	10,918,096	3,013,577	150,414 21	8,237,023	3,983,627	177,169 07	3,351,619	2,844,410	183,467 25
11	Deseronto	42,530	94,724	12,921 69	13,010	69,345	9,647 60	5,720	47,052	5,434 69
12	Fort Frances	13,729,950	1,100,097	231,423 98	15,151,835	1,288,819	254,842 60	15,640,522	2,144,936	438,095 11
13	Fort William	77,116,968	7,627,333	902,203 47	102,568,694	7,146,601	714,960 51	82,047,529	6,689,815	994,364 59
14	Galt	.....	4,656,470	297,782 32	.....	5,196,101	373,457 47	.....	5,777,430	430,719 81
15	Gananoque	41,206	485,875	50,488 48	38,081	441,684	51,571 60	17,793	497,385	63,870 57

16	Goderich	.....	1,136,471	73,931 60	3,096	1,175,813	93,242 75	.....	1,389,410	93,263 34
17	Guelph	.....	4,259,417	338,500 51	.....	4,218,616	337,344 83	.....	4,307,293	359,563 30
18	Hamilton	2,635,532	30,442,765	3,172,796 51	2,692,211	38,149,816	3,522,141 83	4,476,135	42,212,891	4,402,060 75
19	Ingersoll	.....	617,349	89,828 11	.....	650,134	86,513 21	.....	668,021	71,095 49
20	Kenora	16,271	599,290	132,747 65	29,462	890,917	200,661 73	21,511	529,320	69,766 59
21	Kingston	160,136	2,351,811	221,014 68	196,852	2,160,229	154,520 35	216,469	2,445,349	185,560 20
22	Kitchener	.....	8,597,365	715,495 18	.....	13,699,368	774,191 02	.....	13,023,139	903,596 18
23	Lindsay	.....	353,367	29,037 65	.....	400,515	28,059 96	.....	452,330	43,122 05
24	London	.....	8,968,459	1,190,695 94	.....	9,458,160	1,231,965 04	.....	11,585,767	1,589,759 73
25	Midland	88,242	996,215	94,739 78	39,532	1,152,690	70,404 92	78,858	1,618,048	104,536 00
26	Morrisburg	145,893	134,090	8,728 20	134,935	164,637	9,709 80	92,517	179,137	9,529 02
27	Napanee	.....	358,528	49,732 29	.....	456,665	58,285 72	.....	414,317	52,734 22
28	Niagara Falls	95,737,700	7,218,312	768,426 24	105,512,925	8,209,256	1,156,474 02	97,985,211	8,429,512	1,113,044 36
29	North Bay	959,131	3,082,943	459,122 01	460,817	2,934,726	413,012 92	428,725	3,740,642	528,699 14
30	Orillia	.....	3,143,618	141,487 31	.....	2,741,390	84,037 32	.....	2,804,576	86,012 59
31	Oshawa	3,417	10,839,841	2,875,863 01	2,399	19,349,983	5,421,748 20	1,448	24,877,254	6,188,437 96
32	Ottawa	.....	11,127,300	1,529,822 75	.....	11,004,027	1,532,267 81	.....	13,396,531	1,902,310 30
33	Owen Sound	.....	720,022	64,966 84	100	909,608	80,221 03	8,701	1,229,340	82,320 41
34	Paris	.....	1,298,202	72,159 92	.....	1,221,602	77,531 09	.....	1,044,343	62,145 49
35	Parry Sound	473,070	797,599	150,754 06	122,295	775,026	207,725 01	111,685	1,106,153	273,298 11
36	Peterborough	.....	5,643,691	736,456 86	.....	5,862,504	738,525 93	.....	7,066,561	999,902 18
37	Picton	.....	251,514	14,298 93	.....	261,865	15,498 10	.....	164,440	9,254 12
38	Port Arthur	64,765,542	2,271,488	300,488 48	111,679,444	2,753,828	217,519 63	105,828,148	2,760,979	406,577 26
39	Port Hope	.....	349,551	25,987 28	181	378,231	38,116 19	1,045	429,552	38,738 35
40	Port McNicoll	65,500	74,624	2,807 36	23,129	57,372	4,045 53	10,126	88,136	1,064 56
41	Prescott	8,016,491	3,115,197	293,926 17	9,827,815	2,892,664	358,202 55	9,089,928	2,995,982	402,102 72
42	St. Catharines	323,087	4,383,155	479,725 25	567,048	5,116,191	693,108 00	970,904	5,946,940	757,573 10
43	St. Thomas	37,366	2,170,403	323,389 62	.....	2,095,014	339,050 86	106,103	2,240,510	350,413 71
44	Sarnia	30,202 470	11,549,769	530,206 93	36,516,556	15,840,458	884,898 37	43,753,048	16,673,576	900,885 55
45	Sault Ste. Marie	12,154,005	4,746,418	491,355 26	13,273,999	4,166,202	558,906 65	13,954,128	5,446,337	767,795 71
46	Simcoe	140,712	1,223,505	155,631 54	38,060	1,308,988	160,771 71	55,823	1,384,784	119,312 36
47	Stratford	.....	2,410,637	283,482 45	.....	2,421,776	304,506 65	.....	2,830,141	343,583 75
48	Sudbury	.....	1,017,486	106,163 96	.....	1,323,014	126,290 40	.....	1,521,813	120,743 21
49	Tillsonburg	179,518	882,838	163,975 62	230,247	702,552	166,543 74	145,886	931,430	205,840 34
50	Toronto	1,239,998	176,151,844	27,838,921 42	1,808,806	209,261,820	31,697,623 36	1,921,776	228,015,957	35,687,329 15
51	Trenton	22,652	1,491,996	45,832 74	34,963	1,198,631	65,022 48	193,767	1,209,137	101,374 63
52	Wallaceburg	787,879	2,806,669	478,183 68	1,540,092	2,016,282	643,351 75	2,362,493	1,977,425	434,812 42
53	Welland	410,308	10,000,003	562,588 42	1,938,464	12,413,712	813,544 25	1,042,219	10,918,112	697,186 68
54	Whitby	39,832	221,694	9,807 51	53,197	181,425	13,709 24	93,476	250,659	14,399 07
55	Windsor	43,493,892	30,078,188	6,698,070 94	51,656,725	39,699,108	9,290,750 82	52,856,367	43,878,552	9,178,247 76
56	Woodstock	.....	1,419,869	194,683 06	11,214	1,565,232	180,348 91	17,142	1,722,866	134,607 85
	Total	426,759,609	398,238,639	56,165,637 22	537,825,280	475,536,493	67,260,402 09	514,395,535	518,815,245	75,201,220 98

No. 8—STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Value of Exports, of Total Imports entered for Home Consumption, etc.—*Concluded*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

No.	Ports	Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1925			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927		
		Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Brandon	47,737	930,850	119,020 21	64,034	1,044,511	117,860 00	68,079	1,306,813	151,673 39
2	Emerson	10,818,459	913,661	26,993 67	12,067,921	542,680	32,902 05	15,276,142	614,057	46,139 43
3	Gretna	100,669	93,539	7,405 01	225,425	130,567	9,191 58	89,596	120,688	8,552 53
4	Portage la Prairie	.....	407,098	32,130 15	.....	398,931	34,035 70	.....	544,414	63,549 94
5	Winnipeg	28,150	34,831,557	6,669,088 37	57,361	40,760,958	7,600,036 76	62,684	46,746,111	8,827,077 68
	Total	10,995,015	37,176,705	6,854,637 41	12,414,741	42,877,647	7,794,026 09	15,496,501	49,332,083	9,096,992 97

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

1	Moose Jaw	139,474	1,454,240	240,322 79	239,858	1,612,034	266,933 24	85,494	2,267,372	347,043 77
2	North Portal	9,926,109	261,232	24,809 84	9,936,129	499,256	33,091 37	9,719,185	713,611	42,440 10
3	Prince Albert	.....	305,924	36,100 09	.....	230,046	36,650 39	.....	421,522	50,980 98
4	Regina	33,797	5,492,299	582,862 17	66,010	9,116,396	1,744,870 62	44,595	12,060,133	1,973,355 99
5	Saskatoon	.....	2,352,413	365,511 16	.....	3,439,138	471,675 46	.....	5,237,701	674,981 44
	Total	10,099,380	9,866,108	1,249,606 05	10,241,997	14,896,870	2,553,221 08	9,849,274	20,700,339	3,088,802 28

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

1	Calgary	.....	6,960,776	1,376,360 37	.....	8,305,337	1,594,817 10	.....	9,741,058	1,916,660 65
2	Edmonton	.....	4,318,077	1,046,699 26	.....	5,174,483	1,144,469 43	.....	6,612,963	1,357,682 30
3	Lethbridge	2,230,562	1,966,594	130,104 54	669,954	3,448,104	210,406 00	1,153,353	4,900,621	220,874 53
4	Medicine Hat	.....	252,455	40,835 27	.....	286,836	38,055 91	.....	339,262	41,282 59
	Total	2,230,562	13,497,902	2,593,999 44	669,954	17,214,760	2,987,748 44	1,153,353	21,593,904	3,536,500 07

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

1	Abbottsford	3,625,193	226,456	35,901 03	5,512,907	318,192	38,009 53	5,992,213	326,120	42,915 05
2	Cranbrook	1,966,129	360,893	53,637 18	1,570,486	490,856	70,855 63	2,350,573	552,710	78,868 34
3	Fernie	586,215	332,438	126,116 17	1,370,578	406,668	148,951 33	1,432,331	434,965	146,566 21
4	Grand Forks	152,277	177,690	67,136 76	95,065	117,439	37,617 15	81,364	298,838	129,540 23
5	Nanaimo	5,626,426	865,686	168,686 42	5,890,600	531,114	86,444 11	5,674,031	394,517	60,542 18
6	Nelson	437,214	303,692	59,659 87	378,031	315,288	55,472 37	577,951	400,845	79,640 80
7	New Westminster	11,210,694	1,666,112	425,874 19	14,155,275	1,784,412	267,706 72	14,512,819	2,467,611	403,216 52
8	Penticton	211,146	145,476	23,960 33	109,267	284,228	36,780 59	50,611	272,635	43,010 38
9	Prince Rupert	15,810,434	1,249,442	206,133 19	15,418,146	1,367,819	316,503 65	20,617,981	1,478,461	292,397 87
10	Revelstoke	.....	209,623	38,752 45	.....	323,065	62,675 61	.....	225,859	39,417 41
11	Rossland	60,495	628,069	63,649 72	23,040	526,156	55,894 29	10,698	680,086	78,036 96
12	Vancouver	105,303,103	53,350,269	10,176,813 86	144,634,857	59,843,051	12,213,001 38	116,920,027	69,390,839	12,606,352 74
13	Victoria	3,282,834	6,970,269	1,940,709 41	3,299,485	7,202,060	1,802,089 10	3,854,562	8,013,065	1,943,459 79
	Total	148,272,160	66,486,115	13,387,030 58	192,457,737	73,510,348	15,192,001 46	172,075,161	84,936,551	15,943,964 48

YUKON

1	Dawson	235,293	162,084	38,647 10	8,575	265,388	54,131 58	461,338	143,303	45,412 46
2	White Horse	551,573	237,634	56,869 02	1,068,073	185,119	48,643 90	1,685,333	199,871	45,501 71
	Total	786,866	399,718	95,516 12	1,076,648	450,507	102,775 48	2,146,671	343,174	90,914 17

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES

1	Nova Scotia	43,940,356	22,068,108	2,646,110 74	50,333,594	21,367,022	3,027,638 87	53,226,985	23,479,462	3,311,671 03
2	Prince Edward Island	579,156	930,719	136,562 45	1,228,328	1,061,274	143,302 17	1,349,067	1,180,953	162,677 75
3	New Brunswick	78,251,919	25,702,617	4,349,055 67	99,054,259	26,906,574	6,014,361 49	100,973,185	28,279,707	5,824,483 54
4	Quebec	359,446,620	222,536,180	32,737,499 64	423,234,599	253,428,130	38,839,102 16	396,907,410	282,195,062	42,700,536 51
5	Ontario	426,759,609	398,238,639	56,165,637 22	537,825,280	475,536,493	67,260,402 09	514,395,535	518,815,245	75,201,220 98
6	Manitoba	10,995,015	37,176,705	6,854,637 41	12,414,741	42,877,647	7,794,026 09	15,496,501	49,332,083	9,096,992 97
7	Saskatchewan	10,099,380	9,866,108	1,249,606 05	10,241,997	14,896,870	2,553,221 08	9,849,274	20,700,339	3,088,802 28
8	Alberta	2,230,562	13,497,902	2,593,999 44	669,954	17,214,760	2,987,748 44	1,153,353	21,593,904	3,536,500 07
9	British Columbia	148,272,160	66,486,115	13,387,030 58	192,457,737	73,510,348	15,192,001 46	172,075,161	84,936,551	15,943,964 48
10	Yukon	786,866	399,718	95,516 12	1,076,648	450,507	102,775 48	2,146,671	343,174	90,914 17
	Total	1,081,361,643	796,902,811	120,215,655 32	1,328,537,137	927,249,625	143,914,579 33	1,267,573,142	1,030,856,480	158,957,763 78
	Prepaid postal parcels duty received through P.O. Department	.....	29,726	6,798 38	.....	79,107	18,530 74	.....	36,025	8,603 25
	Grand Total	**1,081,361,643**	**796,932,537**	**120,222,453 70**	**1,328,537,137**	**927,328,732**	**143,933,110 07**	**1,267,573,142**	**1,030,892,505**	**158,966,367 03**

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services by Ports, Outports and Stations

NOVA SCOTIA

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Amherst	42,037 75	75,441 59	27 00	.....	117,506 34	1,582	.....	378	2	1,428	31	.....	.....	3	3
Joggin Mines	147 77	301 30	.....	.....	449 07	60	1	12	.....	19	.....	2	1	30	31
Northport	25 41	5 82	.....	.....	31 23	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Oxford	1,031 92	6,872 00	.....	.....	7,903 92	150	.....	167	.....	111	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Pugwash	301 51	519 09	.....	.....	820 60	88	1	69	.....	55	.....	2	1	25	25
River Herbert	156 65	684 98	.....	.....	841 63	43	2	58	.....	19	.....	2	2	1	1
Springhill	8,770 63	3,860 40	.....	22 13	12,653 16	137	.....	89	.....	216	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallace	404 22	107 48	.....	.....	511 70	63	1	34	.....	55	3	1	1	3	3
Malagash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32
Tidnish	82 61	20 21	.....	.....	102 82	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Total	52,958 47	87,812 87	27 00	22 13	140,820 47	2,156	5	807	2	1,903	44	7	5	106	108
Annapolis Royal	1,204 53	2,225 99	.....	10 00	3,440 52	171	14	95	.....	177	7	11	14	102	102
Bridgetown	2,614 73	8,265 46	.....	.....	10,880 19	178	1	100	.....	168	3	1	1	41	41
Clementsport	3,953 35	761 48	.....	.....	4,714 83	89	6	.....	.....	57	.....	7	6	24	26
Port Wade	4 36	7 64	.....	.....	12 00	6	13	24	.....	.....	.....	6	13	12	8
Hampton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	62	62
Total	7,776 97	11,260 57	.....	10 00	19,047 54	444	36	219	.....	402	10	27	36	241	239
Antigonish	5,044 78	5,409 00	.....	961 25	11,415 03	198	.....	163	.....	355	13	.....	.....	1	1
Bayfield	16 80	3 42	.....	.....	20 22	29	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape George	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	71
Harbour au Bouche	85 74	16 60	.....	.....	102 34	34	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	34	34
Malignant Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Total	5,147 32	5,429 02	.....	961 25	11,537 59	261	.....	163	.....	416	13	.....	.....	114	114
Arichat	177 03	339 75	.....	.....	516 78	55	.....	29	.....	26	.....	.....	1	422	421
St. Peters	90 11	359 77	.....	.....	449 88	62	8	19	.....	79	3	6	.....	240	243
Descousse	90 03	18 04	.....	.....	108 07	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	79	83
Fourchu	23 00	4 61	.....	.....	27 61	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	43	45
Irish Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	17
L'Ardoise	57 50	11 11	.....	.....	68 61	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	14	14
Petit de Grat	11 04	2 65	.....	.....	13 69	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	25	135	131
River Bourgeoise	18 93	3 91	.....	.....	22 84	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	26	27
West Arichat	4 27	0 42	.....	.....	4 69	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	573
Total	471 91	740 26	.....	.....	1,212 17	159	8	48	.....	105	3	39	36	1,545	1,554

Baddeck	572 25	1,262 18			1,834 43	38	11	79		73	4	10	10	416	412
Iona	275 56	67 46			343 02	25				51	6			251	251
New Campbellton	6 28	1 12			7 40	2								85	85
Aspy Bay	33 53	6 94			40 47	9								26	28
Ingonish	89 56	36 87			126 43	6	5					11	14	89	96
Little Narrows														80	80
Neil's Harbour	7 08	1 49			8 57	3								108	97
Munroe's Point							14					14	14	30	30
St. Ann's	13 89	2 60			16 49	5						3	3	72	72
White Point														11	11
McKinnon's Harbour							13					13	13		
Total	998 15	1,378 66			2,376 81	88	43	79		124	10	51	54	1,168	1,162
Barrington Passage	350 11	557 42			907 53	77		92		53	5	8	9	350	354
Clark's Harbour	257 67	551 66			809 33	74	23	48				24	41	497	516
Port LaTour	32 64	10 53			43 17	43						1		118	118
Shag Harbour							1					2	1	7	8
Wood Harbour	56 65	11 25			67 90	28	9					7	12	393	389
Total	697 07	1,130 86			1,827 93	222	33	140		53	5	42	63	1,365	1,385
Bridgewater	12,766 53	8,935 23			21,701 76	516	25	244		546	16	10	22	105	93
Canso	7,148 80	3,305 56			10,454 36	240		100		45		247	204	731	783
Guysboro	237 61	415 24			652 85	76	10	32		19		3	9	382	377
Isaac's Harbour	115 24	150 90			266 14	22	11	12		14	1	24	34	162	155
Port Mulgrave	432 03	333 92			765 95	87	7	52		215	16	5	8	1,215	1,213
Sherbrooke	1,123 73	952 81		5 00	2,081 54	48	32	16		5		8	31	95	72
Ecum Secum												1		99	100
Larry's River														68	72
Liscomb	19 49	3 76			23 25	6	4					17	21	116	111
Middle County Harbour							3					1	4	42	39
Port Bickerton												1	1	91	89
Port Felix												1		72	76
Queensport	216 82	51 09			267 91	58	1			11		1	1	322	322
Sonora														118	118
Whitehaven												30	29	157	156
Total	9,293 72	5,213 28		5 00	14,512 00	537	68	212		309	17	339	342	3,670	3,683
Digby	4,550 34	4,096 15	2 00	825 00	9,473 49	281	22	115	1	264	13	44	43	658	661
Bear River	931 00	647 73			1,578 73	135	7	30		114	2	3	7	66	63
Freeport	508 79	1,081 24			1,590 03	41	8	36		22		11	8	370	371
Sandy Cove	77 56	34 85			112 41	21				8		3		92	94
Westport	573 05	102 28			675 33	83	31			57		45	31	357	375
Little River	6 50	1 60			8 10	2	10					5	10	125	119
Tiverton	407 69	107 68			515 37	48	34	11		17		24	34	291	281
Total	7,054 93	6,071 53	2 00	825 00	13,953 46	611	112	192	1	482	15	135	133	1,959	1,964

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Glace Bay	46,331 58	22,684 74	.....	.....	69,016 32	1,141	.....	231	.....	1,319	13	.....	.....	26	29
Halifax	2,643,717 60	616,746 09	32,375 95	29,965 74	3,322,805 38	24,730	34,441	2,158	358	8,130	9,408	1,234	1,186	1,416	1,750
Sheet Harbour	2,817 27	608 77	.....	.....	3,426 04	84	14	12	.....	1	.....	.....	17	329	332
East Chezzetcook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
East Jeddore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	183	190
Hubbards	113 22	80 60	.....	.....	193 82	40	.....	24	.....	36	.....	1	.....	15	14
Ingramport	65 41	173 47	.....	.....	238 88	15	3	12	.....	4	.....	1	3	41	36
Moser's River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	108	112
Port Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	137	141
Sambro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	84	80
Ship Harbour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	154	152
Spry Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	201
West Chezzetcook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	37
Total	2,646,713 50	617,608 93	32,375 95	29,965 74	3,326,664 12	24,869	34,472	2,206	358	8,171	9,408	1,257	1,226	2,715	3,045
Kentville	10,546 49	20,078 49	.....	20 00	30,644 98	695	.....	226	.....	514	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aylesford Station	839 28	958 02	.....	.....	1,797 30	98	.....	65	.....	71	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berwick	1,149 23	2,424 85	.....	.....	3,574 08	183	.....	124	.....	148	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canning	367 36	1,149 01	.....	.....	1,516 37	95	.....	80	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	28	29
Kingsport	72 87	84 16	.....	.....	157 03	12	.....	12	.....	6	.....	2	.....	19	20
Port Williams	5,430 84	1,049 73	.....	.....	6,480 57	159	7	21	.....	137	.....	2	7	26	21
Wolfville	2,931 81	10,216 93	.....	.....	13,148 74	252	1	187	.....	246	1	8	1	171	177
Hall's Harbour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	36	37
Harbourville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	38
Morden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27
Total	21,337,88	35,961 19	.....	20 00	57,319 07	1,494	8	715	.....	1,177	17	13	8	346	349
Liverpool	4,310 90	6,669 49	.....	1,205 00	12,185 39	252	27	301	.....	357	7	136	147	90	81
Caledonia	186 89	214 21	.....	.....	401 10	55	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Medway	380 03	95 04	.....	.....	475 07	36	3	36	.....	.....	.....	9	9	15	16
Port Mouton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	31	32
Total	4,877 82	6,978 74	.....	1,205 00	13,061 56	343	30	381	.....	357	7	148	162	136	129
Lockeport	523 43	632 44	.....	.....	1,155 87	159	9	27	.....	98	3	40	40	25	29

Lunenburg	10,731 16	10,033 56		8,161 03	28,925 75	1,526	57	125		363	26	421	430	259	278
Chester	1,598 84	1,158 90			2,757 74	136	1	75		132	5	21	20	78	82
La Have	2,934 77	4,260 87		60 00	7,255 64	171	7	90				76	70	260	270
Mahone Bay	911 23	2,129 05			3,040 28	113	2	100		60	2	12	5	47	58
Riverport	474 17	28 10		60 00	562 27	174	2					68	56	147	136
Conquerall Banks														58	59
Petite Riviere														26	27
Vogler's Cove														24	23
West Dublin														77	78
Total	16,650 17	17,610 48		8,281 03	42,541 68	2,120	69	390		555	33	598	581	976	1,011
Middleton	1,486 60	5,159 38			6,645 98	252		172			211				
Margaretsville	2 39	39 87			42 26	2		13						59	59
Port George	2 82	0 49			3 31	3								51	51
Springfield	100 22	21 34			121 56	40		5		4	13				
Total	1,592 03	5,221 08			6,813 11	297		190		4	224			110	110
New Glasgow	62,188 20	153,613 28		1,400 00	217,201 48	1,731		546		1,858	19			107	107
Merigonish	70 64	12 48			83 12	55				44	5				
Total	62,258 84	153,625 76		1,400 00	217,284 60	1,786		546		1,902	24			107	107
North Sydney	13,019 66	11,077 16		130 91	24,227 73	2,182	12,400	148	1,063	4,503	1,630	830	842	1,033	1,056
Grand Narrows	41 57	8 88			50 45					21	20			61	61
Sydney Mines	13,333 83	5,143 38			18,477 21	495		102		543	5				
East Bay														1	1
Little Bras d'Or	52 84	10 99			63 83									190	186
Total	26,447 90	16,240 41		130 91	42,819 22	2,677	12,400	250	1,063	5,067	1,655	830	842	1,285	1,304
Parrsboro	481 20	2,317 49		1,945 02	4,743 71	120	45	285		75	5	25	41	488	486
Advocate Harbour	14 71	2 97			17 68	4	5					2	7	27	24
Apple River	4 15	0 89			5 04	6	19					4	18	58	41
Five Islands	65 84	12 49			78 33	14	7					4	7	26	23
Port Greville	8 43	1 67			10 10	5	31					17	27	72	60
Spencer's Island	2 63	0 56			3 19	3	1					1	1	31	31
Total	576 96	2,336 07		1,945 02	4,858 05	152	108	285		75	5	53	101	702	665
Pictou	4,869 92	13,001 34			17,871 26	258	11	203		280	15	15	13	671	670
River John	610 03	344 41			954 44	40		5		57	14			16	15
Tatamagouche	426 45	810 20			1,236 65	74		50			42			2	2
Total	5,906 40	14,155 95			20,062 35	372	11	258		337	71	15	13	689	687

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Port Hawkesbury	1,521 95	1,187 39	.....	.....	2,709 34	105	1	37	.....	75	8	79	68	175	192
Port Hastings	27 85	11 59	.....	.....	39 44	18	.....	.....	.....	10	1	4	1	143	145
Marble Mountain	4 64	1 58	.....	.....	6 22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
Orangedale	92 66	30 90	.....	.....	123 56	26	.....	.....	.....	38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Malcolm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	28	30
West Bay	7 46	1 46	.....	.....	8 92	15	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	39	39
Whycocomagh	135 22	40 80	.....	.....	176 02	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	106
Total	1,789 78	1,273 72	.....	.....	3,063 50	184	3	37	.....	140	10	86	71	551	572
Port Hood	307 18	746 67	.....	1,529 95	2,583 80	55	.....	71	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	156	156
Cheticamp	150 93	176 76	.....	.....	327 69	28	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	136	136
Inverness	2,051 04	788 81	.....	.....	2,839 85	85	.....	35	.....	78	8	.....	.....	1	1
Mabou	184 53	190 73	.....	.....	375 26	18	.....	9	.....	36	1	1	1	29	29
Margaree	175 48	57 89	.....	.....	233 37	41	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	136
Grand Etang	25 88	5 06	.....	.....	30 94	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	131	131
Total	2,895 04	1,965 92	.....	1,529 95	6,390 91	238	.....	138	.....	138	9	1	1	588	589
Shelburne	6,795 17	3,562 50	.....	1,080 83	11,438 50	272	16	142	.....	232	4	81	90	65	64
North East Harbour	46 72	9 36	.....	.....	56 08	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	91	91
Port Clyde	151 98	313 12	.....	.....	465 10	57	3	59	.....	22	1	3	3	106	105
Sandy Point	27 73	5 68	.....	.....	33 41	29	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	127	71	66
East Jordan	5 93	1 48	.....	.....	7 41	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	5
Total	7,027 53	3.892 14	.....	1,080 83	12,000 50	384	22	202	.....	254	5	205	221	338	331
Sydney	124,856 72	366,146 96	2 00	415 63	491,421 31	2,799	623	530	1	2,533	420	421	456	1,074	1,032
Louisburg	216 86	231 67	.....	.....	448 53	78	1,251	27	.....	150	336	166	185	158	138
New Waterford	3,717 69	1,712 92	.....	.....	5,430 61	349	.....	52	.....	360	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Morien	214 83	57 22	.....	.....	272 05	40	.....	12	.....	14	1	.....	.....	20	20
Gabarouse Bay	1 57	0 30	.....	.....	1 87	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	131	130
Main-à-Dieu	13 90	2 92	.....	.....	16 82	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	26	27
Total	129,021 57	368,151 99	2 00	415 63	497,591 19	3,271	1,874	621	1	3,057	761	602	656	1,409	1,347

Truro	140,784 28	132,184 54	50 00	.....	273,018 82	2,763	.....	414	1	2,389	109	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Village	855 45	72 03	.....	.....	927 48	86	.....	.....	.....	79	1	.....	.....	6	6
Little Bass River	81 34	1,946 58	.....	.....	2,027 92	13	5	74	.....	.....	.....	3	5	35	33
Total	141,721 07	134,203 15	50 00	.....	275,974 22	2,862	5	488	1	2,468	110	3	5	41	39
Weymouth	992 22	2,141 67	.....	.....	3,133 89	175	42	95	.....	139	21	18	38	150	130
Belliveau's Cove	97 29	360 23	.....	.....	457 52	16	14	48	.....	.....	.....	8	13	124	121
Church Point	203 81	193 46	.....	.....	397 27	40	2	17	.....	.....	.....	3	1	10	12
Meteghan River	406 58	437 81	.....	.....	844 39	70	3	45	.....	.....	.....	2	2	32	32
Plympton	41 14	61 53	.....	.....	102 67	30	7	23	.....	.....	.....	4	5	40	38
Salmon River	38 58	6 24	.....	.....	44 82	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	27	27
Meteghan	41 77	23 49	.....	.....	65 26	15	1	6	.....	.....	.....	17	12	79	86
Total	1,821 39	3,224 43	.....	.....	5,045 82	364	73	234	.....	139	21	55	76	462	446
Windsor	35,651 92	32,119 67	.....	.....	67,771 59	559	165	461	.....	646	28	158	165	90	84
Hantsport	879 37	3,179 20	.....	.....	4,058 57	102	.....	72	.....	69	.....	3	.....	24	25
Maitland	78 42	273 59	.....	.....	352 01	38	4	33	.....	28	.....	4	4	18	18
Chèverie	41 46	8 56	.....	.....	50 02	13	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	14	32	27
Noël	27 57	6 34	.....	.....	33 91	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	22	17
Walton	4,996 59	1,165 63	.....	.....	6,162 22	15	56	12	.....	.....	.....	49	56	60	55
Total	41,675 33	36,752 99	.....	.....	78,428 32	739	246	578	.....	743	28	226	247	246	226
Yarmouth	54,633 87	38,777 59	1,474 36	7,047 60	101,933 42	3,194	4,068	421	93	752	2,633	408	405	515	572
Lower East Pubnico	114 86	32 62	.....	.....	147 48	54	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	27	24	53	56
Tusket	556 17	121 07	.....	.....	677 24	73	.....	.....	.....	44	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abbotts Harbour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	91
Wedgeport	32 84	7 33	.....	.....	40 17	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	9	5
Total	55,337 74	38,938 61	1,474 36	7,047 60	102,798 31	3,333	4,074	421	93	822	2,634	440	438	708	724
Nova Scotia Totals	**3,311,671 03**	**1,609,431 02**	**33,931 31**	**54,845 09**	**5,009,878 45**	**51,779**	**53,734**	**10,302**	**1,519**	**31,163**	**15,171**	**5,222**	**5,379**	**21,733**	**22,041**

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charlottetown	130,903 99	58,905 67	37,447 16	772 34	228,029 16	2,528	540	753	410	2,021	33	22	42	641	625
Cardigan	73 35	117 34			190 69	72	2	21		49	3	1	1	25	24
Crapaud	168 80	295 41			464 21										
Georgetown	116 45	190 17			306 62	101	12	57		46		3	5	116	112
Montague	5,192 75	6,468 46			11,661 21	184	13	85		160	1	7	12	68	64
Murray Harbour	162 42	81 73			244 15	48		40		20	1	4	4	109	111
Souris	941 94	858 71			1,800 65	154	16	77		130	4	8	12	176	169
St. Peter's	186 56	237 01			423 57	71		19		66	5				
Victoria						36		47						76	76
Grand River	7 56	1 32			8 88	3						1		37	38
Halliday's Wharf														2	2
Murray River	110 69	224 34			335 03	30	2	30		15		2	3	73	69
New London	59 52	72 88			132 40	16		12				2	2	6	7
Orwell														61	61
Pinette Bridge														31	32
Vernon River Bridge	267 69	52 15			319 84	31	1						1	6	5
Total	138,191 72	67,505 19	37,447 16	772 34	243,916 41	3,274	586	1,141	410	2,507	47	50	82	1,427	1,395
Summerside	21,491 25	14,814 69		926 35	37,232 29	732	51	320		851	23	8	10	85	85
Alberton	781 11	1,457 35			2,238 46	119		79		89	3			13	15
Port Borden	1,851 75	1,086 94		200 00	3,138 69	165		34		187	28				
Tignish	323 08	772 79			1,095 87	100		122		58				18	18
Malpeque	38 84	109 71			148 55	12		12							
Miminegash														50	52
Total	24,486 03	18,241 48		1,126 35	43,853 86	1,128	51	567		1,185	54	8	10	166	170
Prince Edward Island Totals	**162,677 75**	**85,746 67**	**37,447 16**	**1,898 69**	**287,770 27**	**4,402**	**637**	**1,708**	**410**	**3,692**	**101**	**58**	**92**	**1,593**	**1,565**

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

NEW BRUNSWICK

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bathurst	13,129 99	16,960 41		1,358 42	31,448 82	578	2	322		847	18	4	5	13	11
Caraquet	798 39	649 35			1,447 74	170		41		173	6	112	118	74	72
Shippegan	1,355 89	1,831 89			3,187 78	169		85		139	2	30	29	214	223
Lameque	26 97	71 94			98 91	12		12				47	48	245	254
Little Shippegan												15	11	12	15
Stonehaven	4 17	25 97			30 14	8		31							
Tracadie	565 37	210 95			776 32	75		12		88	1			10	10
Total	15,880 78	19,750 51		1,358 42	36,989 71	1,012	2	503		1,247	27	208	211	568	585
Campbellton	16,469 08	26,958 45			43,427 53	377	52	393		378	16	10	24	87	71
Dalhousie	812 32	3,270 81			4,083 13	119	2	209		116	1	3	2	10	10
Jacquet River														1	1
Total	17,281 40	30,229 26			47,510 66	496	54	602		494	17	13	26	98	82
Chatham	10,005 19	17,323 82			27,329 01	706	19	301		470	8	7	17	127	122
Buctouche	2,415 52	2,163 89			4,579 41	139	1	173		144				19	20
Richibucto	1,407 82	1,600 00			3,007 82	121	8	159		93	2	1	8	59	52
Total	13,828 53	21,087 71			34,916 24	966	28	633		707	10	8	25	205	194
Fredericton	322,629 51	109,478 01	104,016 69	1,051 85	537,176 06	2,628		700	101	2,792	92	1	1		
McAdam Junction	32,811 07	2,641 77		1,290 43	36,743 27	462	40,819	102		15,922	25,587				
Ste Croix	380 71	49 57			430 28										
Total	33,191 78	2,691 34		1,290 43	37,173 55	462	40,819	102		15,922	25,587				
Moncton	339,428 61	176,399 42	25 00	435 48	516,288 51	4,846	334	699	1	4,908	84	1		21	22
Albert	193 52	516 87			710 39	58	11	108		29		3	7	34	29
Dorchester	1,042 67	866 69			1,909 36	117		55		79	4			7	7
Hillsboro	15,060 46	15,582 37			30,642 83	169	8	111		137	1	4	8	5	1
Shediac	1,586 26	2,013 57		18 15	3,617 98	185		89		157	2			19	19
Alma	12 98	28 79			41 77	6	12	7				7	12	65	61
Total	357,324 50	195,407 71	25 00	453 63	553,210 84	5,381	365	1,069	1	5,310	91	15	27	151	139

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Newcastle	5,160 14	10,298 37	.....	.....	15,458 51	281	26	195	.....	334	10	8	13	48	41
Sackville	10,803 88	40,888 33	.....	48 00	51,740 21	425	.....	225	.....	495	4	.....	.....	5	5
Port Elgin	7,006 27	2,524 67	.....	.....	9,530 94	139	.....	51	.....	128	4	2	1	37	38
Total	17,810 15	43,413 00	.....	48 00	61,271 15	564	.....	276	.....	623	8	2	1	42	43
St. Andrews	15,783 83	2,285 85	.....	1,477 60	19,547 28	440	259	146	.....	329	401	1,026	1,030	382	381
Campo Bello	726 04	129 68	.....	7 00	862 72	118	140	2	.....	.....	.....	928	395	193	192
Lord's Cove	618 39	195 26	.....	.....	813 65	53	195	37	.....	.....	.....	718	672	91	102
North Head	862 26	910 57	.....	.....	1,772 83	98	85	59	.....	.....	.....	219	219	174	212
Grand Harbour	263 66	58 01	.....	.....	321 67	40	29	10	.....	.....	.....	55	39	146	156
Seal Cove	27 74	44 90	.....	.....	72 64	6	44	11	.....	.....	.....	45	46	32	40
Wilson's Beach	1,520 95	348 03	.....	.....	1,868 98	75	162	3	.....	.....	.....	384	293	118	125
Total	19,802 87	3,972 30	.....	1,484 60	25,259 77	830	914	268	.....	329	401	3,375	2,694	1,136	1,208
St. John	4,790,955 19	713,587 93	54,827 45	35,517 55	5,594,888 12	19,878	23,375	2,301	634	13,905	31,133	617	506	1,358	1,549
St. George	2,267 63	6,538 04	.....	.....	8,805 67	157	42	124	.....	157	5	73	77	48	46
Sussex	7,124 92	11,591 55	.....	.....	18,716 47	297	.....	190	.....	340	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Harbour	4,145 18	1,166 05	.....	.....	5,311 23	96	89	12	.....	.....	.....	186	187	281	281
Chance Harbour	.....	7 50	.....	.....	7 50	.....	39	8	.....	.....	.....	40	42	123	119
Lépreaux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	63	28	28
L'Etête	137 46	22 76	.....	.....	160 22	4	56	5	.....	.....	.....	57	59	6	20
Lorneville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	2	2
St. Martins	473 85	249 64	.....	.....	723 49	38	64	42	.....	.....	.....	94	93	33	35
Total	4,805,104 23	733,163 47	54,827 45	35,517 55	5,628,612 70	20,470	23,728	2,682	634	14,402	31,141	1,134	1,032	1,879	2,080
St. Stephen	53,463 31	74,210 03	1,459 10	943 39	130,075 83	1,193	57	263	18	561	227	19	6	211	221
Milltown	61,358 20	5,469 68	.....	.....	66,827 88	320	1,370	10	.....	325	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Mills	236 91	204 79	.....	.....	441 70	19	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	115,058 42	79,884 50	1,459 10	943 39	197,345 41	1,532	1,438	274	18	886	264	19	6	211	221

Woodstock	17,562 21	22,700 88	7,212 27	2,888 45	50,363 81	848	.....	444	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aroostook Junction	4,140 33	4,119 64	1,021 68	120 00	9,401 65	154	1,422	111	12	2,949	8,737	.....	.....	.....	.....
Centreville	1,450 98	1,114 82	.....	147 00	2,712 80	162	109	56	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clair	937 78	498 28	.....	1,040 91	2,476 97	100	258	25	.....	25	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debec	439 68	181 01	.....	638 51	1,259 20	133	674	57	.....	565	1,957	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmundston	51,701 97	18,381 91	.....	2,006 72	72,090 60	508	118	118	.....	605	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Falls	14,347 72	8,362 55	.....	176 00	22,886 27	300	250	128	.....	225	149	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green River	403 01	860 14	.....	.....	1,263 15	28	30	38	.....	8	.....	80	80	.....	.....
St. Leonards	4,473 11	1,698 60	.....	2,379 45	8,551 16	245	4,388	32	.....	124	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Andover	1,617 57	138 64	.....	.....	1,756 21	69	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bath	17 24	11 41	.....	.....	28 65	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomfield	352 73	93 54	.....	.....	446 27	17	83	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connors	86 71	85 61	.....	.....	172 32	14	29	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four Falls	187 25	18 41	.....	.....	205 66	19	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond Road	2,322 36	798 37	.....	.....	3,120 73	162	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. François de Madawaska	8 58	1 39	.....	.....	9 97	3	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Hilaire	1,362 00	286 95	.....	.....	1,648 95	25	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	101,411 23	59,352 15	8,233 95	9,397 04	178,394 37	2,793	7,709	1,030	68	4,517	11,063	80	80	.....	.....
New Brunswick Totals	**5,824,483 54**	**1,308,728 33**	**168,562 19**	**51,544 91**	**7,353,318 97**	**37,415**	**75,083**	**8,334**	**822**	**47,563**	**68,711**	**4,863**	**4,116**	**4,338**	**4,59[illegible]**

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

QUEBEC

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Athelstan	86,544 98	12,095 82	.....	3,135 60	101,776 40	3,009	29,795	122	.....	12,806	38,011	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundee	1,602 07	577 69	.....	378 90	2,558 66	74	386	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemmingford	7,423 48	3,336 70	.....	3,184 00	13,944 18	167	271	38	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Agnès de Dundee	81,928 07	201 08	.....	490 09	82,619 24	482	4,816	10	.....	6,083	8,676	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trout River	28,644 07	16,453 34	.....	1,356 50	46,453 91	127	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Centre	1,618 80	782 44	.....	.....	2,401 24	47	720	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frontier	352 09	168 35	.....	1,073 00	1,593 44	24	109	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herdman	424 04	177 28	.....	21 00	622 32	50	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntingdon	309 12	67 45	.....	.....	376 57	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	208,846 72	33,860 15	.....	9,639 09	252,345 96	3,997	36,424	195	.....	18,929	46,687	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beebe Junction	26,054 77	30,082 56	.....	1,671 10	57,808 43	1,420	17,968	739	.....	3,226	11,866	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgeville	131 08	34 69	.....	114 00	279 77	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magog	20,965 91	16,916 23	.....	.....	37,882 14	341	.....	.....	.....	802	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	76,502 59	57,782 42	.....	1,880 68	136,165 69	1,295	310	.....	.....	2,116	616	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	123,654 35	104,815 90	.....	3,665 78	232,136 03	3,070	18,278	739	.....	6,144	12,489	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicoutimi	57,519 16	50,711 48	380 56	.....	108,611 20	1,119	.....	291	58	1,197	33	18	2	114	130
Hébertville	51,927 40	24,034 53	.....	.....	75,961 93	477	.....	298	.....	466	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jonquières	265,169 95	62,400 53	1,261 81	120 00	328,952 29	1,484	.....	178	15	2,627	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Alfred	370,330 29	96,493 25	.....	.....	466,823 54	944	31	117	.....	997	6	33	32	97	98
Total	744,946 80	233,639 79	1,642 37	120 00	980,348 96	4,024	31	884	73	5,287	73	51	34	211	228
Coaticook	25,953 05	15,837 66	.....	2,098 65	43,889 36	818	21,124	248	.....	31,629	20,996	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanhope	833 46	433 96	.....	100 00	1,367 42	62	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	26,786 51	16,271 62	.....	2,198 65	45,256 78	880	21,144	248	.....	31,629	20,996	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaspé	4,251 20	3,684 15	.....	.....	7,935 35	98	41	99	.....	149	.....	30	41	147	148
Granby	91,584 75	109,161 99	1,348,213 37	387 40	1,549,347 51	2,215	.....	920	1,227	1,441	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull	241,516 84	1,534,670 78	43 00	6 00	1,776,236 62	2,895	.....	1,276	6	2,930	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lachute	149,340 31	61,077 59	.....	.....	210,417 90	1,375	.....	261	.....	1,413	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ville Marie	1,235 54	4,871 71	25 00	.....	6,132 25	139	.....	153	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	392,092 69	1,600,620 08	68 00	6 00	1,992,786 77	4,409	.....	1,690	6	4,398	19	.....	.....	.....	.....

Lake Megantic	12,371 03	9,032 10		1,668 19	23,071 32	312	1,374	188		6,261	17,787				
Montreal	35,347,783 45	29,192,715 44	30,771,740 20	106,588 78	95,418,827 87	302,076	53,849	28,075	21,080	107,146	45,768	979	944	5,568	5,109
Berthierville	25,433 68	544,815 92	537 34	4,220 00	575,006 94	374		194	217	352	4				
Joliette	72,646 26	59,933 44	14,075 14	240 00	146,894 84	1,307		554	567	2,424	40				
St. Jérôme	91,040 58	13,984 59			105,025 17	1,382		128		1,243	12				
St. Roch l'Achigan		233 61	293 00		526 61			36	46						
St. Lin		1,635 52	30 90		1,666 42			35	5						
St. Jacques		2,013 71	1,662 15		3,675 86			102	91						
L'Epiphanie		1,916 35	29,106 52		31,022 87			64	525						
Total	35,536,903 97	29,817,248 58	30,817,445 25	111,048 78	96,282,646 58	305,139	53,849	29,188	22,531	111,165	45,824	979	944	5,568	5,109
Paspebiac	2,746 94	8,769 69			11,516 63	179	5	287		165	3	2	5	64	63
New Richmond	130 06	319 80			449 86	16	2	10		23		1	2	2	
Port Daniel							5						4	17	14
St. Omer							4					1	4	51	48
Total	2,877 00	9,089 49			11,966 49	195	16	297		188	3	4	15	134	125
Percé	262 74	583 18		275 63	1,121 55	48	2	37		23				17	18
Chandler	5,800 39	2,287 36			8,087 75	127	9	92		129	4			15	15
Total	6,063 13	2,870 54		275 63	9,209 30	175	11	129		152	4			32	33
Port Burwell	502 80	75 32			578 12										
Quebec	2,246,696 11	1,865,346 13	1,590,235 21	21,624 37	5,723,901 82	26,754	4,131	3,842	1,735	15,940	13,357	336	231	1,814	1,931
Amherst Harbour	14 68	48 49			63 17	14		6						171	175
Amos	12,070 19	8,813 32			20,883 51	204		172							
Chicoutimi	734 42	523 86			1,258 28										
Bonne Espérance	631 56	108 46			740 02	47	68					23	21	12	11
Ellis Bay	5 51	32 12			37 63	7		3						86	86
Havre St. Pierrè	3 55	43 43			46 98	1		8				6	2	106	110
Hébertville	233 42	227 61			461 03										
Lens	21,165 50	40,578 01	16,696 27	1,200 00	79,639 78	992		423	169	1,170	6			49	49
Jonquières	22,830 64	7,246 91			30,077 55										
Montmagny	12,068 60	41,127 13			53,195 73	574	2	514		704	23				13
Pointe-au-Pic	7,357 82	5,675 60			13,033 42	236	5	85		290	7		5	12	7
Port Alfred	9,386 95	2,155 69			11,542 64										
Rivière-du-Loup	11,754 21	19,269 99			31,024 20	382	1	334		420	7			4	4
St. Anselme	1,250 20	2,046 77			3,296 97	160		76		193	4				
Trois Pistoles	1,774 14	4,257 56			6,031 70	131		152		144	2				
Estcourt	1,025 92	919 81		116 31	2,062 04	73	31	128		174	4				
Grindstone	84 16	391 33			475 49	22		43						118	115
Les Escoumains														9	15
Harrington Harbour	7 68	1 34			9 02	3								32	32
Monk	1,875 06	205 92			2,080 98	65		27		125	15				
Morriset Station		174 68			174 68			11							
Sault au Mouton							1						1	25	38
Seven Islands		260 22			260 22		10	10				4	10	135	131
St. Pamphile	26 63	1,306 92			1,333 55	5		24		13	30				
Total	2,350,996 95	2,000,761 30	1,606,931 48	22,940 68	5,981,630 41	29,670	4,249	5,858	1,904	19,173	13,455	369	270	2,573	2,717

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

QUEBEC—Concluded

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Rimouski	21,626 42	24,063 02		567 95	46,257 39	509	5	577		699	36	5	5	93	93
Matane	903 05	5,221 71			6,124 76	53	41	134		55	3	41	41	116	121
Ste Anne des Monts	102 23	462 29			564 52	12	11	91				9	9	44	44
Mont Louis							4					4	4		
Total	22,631 70	29,747 02		567 95	52,946 67	574	61	802		754	39	59	59	253	258
Shawinigan Falls	221,554 70	86,708 08	79 00	126 10	308,467 88	2,769		447	4	3,596	10				
Grand'Mère	74,871 32	35,822 25	173 76	40 00	110,907 33	1,676		221	7	1,992	9				
Total	296,426 02	122,530 33	252 76	166 10	419,375 21	4,445		668	11	5,588	19				
Sherbrooke	644,670 52	436,733 63	19,162 60	1,869 65	1,102,436 40	8,273	339	1,571	477	8,289	171				
Armstrong	3,393 98	1,482 26			4,876 24	295	554	13							
Beauceville	4,856 69	15,089 05			19,945 74	256	93	207		475	19				
Comins Mills	1,499 13	492 07		8 00	1,999 20	96	435	5							
Cookshire	11,427 36	12,387 63	887 55	70 00	24,772 54	245		320	10	251	9				
Richmond	54,790 53	42,453 10		71 50	97,315 13	1,684		342		1,859	19				
St. Camille	3,197 43	1,246 58		207 00	4,651 01	71	61	39		466	14				
Thetford Mines	30,232 35	28,622 78	1,266 96	20 00	60,142 09	1,050		460	10	1,216	9				
Victoriaville	47,021 60	127,844 90	560 84	30 00	175,457 34	1,136		779	7	1,317	20				
Windsor Mills	52,092 37	13,146 27			65,238 64	433		79		551	6				
Chartierville							328								
Hereford Road	80 10	19 11			99 21	3									
Total	853,262 06	679,517 38	21,877 95	2,276 15	1,556,933 54	13,542	1,810	3,815	504	14,424	267				
Sorel	44,939 67	31,437 53	1,175 00	122 10	77,674 30	996	6	404	24	1,234	5	4	2	632	632
Nicolet	14,208 77	12,711 20			26,919 97	548	258	207		399					
Total	59,148 44	44,148 73	1,175 00	122 10	104,594 27	1,544	264	611	24	1,633	5	4	2	632	632
Sutton	34,383 70	10,993 99	397 00	5,344 86	51,119 55	604	18,405	283	5	2,806	35,566				
Abercorn	2,730 64	1,123 52		587 04	4,441 20	228	930	21		168	17				
Highwater	2,450 14	845 52		777 87	4,073 53	167	985	7		22	1				
Mansonville	842 75	887 19		149 60	1,879 54	71	260	81		38	18				
Total	40,407 23	13,850 22	397 00	6,859 37	61,513 82	1,070	20,580	392	5	3,034	35,602				

St. Armand	15,961 93	2,298 28	.....	4,392 75	22,652 96	909	30,620	25	.....	590	17,590	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philipsburg	8,266 30	1,427 42	.....	.....	9,693 72	161	182	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	24,228 23	3,725 70	.....	4,392 75	32,346 68	1,070	30,802	25	.....	703	17,590	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe	170,105 35	106,835 48	18,810 99	120 00	295,871 82	3,240	.....	913	357	2,954	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drummondville	363,150 51	55,695 17	73 80	60 00	418,979 48	2,803	19	248	2	2,662	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marieville	29,489 16	55,795 78	.....	.....	85,284 94	1,087	.....	119	.....	828	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Césaire	.....	3,793 05	52 00	.....	3,845 05	.....	.....	192	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	562,745 02	222,119 48	18,936 79	180 00	803,981 29	7,130	19	1,472	360	6,444	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Johns	628,361 15	218,631 52	1,266 00	5,200 05	853,458 72	5,279	483	482	72	4,836	104	.....	.....	2	5
Cantic	11,340 00	1,516 47	.....	171 93	13,028 40	1,042	60,456	3	.....	14,993	50,718	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarenceville	414 46	222 28	.....	450 83	1,087 57	18	39	17	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cowansville	52,746 63	36,553 35	.....	60 00	89,359 98	842	.....	120	.....	871	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farnham	23,122 93	26,079 86	20,485 63	1 17	69,689 59	956	.....	216	226	1,011	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frelighsburg	670 10	542 66	.....	248 67	1,461 43	77	1,068	66	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lacolle	50,344 50	24,389 80	.....	5,774 10	80,508 40	1,383	21,486	40	.....	8,422	16,190	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noyan	3,458 61	207 22	.....	645 37	4,311 20	227	16,024	13	.....	612	3,842	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Andre Road	56 19	28 40	.....	.....	84 59	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	770,514 57	308,171 56	21,751 63	12,552 12	1,112,989 88	9,835	99,556	957	298	30,761	70,907	.....	.....	2	5
Three Rivers	475,535 28	250,035 50	670 04	30 00	726,270 82	6,401	148	1,259	68	8,237	74	244	235	1,268	1,272
La Tuque	19,912 25	6,905 72	.....	.....	26,817 97	418	.....	139	.....	488	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Boniface	.....	3,103 72	14,550 00	.....	17,653 72	.....	.....	55	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	495,447 53	260,044 94	15,220 04	30 00	770,742 51	6,819	148	1,453	207	8,725	78	244	235	1,268	1,272
Valleyfield	73,849 37	106,182 12	6,571 68	1,535 11	188,138 28	2,392	.....	349	35	2,307	21	119	118	.....	.....
Quebec Totals	**42,700,538 07**	**35,731,168 49**	**33,860,483 32**	**180,631 85**	**112,472,821 73**	**402,635**	**288,657**	**50,979**	**27,185**	**279,289**	**281,936**	**1,859**	**1,718**	**10,820**	**10,527**

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

ONTARIO

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Amherstburg	29,257 78	12,365 39		1,646 80	43,269 97	514	7,601	72		909				1,483	1,484
Essex Centre	12,161 99	10,904 54			23,066 53	552		122		615	10				
Kingsville	18,724 27	24,257 84	1,196 40		44,178 51	745	1,383	243	129	988	23			466	466
Leamington	175,350 18	26,645 29	12,692 99	5 00	214,693 46	1,895	49	275	80	1,898	9			411	411
West Dock	2,747 76	646 46			3,394 22	345	182	7						462	453
North Dock	36 40	8 73			45 13	9								3	3
Point Pelee							404							404	404
Total	238,278 38	74,828 25	13,889 39	1,651 80	328,647 82	4,060	9,619	719	209	4,410	42			3,229	3,221
Belleville	429,779 00	205,529 51	2,657,061 39	8,036 89	3,300,406 79	4,364	251	1,342	5,554	5,303	114			452	450
Campbellford	9,460 77	8,769 21		50 00	18,279 98	610		173		723	5				
Total	439,239 77	214,298 72	2,657,061 39	8,086 89	3,318,686 77	4,974	251	1,515	5,554	6,026	119			452	450
Bowmanville	79,237 89	18,722 02		500 00	98,459 91	1,454		219		1,240	8				
Brantford	490,073 77	526,839 09	6,764 82	3,445 92	1,027,123 60	12,693	37	2,076	85	12,082	92				
Bridgeburg	666,147 70	210,272 31	30 58	23,001 80	899,452 39	13,740	89,300	595	3	169,453	327,594			1,494	1,491
Brockville	154,085 12	101,558 26		681 20	256,324 58	3,031	890	480		2,580	41			757	756
Chatham	655,337 60	156,941 21	1,643 87	1,984 54	815,907 22	7,131	12	973	49	6,212	122			80	80
Blenheim	15,914 70	5,472 07			21,386 77	377		77		864	5				
Erieau	217,708 51	958 27			218,666 78	2,544	22	12		456	2,106			212	207
Ridgetown	5,085 38	5,659 44			10,744 82	746		245		839	10				
Tilbury	28,670 38	7,564 84		60 00	36,295 22	1,109		90		888	11				
Dresden	128 43	31 20			159 63										
Total	922,845 00	176,627 03	1,643 87	2,044 54	1,103,160 44	11,907	34	1,397	49	9,259	2,254			292	287
Cobourg	262,079 13	59,046 80	15,060 64	1,921 54	338,108 11	3,392	5,411	619	39	5,559	9,368			616	625
Brighton	7,190 56	14,061 98		15 30	21,267 84	260		202		281	6			1	1
Colborne	3,886 06	2,463 97			6,350 03	175		128		180	7				
Total	273,155 75	75,572 75	15,060 64	1,936 84	365,725 98	3,827	5,411	949	39	6,020	9,381			617	626

Collingwood	24,427 46	23,903 03	45 00	800 00	49,175 49	878	.....	700	.....	1,115	158	.....	.....	52	55
Meaford	5,178 41	21,340 84	.....	.....	26,519 25	402	.....	151	.....	509	2	.....	.....	53	53
Total	29,605 87	45,243 87	45 00	800 00	75,694 74	1,280	.....	851	.....	1,624	160	.....	.....	105	108
Cornwall	180,997 66	101,810 77	1,124 89	446 60	284,379 92	3,023	6,957	449	9	5,279	7,745	.....	.....	104	89
Aultsville	1,785 14	839 74	.....	499 80	3,124 68	221	474	25	.....	173	1	.....	.....	3,128	3,128
St. Regis	684 45	268 33	.....	.....	952 78	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	183,467 25	102,918 84	1,124 89	946 40	288,457 38	3,283	7,431	474	9	5,452	7,746	.....	.....	3,232	3,217
Deseronto	5,434 69	26,763 00	.....	60 00	32,257 69	415	11	61	.....	323	5	.....	.....	18	18
Fort Francis	423,533 00	103,859 52	7,488 82	3,048 05	537,929 39	4,830	23,372	213	34	12,752	22,733	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River	14,562 11	1,683 31	.....	244 90	16,490 32	414	251	82	.....	5,683	6,108	.....	.....	16	12
Total	438,095 11	105,542 83	7,488 82	3,292 95	554,419 71	5,244	23,623	295	34	18,435	28,841	.....	.....	16	12
Fort William	993,225 66	131,395 49	3,273 93	1,059 11	1,128,954 19	5,121	518	935	24	3,685	3,254	.....	.....	1,462	1,405
Pigeon River	1,138 93	270 29	.....	.....	1,409 22	47	52	.....	.....	313	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	994,364 59	131,665 78	3,273 93	1,059 11	1,130,363 41	5,168	570	935	24	3,998	3,302	.....	.....	1,462	1,405
Galt	237,273 30	410,012 43	.....	1,086 68	648,372 41	4,856	.....	1,389	.....	5,182	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ayr	84,804 52	4,711 08	.....	.....	89,515 60	319	.....	59	.....	386	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston	108,641 99	218,418 15	.....	30 00	327,090 14	2,261	.....	625	.....	2,643	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	430,719 81	633,141 66	.....	1,116 68	1,064,978 15	7,436	.....	2,073	.....	8,211	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gananoque	62,481 14	24,067 06	.....	240 00	86,788 20	1,322	281	277	.....	1,257	6	.....	.....	809	809
Rockport	1,253 39	383 69	.....	138 00	1,775 08	60	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	446	446
Ivy Lea	122 49	26 73	.....	.....	149 22	7	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	265
Lansdowne	13 55	3 03	.....	.....	16 58	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,494	1,494
Total	63,870 57	24,480 51	.....	378 00	88,729 08	1,391	322	278	.....	1,257	6	.....	.....	3,014	3,014
Goderich	22,320 98	27,271 32	2 00	805 75	50,400 05	1,003	.....	517	1	1,153	814	.....	.....	91	74
Clinton	11,797 75	18,731 26	.....	.....	30,529 01	615	.....	265	.....	699	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kincardine	34,082 71	52,833 60	.....	60 00	86,976 31	893	.....	208	.....	1,028	9	.....	.....	4	3
Seaforth	4,264 72	5,312 11	.....	.....	9,576 83	576	.....	219	.....	605	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton	8,852 35	37,568 85	.....	.....	46,421 20	516	.....	143	.....	778	6	.....	.....	1	2
Wingham	11,884 63	35,028 60	.....	50 00	46,963 23	732	.....	370	.....	794	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lucknow	60 20	13 38	.....	.....	73 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	93,263 34	176,759 12	2 00	915 75	270,940 21	4,335	.....	1,722	1	5,057	836	.....	.....	96	79

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

ONTARIO—*Continued*

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Guelph	318,523 43	572,538 54	91,182 86	3,525 65	985,770 48	8,087		2,184	310	8,095	66				
Hanover	33,992 58	114,011 13	360 00		148,363 71	1,353		476		1,585	7				
Walkerton	6,834 50	20,011 63	625 00		27,471 13	393		220	14	612	1				
Durham	81 65	16 25			97 90	11									
Mount Forest	131 14	24 40			155 54	12									
Total	359,563 30	706,601 95	92,167 86	3,525 65	1,161,858 76	9,856		2,880	324	10,292	74				
Hamilton	4,222,465 32	4,273,789 14	2,887,888 39	6,157 75	11,390,300 60	59,305	546	5,910	2,294	49,964	494			595	441
Burlington	17,495 40	13,572 83			31,068 23	692		142		872	11			1	1
Dundas	67,820 52	73,739 30			141,559 82	1,515		292		1,570	5				
Dunnville	47,592 44	125,277 63		60 00	172,930 07	1,230	50			1,317	4			1	1
Grimsby	23,438 36	42,426 53			65,864 89	811		264		907	14				
Oakville	21,050 88	29,588 82			50,639 70	789		254		994	4				
Port Maitland	2,197 83	294 74		406 00	2,898 57	53	3,509			59	8,276			27	29
Total	4,402,060 75	4,558,688 99	2,887,888 39	6,623 75	11,855,261 88	64,395	4,105	6,862	2,294	55,683	8,808			624	472
Ingersoll	71,095 49	46,523 77			117,619 26	2,274		548		2,029	20				
Kenora	66,382 61	30,961 29		600 00	97,943 90	1,533	123	489		1,239	26			149	151
Dryden	3,383 98	20,865 60			24,249 58	225		104		184	3				
Total	69,766 59	51,826 89		600 00	122,193 48	1,758	123	593		1,423	29			149	151
Kingston	185,256 22	219,084 90	14,557 54	1,424 70	420,323 36	5,210	600	852	74	4,877	52			1,726	1,523
Wolfe Island	303 98	100 43			404 41	44	19	15						21	20
Point Alexandria							202							122	147
Portsmouth							73							86	99
Total	185,560 20	219,185 33	14,557 54	1,424 70	420,727 77	5,254	894	867	74	4,877	52			1,955	1,789
Kitchener	682,650 37	719,868 67	16,679 29	5,482 51	1,424,680 84	8,828		1,803	233	9,925	148				
Elmira	22,707 47	29,204 33			51,911 80	786		135		1,055	12				
New Hamburg	7,897 06	20,225 97			28,123 03	479		210		510	5				
Waterloo	190,341 28	171,551 98	583,024 67	5,916 45	950,834 38	2,298		662	587	3,446	23				
Total	903,596 18	940,850 95	599,703 96	11,398 96	2,455,550 05	12,391		2,810	820	14,936	193				

Lindsay	43,122 05	72,561 02	547 00	626 20	116,856 27	1,779	.....	815	63	2,206	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	1,552,565 27	1,267,749 93	408,129 79	6,225 46	3,234,670 45	28,139	.....	3,648	2,810	18,601	588	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glencoe	9,796 69	5,912 97	.....	.....	15,709 66	371	.....	90	.....	396	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parkhill	5,528 25	3,331 28	.....	.....	8,859 53	437	.....	62	.....	476	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strathroy	21,869 52	25,812 76	.....	.....	47,682 28	1,066	.....	237	.....	1,188	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	158,975 73	1,302,806 94	408,129 79	6,225 46	3,306,921 92	30,013	.....	4,037	2,810	20,661	596	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midland	95,024 53	50,636 18	.....	1,100 24	146,760 95	1,295	.....	459	.....	1,215	6,892	.....	.....	286	296
Penetanguishene	9,511 47	25,432 63	.....	.....	34,944 10	448	5	261	.....	467	2	.....	.....	10	14
Total	104,536 00	76,068 81	.....	1,100 24	181,705 05	1,743	5	720	.....	1,682	6,894	.....	.....	296	310
Morrisburg	5,681 59	13,190 49	10 00	195 20	19,077 28	447	402	190	2	185	2	.....	.....	483	481
Iroquois	3,847 43	8,643 23	.....	.....	12,490 66	258	6	61	.....	246	1	.....	.....	68	68
Total	9,529 02	21,833 72	10 00	195 20	31,567 94	705	408	251	2	431	3	.....	.....	551	549
Napanee	52,611 55	36,417 96	.....	60 00	89,089 51	1,329	.....	278	.....	1,216	57	.....	.....	17	17
Bath	122 67	342 50	.....	.....	465 17	54	.....	49	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	141	141
Total	52,734 22	36,760 46	.....	60 00	89,554 68	1,383	.....	327	.....	1,228	57	.....	.....	158	158
Niagara Falls	1,106,486 04	511,184 23	1,284 99	24,799 09	1,643,754 35	18,482	88,202	1,132	56	274,558	123,465	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	4,109 84	1,113 38	.....	.....	5,223 22	639	.....	24	.....	926	1	.....	.....	35	34
Niagara	689 55	408 70	.....	.....	1,098 25	147	.....	31	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	1,418	1,418
Queenston Bridge	1,758 93	292 49	.....	.....	2,051 42	94	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montrose Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,139	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queenston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	852	852
Total	1,113,044 36	512,998 80	1,284 99	24,799 09	1,652,127 24	19,362	88,327	1,187	56	275,647	224,605	.....	.....	2,305	2,304
North Bay	146,164 51	68,138 83	37 00	24 24	214,364 58	3,766	.....	637	3	3,745	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt	164,934 72	86,016 87	.....	.....	250,951 59	3,304	.....	935	.....	3,323	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cochrane	71,358 47	41,546 66	.....	.....	112,905 13	650	.....	376	.....	1,026	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Factory	3,205 94	972 77	.....	.....	4,178 71	46	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls	11,205 35	11,680 40	.....	.....	22,885 75	506	.....	195	.....	458	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timmins	131,820 04	66,828 37	.....	.....	198,648 41	2,629	.....	441	.....	2,809	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timagami	10 11	1 48	.....	.....	11 59	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	528,699 14	275,185 38	37 00	24 24	803,945 76	10,902	6	2,584	3	11,361	209	1	1	.....	.....
Orillia	57,896 58	81,100 82	.....	147 20	139,144 60	2,129	.....	616	.....	2,232	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bracebridge	20,386 03	19,724 05	.....	.....	40,110 08	1,012	.....	405	.....	1,318	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bala	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gravenhurst	7,705 98	7,845 48	.....	.....	15,551 46	238	.....	49	.....	433	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville	24 00	6 00	.....	.....	30 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Joseph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	86,012 59	108,676 35	.....	147 20	194,836 14	3,391	.....	1,070	.....	3,983	71	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

ONTARIO—Continued

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Oshawa	6,188,437 96	2,642,786 65	27 00	136 35	8,831,387 96	23,294	207	559	2	15,927	50				
Ottawa	1,579,650 56	1,504,172 44	35,736 28	10,442 63	3,130,001 91	29,709		3,605	215	18,660	502			95	95
Alexandria	7,603 61	8,330 92			15,934 53	324		173		367					
Almonte	3,702 14	12,177 84			15,879 98	487		231		432	7				
Arnprior	14,471 91	36,442 25			50,914 16	410		524		516	8				
Carleton Place	21,600 68	71,517 77			93,118 45	820		195		823	5				
Hawkesbury	63,394 65	11,582 99			74,977 64	880		192		1,463	6				
Mattawa	43,624 42	4,993 96			48,618 38	709		57		757	6				
Pembroke	55,548 47	1,303,121 48			1,358,669 95	1,290		392	12	1,275	17				
Perth	33,671 69	88,032 28	60,806 61	1,289 90	183,800 48	1,474		479	677	1,633	153				
Renfrew	21,415 99	45,113 66		25 00	66,554 65	965		217		999	12				
Smith's Falls	57,626 18	15,856 80		60 00	73,542 98	1,790		221		2,185	30			27	27
Total	1,902,310 30	3,101,342 39	96,542 89	11,817 53	5,112,013 11	38,858		6,286	904	29,110	746			122	122
Owen Sound	78,221 81	187,571 73	4,914 80	71 94	270,780 28	2,012		918	265	2,489	783			324	333
Wiarton	4,027 97	9,634 12			13,662 09	244		187		247	2			19	19
Chesley	70 63	14 73			85 36										
Total	82,320 41	197,220 58	4,914 80	71 94	284,527 73	2,256		1,105	265	2,736	785			343	352
Paris	60,176 04	292,050 14			352,226 18	1,400		297		1,489	10				
St. George	1,969 45	148 04			2,117 49	105		37		104					
Total	62,145 49	292,198 18			354,343 67	1,505		334		1,593	10				
Parry Sound	8,351 97	9,290 02		183 80	17,825 79	459		704	3	461	9			91	91
Byng Inlet	194,420 73	87 68			194,508 41	258				85	1			112	112
Depot Harbour	10,632 20	27 07			10,659 27	73	71			5,293	7,794			99	98
Key Harbour	59,775 69				59,775 69	34	1							33	33
Burks Falls	6 31	8,183 89			8,190 20	1		133							
Point au Baril	64 00	14 81			78 81										
Algonquin Park	47 21	8 42			55 63	4				17					
Total	273,298 11	17,611 89		183 80	291,093 80	829	72	837	3	5,856	7,804			335	334
Peterboro	999,902 18	492,685 32	588 67	397 25	1,493,573 42	9,316		1,182	25	10,386	91				

Picton	7,413 39	18,857 93	2 00	.....	26,273 32	507	.....	264	1	529	3	.....	.....	217	217
Wellington	1,840 73	2,499 93	.....	.....	4,340 66	174	.....	51	.....	169	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,254 12	21,357 86	2 00	.....	30,613 98	681	.....	315	1	698	5	.....	.....	217	217
Port Arthur	406,577 26	151,634 78	8,352 00	1,759 84	568,323 88	3,121	744	555	61	2,866	1,076	.....	.....	1,454	1,454
Port Hope	38,738 35	39,792 94	2,021 37	120 00	80,672 66	1,162	34	398	23	1,379	9	.....	.....	6	4
Port McNicoll	1,064 56	1,518 73	.....	945 80	3,529 09	232	2	82	.....	138	4,503	.....	.....	286	281
Prescott	373,471 52	50,467 23	533,536 75	1,413 47	958,888 97	3,614	10,388	316	544	6,511	9,840	.....	.....	1,056	938
Cardinal	28,518 56	52,498 69	.....	.....	81,017 25	502	1	1	.....	720	.....	.....	.....	61	61
Maitland	112 64	24 03	.....	.....	136 67	18	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	238
Total	402,102 72	102,989 95	533,536 75	1,413 47	1,040,042 89	4,134	10,633	317	544	7,231	9,840	.....	.....	1,355	1,237
Sarnia	846,136 15	2,892,819 29	41,921 25	9,468 95	3,790,345 64	10,396	43,809	889	133	96,084	296,674	.....	.....	1,169	1,184
Courtright	7,633 27	343 98	.....	.....	7,977 25	174	499	13	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	239	238
Petrolia	29,282 46	10,184 16	1 00	.....	39,467 62	816	.....	288	1	1,462	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point Edward	17,728 52	205 72	.....	.....	17,934 24	638	830	.....	.....	219	57	.....	.....	899	892
Stag Island	105 15	26 14	.....	.....	131 29	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	198
Total	900,885 55	2,903,579 29	41,922 25	9,468 95	3,855,856 04	12,034	45,138	1,190	134	97,839	296,738	.....	.....	2,505	2,512
Sault Ste. Marie	690,061 10	439,906 59	6,748 20	3,741 07	1,140,456 96	5,730	12,335	542	38	7,462	12,121	.....	.....	1,521	1,655
Blind River	1,855 77	2,302 49	.....	.....	4,158 26	117	114	47	.....	101	5	.....	.....	167	165
Bruce Mines	576 15	659 76	.....	.....	1,235 91	75	1	64	.....	69	21	.....	.....	79	79
Cockburn Island	377 08	59 75	.....	.....	436 83	20	25	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	128
Cutler	197 52	58 25	.....	.....	255 77	54	.....	47	.....	38	1	.....	.....	164	164
Gore Bay	885 28	1,626 17	.....	.....	2,511 45	73	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Current	71,955 72	2,613 51	.....	.....	74,569 23	266	47	99	.....	140	27	.....	.....	264	262
Michipicoten Harbour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Thessalon	1,511 63	1,950 77	.....	.....	3,462 40	119	70	98	.....	100	2	.....	.....	265	268
Burnt Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	62
Hilton Beach	.....	81 24	.....	.....	81 24	.....	8	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	229
Manitowaning	87 59	47 02	.....	.....	134 61	9	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	159
Meldrum Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	129
Providence Bay	208 58	71 22	.....	.....	279 80	11	34	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	90
Richards Landing	79 29	140 51	.....	.....	219 80	8	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	291
Spanish Mills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	33
Neebish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Total	767,795 71	449,517 28	6,748 20	3,741 07	1,227,802 26	6,482	12,804	1,024	38	7,910	12,177	.....	.....	3,599	3,726
Simcoe	113,377 03	67,506 73	27 00	532 08	181,442 84	1,841	.....	578	2	1,834	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Dover	4,287 74	9,476 01	.....	9 60	13,773 35	424	105	89	.....	447	4	.....	.....	113	98
Port Rowan	1,647 59	2,141 11	.....	.....	3,788 70	77	.....	122	.....	104	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	119,312 36	79,123 85	27 00	541 68	199,004 89	2,342	105	789	2	2,385	16	.....	.....	113	98

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

ONTARIO—*Continued*

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Stratford	258,636 01	278,353 57	325 68	.....	537,315 26	4,677	.....	1,253	124	5,210	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Listowel	34,578 54	41,643 92	640 15	50 00	76,912 61	1,561	.....	238	42	1,803	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell	7,830 15	11,654 19	.....	.....	19,484 34	428	.....	204	.....	425	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Marys	42,539 05	83,304 12	.....	.....	125,843 17	928	.....	292	.....	2,117	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	343,583 75	414,955 80	965 83	50 00	759,555 38	7,594	.....	1,987	166	9,555	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	88,819 18	117,343 18	21,087 00	0 43	227,249 79	2,298	.....	726	30	2,257	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coniston	10,975 86	3,569 61	.....	.....	14,545 47	269	.....	36	.....	255	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper Cliff	10,605 74	5,124 16	.....	.....	15,729 90	385	.....	15	.....	494	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Espanola	10,342 43	2,323 16	.....	.....	12,665 59	598	.....	23	.....	529	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	120,743 21	128,360 11	21,087 00	0 43	270,190 75	3,550	.....	800	30	3,535	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	475,007 08	457,673 65	9,235 28	144 15	942,060 16	7,153	38	1,561	143	7,778	50	.....	.....	1	1
Port Dalhousie	10,297 95	1,493 76	.....	90 00	11,881 71	802	1,474	39	.....	632	37	.....	.....	900	881
Thorold	272,268 07	83,360 55	.....	.....	355,628 62	4,069	17	371	.....	7,312	23	.....	.....	87	87
Total	757,573 10	542,527 96	9,235 28	234 15	1,309,570 49	12,024	1,529	1,971	143	15,722	110	.....	.....	988	969
St. Thomas	277,466 79	151,658 20	1,558 35	3,712 10	434,395 44	4,362	.....	938	91	8,019	1,425	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aylmer	43,042 46	11,409 36	.....	.....	54,451 82	914	.....	183	.....	938	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Stanley	29,904 46	3,402 56	.....	.....	33,307 02	318	243	12	.....	429	3,765	.....	.....	189	152
Total	350,413 71	166,470 12	1,558 35	3,712 10	522,154 28	5,594	243	1,133	91	9,386	5,195	.....	.....	189	152
Tillsonburg	66,428 89	37,894 68	.....	52 00	104,375 57	1,510	.....	485	.....	1,383	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Burwell	139,411 45	756 87	.....	25 20	140,193 52	529	50	126	.....	806	2,058	.....	.....	23	22
Total	205,840 34	38,651 55	.....	77 20	244,569 09	2,039	50	611	.....	2,189	2,069	.....	.....	23	22
Toronto	31,276,024 56	21,799,273 48	2,768,524 18	65,449 48	55,909,271 70	283,162	4,201	30,514	7,860	139,025	6,447	.....	.....	1,391	1,041
Acton	26,693 38	12,927 84	.....	.....	39,621 22	1,058	.....	131	.....	1,029	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alliston	6,431 39	9,346 46	168 80	50 00	15,996 65	331	.....	339	3	365	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aurora	15,277 12	26,711 55	.....	.....	41,988 67	631	.....	204	.....	768	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrie	34,971 58	32,623 68	.....	1,050 98	68,646 24	1,387	.....	287	.....	1,455	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brampton	89,552 88	113,556 98	.....	.....	203,109 86	1,816	.....	366	.....	2,518	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown	41,211 23	23,411 44	.....	.....	64,622 67	1,145	.....	258	.....	1,300	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newmarket	36,165 14	52,037 76	.....	.....	88,202 90	1,620	.....	175	.....	1,689	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orangeville	20,426 05	35,087 97	.....	.....	55,514 02	1,262	.....	316	.....	1,418	11	.....	.....	.....	.....

Port Credit	64,228 59	16,633 56			80,862 15	742	13	174		2,049	17			9	9
Streetsville	17,420 46	4,328 10			21,748 56	531		87		820	7				
West Toronto	4,058,814 57	122,538 72		740 50	4,182,093 79	24,913	111	154		24,664	387				
Markdale	91 40	21 18			112 58										
Milton West	20 75	6 85			27 60										
Total	35,687,329 10	22,248,505 57	2,768,692 98	67,290 96	60,771,818 61	318,598	4,325	33,005	7,863	177,100	6,948			1,400	1,050
Trenton	101,374 63	47,817 94			149,192 57	2,063	10	291		2,175	17			52	60
Wallaceburg	431,680 85	27,514 07		348 52	459,543 44	1,238		213		1,618	21			162	157
Port Lambton	1,154 17	342 49			1,496 66	72	3,500			35	1			12	13
Sombra	1,659 19	409 96			2,069 15	68	2,105			25	1			13	12
Walpole Island	318 21	74 73			392 94		88								
Total	434,812 42	28,341 25		348 52	463,502 19	1,378	5,693	213		1,678	23			187	182
Welland	388,001 80	181,958 83	16,679 49	515 37	587,155 49	6,891	68	678	24	9,779	80			175	155
Port Colborne	309,184 88	37,055 05		553 00	346,792 93	3,734	1,490	281		5,207	76			1,978	1,994
Total	697,186 68	219,013 88	16,679 49	1,068 37	933,948 42	10,625	1,558	959	24	14,986	156			2,153	2,149
Whitby	14,399 07	22,533 84	1 00	545 00	37,478 91	866	52	416	1	1,050	4			29	29
Windsor	2,828,222 63	1,903,360 46	99,761 94	40,199 16	4,871,544 19	38,137	72,358	2,273	338	332,958	486,396			824	795
Belle River	4,894 81	2,534 97			7,429 78	223	242	86		250	1			243	242
Sandwich	220,434 79	32,603 34			253,038 13	1,217	25,309	201		920				5,850	5,855
Walkerville	6,124,695 53	3,683,582 00	944,745 51	10,979 20	10,764,002 24	37,822	20,892	1,198	1,729	9,451	1,451			3,853	3,767
Total	9,178,247 76	5,622,080 77	1,044,507 45	51,178 36	15,896,014 34	77,399	118,801	3,758	2,067	343,579	487,848			10,770	10,659
Woodstock	119,905 23	222,792 96	20 00	70 00	342,788 19	4,658	105	859	1	4,247	100				
Norwich	14,702 62	12,454 67	3,893 68		31,050 97	445		189	58	457					
Total	134,607 85	235,247 63	3,913 68	70 00	373,839 16	5,103	105	1,048	59	4,704	100				
Ontario Totals	**75,201,220 93**	**51,783,669 51**	**11,272,035 85**	**261,841 34**	**138,518,767 63**	**802,523**	**433,472**	**101,325**	**24,929**	**1,433,579**	**1,458,595**	**1**	**1**	**46,948**	**46,026**

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

MANITOBA

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Brandon	129,734 82	121,007 91	20,426 00	1,116 67	272,285 40	2,834		442	102	2,627	47				
Bannerman	1,609 91	972 58			2,582 49	112	798	10		211	1,947				
Boissevain	950 26	2,170 50			3,120 76	125		31		112					
Carberry	199 83	1,537 24			1,737 07	65		41		28					
Cartwright	852 06	1,035 32			1,887 38	62	85	28		13					
Deloraine	2,843 44	3,215 61			6,059 05	187	4	106		94					
Killarney	781 79	2,330 22			3,112 01	112	3	33		61					
Melita	1,542 99	3,036 19			4,579 18	138	19	68		72					
Souris	4,644 69	4,596 12			9,240 81	281		48		272	5				
Virden	7,764 78	5,904 40			13,669 18	329		45		244	3				
Oaklake	23 77	6 08			29 85										
Rapid City	52 16	12 12			64 28										
Waskada	672 89	1,060 73		1,351 14	3,084 76	26	42	27							
Total	151,673 90	146,885 02	20,426 00	2,467 81	321,452 22	4,271	951	879	102	3,734	2,002				
Emerson	46,139 43	21,912 49		15,779 76	83,851 68	1,369	23,740	51		2,697	58,149				
Gretna	7,303 83	4,477 18		23 63	11,804 64	318	555	36		219	499				
Haskett	1,248 70	623 76		63 24	1,935 70	167	1,721	12		410	683				
Total	8,552 53	5,100 94		86 87	13,740 34	485	2,276	48		629	1,182				
Portage La Prairie	13,660 49	26,600 62	2 00	1,279 36	41,542 47	864		364	1	743	12				
Dauphin	12,864 65	14,171 31		50 00	27,085 96	666		289		629	22				
Minnedosa	1,334 51	6,711 78			8,046 29	177		140		147					
Neepawa	3,862 92	6,398 08			10,261 00	184		131		180					
The Pas	31,627 02	36,822 34			68,449 36	267		73		239	5				
Birtle	112 75	25 63			138 38	12									
Gladstone	87 60	18 45			106 05	12									
Total	63,549 94	90,748 21	2 00	1,329 36	155,629 51	2,182		997	1	1,938	39				
Winnipeg	8,797,133 80	4,916,121 43	808,360 71	18,479 95	14,540,095 89	96,213		6,125	4,048	54,525	936				
Crystal City	1,561 24	1,402 59			2,963 83	123	21	35		39					
Morden	2,062 37	5,790 03		5 002	7,877 40	230		110		218	2				

Selkirk	4,905 24	3,165 81			8,071 05	288		83		262	4				
Sprague	18,809 37	3,868 39		59 86	22,737 62	541	494	12		3,825	3,950				
York Factory	1,850 01	511 19			2,361 20	14						1	1	5	5
Mowbray	91 39	29 74			121 13	21	224								
Manitou	42 67	10 82			53 49										
Pilot Mound	11 37	2 74			14 11										
Piney	68 39	22 48			90 87										
Port Nelson														1	1
Snowflake	541 83	288 53			830 36	37	466	15		70					
Total	8,827,077 68	4,931,213 75	808,360 71	18,564 81	14,585,216 95	97,467	1,205	6,380	4,048	58,939	4,892	1	1	6	6
Manitoba Totals	**9,096,992 97**	**5,195,860 41**	**828,788 71**	**38,248 61**	**15,159,890 70**	**105,774**	**28,172**	**8,355**	**4,151**	**67,937**	**66,264**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**6**

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

SASKATCHEWAN

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moose Jaw	239,701 52	227,866 54	18,447 20	953 23	486,968 49	4,886		598	37	3,644	53				
Big Muddy	3,597 21	1,292 86		346 50	5,236 57	162	24	8							
Climax	1,981 05	2,525 46		661 95	5,168 46	158	5	37		23	3				
Gull Lake	2,129 12	2,654 53			4,783 65	185		67		134	2				
Maple Creek	970 07	1,942 88			2,912 95	126		45		103					
Shaunavon	14,815 92	9,635 90		418 00	24,869 82	329		44		307	13				
Swift Current	37,919 47	20,490 64			58,410 11	1,235		147		970	8				
West Poplar River	2,153 85	755 84		2 00	2,911 69	111	57	4							
Weyburn	29,304 27	16,709 02			46,013 29	855		70		852	22				
Willow Creek	2,933 77	962 89		305 24	4,201 90	104	5								
Bengough	755 06	217 37		1,055 15	2,027 58	64									
East Poplar River	10,782 46	3,817 43		578 50	15,178 39	356	15								
Total	347,043 77	288,871 36	18,447 20	4,320 57	658,682 90	8,571	106	1,020	37	6,033	101				
North Portal	14,940 70	5,087 17		1,382 16	21,410 03	571	13,824	18		9,579	20,439				
Estevan	21,131 70	32,666 52		485 48	54,283 70	823	13	200		731	15				
Marienthal	5,567 92	2,354 78		294 87	8,217 57	161	11								
Sybouts	799 78	350 23			1,150 01	50									
Total	42,440 10	40,458 70		2,162 51	85,061 31	1,605	13,848	218		10,310	20,454				
Prince Albert	33,896 35	131,808 68	28,803 00	182 00	194,690 03	1,108		518	46	922	11				
Humboldt	7,749 35	18,046 68			25,796 03	432		138		285	2				
Melfort	8,245 89	13,785 36			22,031 25	408		131		245	5				
Rosthern	1,089 39	4,544 74			5,634 13	151		69		118					
Total	50,980 98	168,185 46	28,803 00	182 00	248,151 44	2,099		856	46	1,570	18				
Regina	1,921,375 37	679,370 47	509,535 72	1,501 23	3,111,782 79	16,145		1,137	525	15,711	148				
Melville	5,413 02	4,554 67		200 00	10,167 69	69		75		201	7				
Moosomin	4,118 22	4,145 32		8 00	8,271 54	163		48		136	8				
Northgate	4,389 37	1,718 06		265 50	6,372 93	156	163	19		69	4,359				
Yorkton	33,392 76	31,165 33		45 00	64,603 09	934		125		955	17				
Arcola	128 07	31 26			159 33										
Broadview	37 59	9 76			47 35										
Elmore	3,743 60	2,057 63			5,801 23	113	12	14							
Fort Qu'Appelle	246 44	61 29			307 73										

Grenfell	47 65	11 63	.....	.....	59 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Head	220 60	52 04	.....	.....	272 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle	88 35	22 00	.....	.....	110 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wapella	39 11	8 75	.....	.....	47 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolseley	115 84	26 63	.....	.....	142 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,973,355 99	723,234 84	509,535 72	2,019 73	3,208,146 28	17,580	175	1,418	525	17,072	4,539	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatoon	639,993 34	391,008 60	27,819 23	951 22	1,059,772 39	10,532	.....	817	74	7,225	133	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Battleford	34,988 10	46,250 56	.....	511 10	81,749 76	1,093	.....	261	.....	1,004	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	674,981 44	437,259 16	27,819 23	1,462 32	1,141,522 15	11,625	.....	1,078	74	8,229	145	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan, Totals	**3,088,802 28**	**1,658,009 52**	**584,605 15**	**10,147 13**	**5,341,564 08**	**41,480**	**14,129**	**4,590**	**682**	**43,214**	**25,257**	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

ALBERTA

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Calgary	1,828,195 75	1,286,949 81	333,270 06	5,496 37	3,453,911 99	21,585		3,345	1,171	10,803	369				
Banff P.O.	933 73	231 16			1,164 89										
Banff (Baggage)	16,733 83	5,916 70			22,650 53	252		30		289	20				
Drumheller	11,126 98	8,456 04		100 00	19,683 02	663		71		434	7				
Red Deer	23,679 74	17,789 04			41,468 78	861		199		779	16				
Canmore	119 85	25 13			144 98	12									
Claresholm	413 92	99 63			513 55	33									
Lake Louise	49 10	13 75			62 85										
Okotoks	35,407 75	5,649 59			41,057 34	493		28		461	3				
Total	1,916,660 65	1,325,130 85	333,270 06	5,596 37	3,580,057 93	23,899		3,673	1,171	12,766	415				
Edmonton	1,290,197 23	826,318 64	187,176 16	2,399 26	2,306,091 29	16,462		3,088	576	10,173	176				
Camrose	30,081 60	20,484 38			50,565 98	679		245		698	11				
Edson	9,075 44	2,997 66			12,073 10	281		51		299	20				
Herschel Island	83 81	16 56			100 37	1									
Vegreville	6,755 33	5,060 07			11,815 40	179		69		162	14				
Vermillion	3,433 26	11,628 56			15,061 82	203		130		144	6				
Wainwright	11,208 35	4,531 37			15,739 72	328		37		274	6				
Wetaskiwin	5,513 47	9,353 07		10 00	14,876 54	232		158		245	8				
Grand Prairie	584 25	143 78			728 03										
Jasper (baggage)	179 31	36 63			215 94										
Jasper (P.O.)	570 25	131 94			702 19										
Total	1,357,682 30	880,702 66	187,176 16	2,409 26	2,427,970 38	18,365		3,778	576	11,995	241				
Lethbridge	114,283 73	289,478 62	109,752 10	701 83	514,216 28	2,407		716	164	2,083	43				
Blairmore	19,580 64	13,104 10			32,684 74	381		100		465	7				
Cardston	12,034 81	6,738 86			18,773 67	306		86		309	3				
Coutts	65,929 28	32,109 12		3,432 73	101,471 13	2,062	2,735	63		1,980	3,299				
Macleod	7,391 30	2,745 69		392 60	10,529 59	319		31		403	23				
Pinhorn	298 55	72 68			371 23	9		1							
Twin Lakes	681 20	242 32		46 40	969 92	16	65								
Carway	464 25	117 71		39 00	620 96	24	26								
Wild Horse	210 77	47 40			258 17	17	7								
Total	220,874 53	344,656 50	109,752 10	4,612 56	679,895 69	5,541	2,833	997	164	5,240	3,375				
Medicine Hat	36,145 61	73,069 56	5,883 80	78 16	115,177 13	1,445		441	41	1,296	26				
Taber	5,136 98	2,937 78		347 66	8,422 42	206		56		137					
Total	41,282 59	76,007 34	5,883 80	425 82	123,599 55	1,651		497	41	1,433	26				
Alberta, Totals	**3,536,500 07**	**2,626,497 35**	**636,082 12**	**13,044 01**	**6,812,123 55**	**49,456**	**2,833**	**8,945**	**1952**	**31,434**	**4,057**				

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Abbottsford	29,793 95	28,280 05		932 18	59,006 18	383	5,189	245		1,360	7,047				
Aldergrove	3,242 70	666 26		147 50	4,056 46	195	60								
Huntingdon	9,878 40	1,345 61			11,224 01	499	327			43	203				
Total	42,915 05	30,291 92		1,079 68	74,286 65	1,077	5,576	245		1,403	7,250				
Cranbrook	61,869 80	58,296 65	7,334 00	698 80	128,199 25	1,435	2	332	74	1,668	18				
Kingsgate	15,465 14	5,473 00		163 67	21,101 81	546	3,624	12		1,723	14,669				
Rykerts	1,046 83	413 30		629 05	2,089 18	71	23								
Athalmer	227 85	56 45			284 30	12									
Creston	216 58	56 05			272 63	16									
Fort Steele	42 14	9 50			51 64	10									
Total	78,868 34	64,304 95	7,334 00	1,491 52	151,998 81	2,090	3,649	344	74	3,391	14,687				
Fernie	132,681 10	60,498 02	13,250 00	288 93	206,718 05	1,267		275	23	956	146				
Michel	8,663 13	2,185 70			10,848 83	210		14		211	6				
Newgate	5,006 46	1,566 83		7 05	6,580 34	265	500	12		631	470				
Roosville	215 52	56 92			272 44	82	699								
Total	146,566 21	64,307 47	13,250 00	295 98	224,419 66	1,824	1,199	301	23	1,798	622				
Grand Forks	125,051 87	22,872 23		436 20	148,360 30	850		127							
Bridesville	1,096 74	485 69			1,582 43	104	7			981	534				
Carson	535 30	113 86			649 16	43	91			1,053	3,065				
Cascade City	761 63	199 04			960 67	67	85			1,883	1,943				
Midway	1,555 88	1,144 59		7 20	2,707 67	115	50	5		166	64				
Myncaster	538 81	308 71			847 52	108	2			382	406				
Total	129,540 23	25,124 12		443 40	155,107 75	1,287	235	132		4,465	6,012				
Nanaimo	28,505 82	36,027 00	1,326 45	845 45	66,704 72	984	283	376	145	425	40	378	415	2,593	2,601
Chemainus	7,321 58	14,152 35		31 20	21,505 13	117	171	37		82	2	164	169	256	250
Cumberland	1,116 01	4,161 03			5,277 04	141		92		87					
Duncan's Station	8,871 13	11,668 76		50 00	20,589 89	354		156		205	-5				
Ladysmith	1,772 46	1,784 78		290 40	3,847 64	138	189	84		79	1	300	310	1,855	1,861
Port Alberni	6,792 90	15,400 41		34 80	22,228 11	195	59	177		131	2	80	68	297	298
Union Bay	4,903 98	5,600 76		198 40	10,703 14	134	93	91		102	10	91	95	758	753
Alberni	180 46	45 25			225 71	14									
Comax	72 88	18 73			91 61	11									
Courtnay	654 83	166 62			821 45	43									
Kildonan	350 13	1,365 97		304 20	2,020 30	33	474					461	478	456	441
Total	60,542 18	90,391 66	1,326 45	1,754 45	154,014 74	2,164	1,269	1,013	145	1,111	60	1,474	1,535	6,215	6,204

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nelson	70,889 21	63,581 25	11,450 00	1,130 34	147,050 80	1,505	13	484	52	1,402	159			2,554	2,297
Kaslo	4,108 03	1,607 02			5,715 05	162		32		130	2			464	465
Waneta	3,521 07	897 48			4,418 55	240	1,143	9		1,144	1,375				
Nelway	1,122 49	447 92			1,570 41	50	293								
Total	79,640 80	66,533 67	11,450 00	1,130 34	158,754 81	1,957	1,449	525	52	2,676	1,536			3,018	2,762
New Westminster	348,976 98	404,667 27	781,229 08	3,372 63	1,538,245 96	3,845	1,314	1,297	1,110	3,083	164	187	182	1,425	1,430
Ladner	927 51	1,915 73			2,843 24	59	1	39		2		4	2	126	128
Steveston	621 91	83 22		36 10	741 23	69	25			16		38	33	453	495
White Rock	30,497 45	11,958 95		1,272 11	43,728 51	1,169	13,511	37		2,369	7,390	90	87	105	112
Boundary Bay	469 42	82 73			552 15	18									
Chilliwack	1,025 70	255 91			1,281 61	54									
Douglas	4,536 44	802 12		401 02	5,739 58	275	374								
Pacific Highway	16,161 11	2,469 19		988 06	19,618 36	841	401								
Total	403,216 52	422,235 12	781,229 08	6,069 92	1,612,750 64	6,330	15,626	1,373	1,110	5,470	7,554	319	304	2,109	2,165
Penticton	8,087 51	12,543 42		187 20	20,818 13	428		264		329	16				
Kelowna	11,364 66	24,719 10			36,083 76	476	1	254		449	9				
Osoyoos	3,141 22	1,069 31			4,210 53	237	113			7	19			4	4
Princeton	17,140 54	14,120 44	3,050 00		34,310 98	364		136	23	345	17				
Similkameen	3,074 42	752 21			3,826 63	228	136			1,264	565				
Summerland	202 03	48 11			250 14										
Total	43,010 38	53,252 59	3,050 00	187 20	99,500 17	1,733	250	654	23	2,394	626			4	4
Prince Rupert	145,855 03	66,824 30		2,520 47	215,199 80	1,830	107	502		238	1,559	2,006	2,021	1,597	1,690
Anyox	34,294 52	6,351 08		20 40	40,666 00	525	72	14		261	89	4	70	572	511
Butedale	544 00	72 09		382 40	998 49	9	2	6				144	144	911	911
Ocean Falls	68,560 48	25,739 01		264 30	94,563 79	653	371	36		325	1	10	82	1,051	980
Prince George	12,817 08	29,917 66			42,734 74	260		372		269	6				
Stickeen	2,817 26	672 27		9 60	3,499 13	218	93							46	50
Stewart	24,341 11	6,040 81		448 00	30,829 92	396	128	15		231	1,143	63	18	210	259
Arrandale	22 82	14 86			37 68	7						18	65	177	137
Bella Coola	123 59	218 84			342 43	12		20							
Hazelton	148 87	34 07			182 94	12									
Masset	1,211 47	389 79		150 00	1,751 26	15	2	12				23	28	245	247
Silver Heights	1,120 18	1,753 23		351 60	3,225 01	209	3	15		3,496	147				

Smithers	479 33	114 98			594 31	22									
Telegraph Creek	62 13	13 72			75 85	5									
Total	292,397 87	138,156 71		4,146 77	434,701 35	4,173	778	992		4,820	2,945	2,268	2,428	4,809	4,785
Revelstoke	6,078 01	15,357 38	2,210 00	50 64	23,696 03	301		263	16	247	8				
Ashcroft	2,308 78	4,735 15			7,043 93	169		82		140	24				
Golden	1,769 54	30,206 22			31,975 76	125		70		81	4				
Kamloops	11,777 24	21,371 29	11,640 36		44,788 89	597		268	16	510	11				
Merritt	3,639 29	4,012 02	650 00		8,301 31	119		80	14	73	2				
Vernon	12,056 79	15,375 86			27,432 65	396		268		435	5				
Armstrong	304 98	68 68			373 66										
Enderby	276 05	64 19			340 24										
Quesnel	398 02	79 09			477 11										
Williams Lake	808 71	166 18			974 89										
Total	39,417 41	91,436 06	14,500 36	50 64	145,404 47	1,707		1,031	46	1,486	54				
Rossland	3,385 35	6,513 52			9,898 87	250		59		301	5				
Paterson	1,535 92	632 22		100 00	2,268 14	56	15			154	16				
Trail	73,115 69	46,251 61	590 00		119,957 30	1,544		148	4	1,697	16				
Total	78,036 96	53,397 35	590 00	100 00	132,124 31	1,850	15	207	4	2,152	37				
Vancouver	12,400,388 04	4,619,113 33	690,140 78	34,356 97	17,743,999 12	126,109	25,085	9,122	2,286	18,392	21,936	2,171	2,136	13,362	13,429
Alert Bay	822 31	970 28		240 80	2,033 39		46					84	89	1,307	1,320
Britannia Beach	21,415 35	3,950 92		81 60	25,447 87		77					84	78	607	609
Powell River	183,636 39	66,111 51		249 00	249,996 90		342					203	295	1,977	1,894
Lillooet	90 65	30 97			121 62										
Total	12,606,352 74	4,690,177 01	690,140 78	34,928 37	18,021,598 90	126,109	25,550	9,122	2,286	18,392	21,936	2,542	2,598	17,253	17,252
Victoria	1,879,066 66	820,992 73	188,710 75	26,994 19	2,915,764 33	18,381	3,296	2,138	378	2,202	2,114	2,118	1,908	3,147	3,376
Quatsino	48,450 44	4,471 76		356 40	53,278 60	116	39	32				18	12	173	175
Sidney	12,643 47	7,766 04		367 60	20,777 11	197	90	68				743	754	267	263
Bamfield	1,752 10	473 73		68 40	2,294 23	65	53	12				28	38	418	412
Ganges	397 94	96 49			494 43	26									
Nootka							25					17	25	8	
Port Alice	69 80	18 69			88 49	12									
Port Renfrew	501 81	42 71		30 00	574 52	30	19	3				24	39	199	200
Tofino	243 52	355 50		24 00	623 02	29	24	26				20	27	167	155
Sidney Inlet							5					5	5		
Ucluelet	334 05	82 65		27 60	444 30	55	40	9				48	47	103	107
Total	1,943,459 79	834,300 30	188,710 75	27,868 19	2,994,339 03	18,911	3,591	2,288	378	2,202	2,114	3,021	2,855	4,482	4,688
British Columbia Totals	**15,943,964 48**	**6,623,908 93**	**1,711,581 42**	**79,546 46**	**24,359,001 29**	**171,212**	**59,187**	**18,227**	**4,141**	**51,760**	**65,433**	**9,624**	**9,720**	**37,890**	**37,860**

No. 9—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Concluded*

YUKON

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dawson	43,399 82	10,568 89	4,040 31	644 20	58,653 22	446	47	51	12	204	90	14	17	71	60
Forty Mile	254 63	51 29			305 92	18	56			428	1			1	1
Herschel Island	500 00	125 00			625 00										
Rampart House	1,258 01	222 59			1,480 60	36									
	45,412 46	10,967 77	4,040 31	644 20	61,064 74	500	103	51	12	632	91	14	17	72	61
White Horse	40,646 11	9,512 34	1,246 95	350 40	51,755 80	740		44	2	3,304	163			79	80
Carcross	3,389 26	651 63			4,040 89	252		2		1,659	150			98	98
White Pass	654 85	124 86			779 71	153	401			320					
Atlin	246 09	195 44			441 53	12		8						54	54
Mayo Landing	565 40	119 79			685 19	16									
Total	45,501 71	10,604 06	1,246 95	350 40	57,703 12	1,173	401	54	2	5,283	313			231	232
Yukon Totals	**90,914 17**	**21,571 83**	**5,287 26**	**994 60**	**118,767 86**	**1,673**	**504**	**105**	**14**	**5,915**	**404**	**14**	**17**	**303**	**293**
British Post Office Parcels	8,603 25	2,215 66			10,818 91										
Preventive Service				429,848 93	429,848 93										
Department of Customs and Excise		76,520 60		656 02	77,176 62										

RE-CAPITULATION BY PROVINCES

Provinces and Miscellaneous	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-Going Vessels		Coasting and Inland Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nova Scotia	3,311,671 03	1,609,431 02	33,931 31	54,845 09	5,009,878 45	51,779	53,734	10,302	1,519	31,163	15,171	5,222	5,379	21,733	22,041
Prince Edward Island	162,677 75	85,746 67	37,447 16	1,898 69	287,770 27	4,402	637	1,708	410	3,692	101	58	92	1,593	1,565
New Brunswick	5,824,483 54	1,308,728 33	168,562 19	51,544 91	7,353,318 97	37,415	75,083	8,334	822	47,563	68,711	4,863	4,116	4,338	4,593
Quebec	42,700,538 07	35,731,168 49	33,860,483 32	180,631 85	112,472,821 73	402,635	288,657	50,979	27,185	279,289	281,936	1,859	1,718	10,820	10,527
Ontario	75,201,220 93	51,783,669 51	11,272,035 85	261,841 34	138,518,767 63	802,523	433,472	101,325	24,929	1,433,579	1,458,595	1	1	46,948	46,026
Manitoba	9,096,992 97	5,195,860 41	828,788 71	38,248 61	15,159,890 70	105,774	28,172	8,355	4,151	67,937	66,264	1	1	6	6
Saskatchewan	3,088,802 28	1,658,009 52	584,605 15	10,147 13	5,341,564 08	41,480	14,129	4,590	682	43,214	25,257	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta	3,536,500 07	2,626,497 35	636,082 12	13,044 01	6,812,123 55	49,456	2,833	8,945	1,952	31,434	4,057	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	15,943,964 48	6,623,908 93	1,711,581 42	79,546 46	24,359,001 29	171,212	59,187	18,227	4,141	51,760	65,433	9,624	9,720	37,890	37,860
Yukon Territory	90,914 17	21,571 83	5,287 26	994 60	118,767 86	1,673	504	105	14	5,915	404	14	17	303	293
British Post Office Parcels	8,603 25	2,215 66	.....	.....	10,818 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preventive Service	.....	.....	.....	429,848 93	429,848 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Customs and Excise	.....	76,520 60	.....	656 02	77,176 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	158,966,368 54	106,723,328 32	49,138,804 49	1,123,247 64	315,951,748 99	1,668,349	956,408	212,870	65,805	1,995,546	1,985,929	21,642	21,044	123,631	122,911

No. 10—Statement showing the Total Value of Imports entered for Home Consumption and Exports of the Dominion of Canada, from and to each Country, during the twelve months ended March 31, 1927

Countries	Imports entered for Home Consumption			Exports		
	Dutiable Goods	Free Goods	Total Dutiable and Free	Goods the Produce of Canada	Goods not the Produce of Canada	Total Exports
British Empire	$	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	134,970,927	28,968,138	163,939,065	446,876,101	1,146,233	448,022,334
Aden	28,994	.....	28,994	38,638	.....	38,638
Australia	5,031,521	1,264,644	6,296,165	18,965,881	9,229	18,975,110
Barbados	2,119,099	1,672,295	3,791,394	1,624,403	55,680	1,680,083
Bermuda	11,401	100,784	112,185	1,286,770	39,241	1,326,011
British East Africa	425,055	51,919	476,974	649,885	21	649,906
" South Africa	817,133	184,459	1,001,592	8,388,731	1,999	8,390,730
" West Africa, other	106,170	205,778	311,948	65,480	.....	65,480
" Guiana	4,556,482	35,624	4,592,106	2,408,677	47,045	2,455,722
" Honduras	10,345	251,917	262,262	484,712	12,576	497,288
" India	7,493,701	387,213	7,880,914	9,995,386	167	9,995,553
" East Indies, other	22,674	17,342	40,016	1,210	.....	1,210
" West Indies, other	1,954,009	532,082	2,486,091	3,748,716	35,561	3,784,277
" Oceania, other	.....	.....	.....	78,521	.....	78,521
" Straits Settlements	445,518	2,311,299	2,756,817	2,460,430	50	2,460,480
" Sudan	.....	21,437	21,437	20,661	.....	20,661
Ceylon	2,300,019	312,812	2,612,831	708,096	232	708,328
Fiji Islands	1,226,617	3,925	1,230,542	317,367	673	318,040
Gambia	.....	.....	.....	11,191	.....	11,191
Gibraltar	957	.....	957	405,064	.....	405,064
Gold Coast	.....	33,084	33,084	398,983	.....	398,983
Hong Kong	1,041,889	380,318	1,422,207	1,460,274	7,527	1,467,801
Iraq	2,644	.....	2,644	163,153	.....	163,153
Irish Free State	33,038	14,102	47,140	6,057,004	1,173	6,058,177
Jamaica	2,874,054	1,885,509	4,759,563	4,307,751	61,669	4,369,420
Malta	642	325	967	454,872	2,467	457,339
Newfoundland	77,214	1,791,387	1,868,601	11,169,991	423,706	11,593,697
New Zealand	1,845,155	2,732,391	4,577,546	13,538,513	15,272	13,553,785
Nigeria	.....	34,736	34,736	334,093	.....	334,093
Palestine	7,394	527	7,921	105,352	.....	105,352
Sierra Leone	99	2,734	2,833	74,121	.....	74,121
Trinidad and Tobago	2,618,295	203,190	2,821,485	3,840,984	43,907	3,884,891
Total British Empire	**170,021,046**	**43,399,971**	**213,421,017**	**540,441,011**	**1,904,428**	**542,345,439**
Other Countries						
Abyssinia	12,869	.....	12,869	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	84,605	88,967	173,572	249,214	37,792	287,006
Armenia	2,578	.....	2,578	.....	.....	.....
Argentina	1,726,381	3,930,693	5,657,074	13,101,846	513	13,102,359
Austria	464,271	17,993	482,264	191,152	89	191,241
Azores and Madeira	91,841	.....	91,841	180,678	62	180,740
Belgian Congo	.....	.....	.....	26,938	.....	26,938
Belgium	6,553,170	3,110,138	9,663,308	21,341,116	60,463	21,401,579
Bolivia	.....	.....	.....	66,670	.....	66,670
Brazil	1,968,882	739	1,969,621	7,291,479	.....	7,291,479
Bulgaria	8,409	.....	8,409	18,570	.....	18,570
Canary Islands	326	.....	326	185,840	.....	185,840
Chile	3,987	467,437	471,424	1,517,901	140	1,518,041
China	2,065,103	2,976,489	5,041,592	13,516,939	3,115	13,520,054
Colombia	777,043	340,003	1,117,046	1,349,315	11,949	1,361,264
Costa Rica	43,843	645	44,488	198,946	2,142	201,088
Cuba	7,060,455	1,016,120	8,076,575	6,827,572	1,420	6,828,992
Czecho-Slovakia	1,713,879	13,043	1,726,922	476,632	1,596	478,228
Denmark	61,657	113,558	175,215	5,666,387	457	5,666,844
Dutch Guiana	.....	.....	.....	107,270	301	107,571
" East Indies	570,533	286,906	857,439	3,651,511	.....	3,651,511
" West Indies	96,824	83,443	180,267	142,808	2,294	145,102
Ecuador	563	.....	563	54,444	242	54,686
Egypt	53,977	59,075	113,052	1,485,823	.....	1,485,823
Esthonia	.....	3,310	3,310	212,164	.....	212,164
Finland	34,479	48,157	82,636	1,882,874	26	1,882,900
France	22,481,390	1,510,932	23,992,322	15,220,232	83,243	15,303,475

No. 10—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of Imports entered for Home Consumption and Exports of the Dominion of Canada, from and to each Country, etc.—*Concluded*

Countries	Imports entered for Home Consumption			Exports		
	Dutiable Goods	Free Goods	Total Dutiable and Free	Goods the Produce of Canada	Goods not the Produce of Canada	Total Exports
OTHER COUNTRIES—Con.	$	$	$	$	$	$
French Africa	6,213	4,758	10,971	520,249	.....	520,249
" Guiana	116	.....	116	2,967	.....	2,967
" East Indies	1,387	.....	1,387	35,100	550	35,650
" West Indies	1,334	1,200	2,534	234,298	21	234,319
" Oceania	.....	.....	.....	30,826	1,508	32,334
Germany	11,223,514	3,806,624	15,030,138	34,411,021	197,055	34,608,076
Greece	290,319	38,712	329,031	6,023,161	.....	6,023,161
Guatemala	179,099	3,761	182,860	218,383	.....	218,383
Hawaii	251,298	4,278	255,576	38,027	287	38,314
Hayti	373,479	.....	373,479	393,799	.....	393,799
Honduras	917,934	9,174	927,108	117,893	91	117,984
Hungary	59,301	1,655	60,956	50,777	.....	50,777
Iceland	509	868	1,377	36,085	100	36,185
Italy	2,948,040	496,022	3,444,062	22,815,083	8,525	22,823,608
Japan	9,766,542	1,403,838	11,170,380	29,929,031	18,002	29,947,033
Jugo Slavia	4,481	2,373	6,854	116,325	478	116,803
Korea	74	.....	74	946,807	.....	946,807
Lettonia	.....	.....	.....	68,019	.....	68,019
Liberia	.....	.....	.....	11,060	.....	11,060
Lithuania	2,208	1,899	4,107	6,761	.....	6,761
Madagascar	.....	.....	.....	4,593	.....	4,593
Mexico	393,898	1,979,074	2,372,972	2,760,686	22,512	2,783,198
Miquelon and St. Pierre	57,386	15,668	73,054	582,006	25,278	607,284
Morocco	11,974	1,241	13,215	425,550	.....	425,550
Netherlands	4,075,538	3,618,130	7,693,668	26,374,378	71,679	26,446,057
Nicaragua	70,012	23	70,035	53,976	.....	53,976
Norway	766,053	145,304	911,357	5,028,104	1,243	5,029,347
Panama	240	.....	240	504,030	2,792	506,822
Paraguay	.....	14,047	14,047	58,956	.....	58,956
Persia	81,909	33,574	115,483	38,203	.....	38,203
Peru	709,524	5,183,582	5,893,106	1,406,958	8,025	1,414,983
Philippines	1,698	177,066	178,764	230,647	365	231,012
Poland	32,872	11,003	43,875	154,814	100	154,914
Porto Rico	705	14,991	15,696	914,957	.....	914,957
Portugal	345,548	125,478	471,026	1,273,457	.....	1,273,457
Portuguese Africa	.....	.....	.....	876,114	.....	876,114
" Asia	.....	.....	.....	557	.....	557
Roumania	33,052	2,614	35,666	465,840	.....	465,840
Russia	5,134	15,202	20,336	2,395,489	.....	2,395,489
Salvador	78,369	270	78,639	141,297	7,379	148,676
San Domingo	6,015,073	468	6,015,541	461,120	.....	461,120
Siam	150	16,838	16,988	317,828	.....	317,828
Spain	1,922,317	298,506	2,220,823	543,022	.....	543,022
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	.....	53,392	.....	53,392
Sweden	1,165,097	478,876	1,643,973	3,415,805	8,519	3,424,324
Switzerland	8,976,800	514,979	9,491,779	594,179	18,106	612,285
Syria	8,260	5,008	13,268	113,134	.....	113,134
Turkey	310,070	96,044	406,114	39,137	.....	39,137
Ukraine	.....	.....	.....	11,717	.....	11,717
United States	392,665,317	295,004,725	687,670,042	466,419,539	12,912,441	479,331,980
Uruguay	55,280	.....	55,280	2,784,391	.....	2,784,391
Venezuela	190,778	.....	190,778	2,293,876	308	2,294,184
Virgin Islands of U.S.A.	.....	.....	.....	8,750	.....	8,750
Total Other Countries	**489,875,967**	**327,595,521**	**817,471,488**	**711,716,495**	**13,511,208**	**725,227,703**
Total Merchandise	**659,897,013**	**370,995,492**	**1,030,892,505**	**1,252,157,506**	**15,415,636**	**1,267,573,142**

No. 11—Comparative Statement of Goods remaining in Warehouse in 1925, 1926 and 1927

Articles		Remaining in Warehouse, March 31, 1925		Remaining in Warehouse, March 31, 1926		Remaining in Warehouse, March 31, 1927	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods—							
Grain and products	$	.....	1,017,661	.....	99,548	.....	75,482
Fruits and nuts	$	.....	719,426	.....	725,065	.....	932,213
Sugar above No. 16 D.S.	Lb.	4,999,353	127,966	7,734,356	187,952	4,869,449	120,282
Sugar not above No. 16 D.S.	Lb.	40,175,095	5,340,254	59,975,437	6,085,881	69,575,855	7,242,531
Molasses	Gal.	274,820	18,886	201,999	20,904	666,891	59,287
Tea	Lb.	14,093,370	4,825,122	12,561,931	4,226,091	19,597,450	920,166
Coffee	Lb.	4,078,876	1,171,651	3,420,646	1,352,276	3,431,560	1,365,974
Other vegetable food products	$	.....	399,929	.....	754,154	.....	415,336
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods—							
Brandy	Gal.	86,284	715,070	103,305	778,295	132,155	893,318
Gin	Gal.	121,225	1,777,325	131,937	1,869,299	128,347	2,085,559
Rum	Gal.	94,750	549,137	73,077	534,806	48,941	396,748
Whiskey	Gal.	490,171	9,064,237	448,826	8,451,416	417,642	7,859,846
Wines	Gal.	315,656	956,642	281,968	984,508	336,661	1,156,074
Other Spirits	Gal.	165,281	500,591	135,775	481,992	108,304	290,028
Tobacco, unmanufactured	$	.....	1,829,027	.....	1,946,850	.....	1,187,262
Tobacco, manufactures of	$	.....	67,156	.....	50,799	.....	72,293
Vegetable products, n.o.p.	$	.....	169,448	.....	134,241	.....	145,424
Animals and animal products—							
Fish	$	.....	289,248	.....	301,184	.....	410,980
Leather	$	.....	122,012	.....	124,488	.....	106,318
Other animal products	$	.....	292,229	.....	377,347	.....	353,161
Fibres, textiles and textile products—							
Cotton	$	.....	872,654	.....	846,715	.....	911,042
Flax	$	.....	207,886	.....	254,183	.....	179,148
Silk	$	.....	672,116	.....	590,417	.....	814,054
Wool	$	.....	1,705,280	.....	1,255,930	.....	818,700
Other fibres and textile products	$	.....	257,365	.....	309,368	.....	339,005
Wood and paper and products—							
Wood	$	.....	260,509	.....	313,227	.....	273,104
Paper	$	.....	501,936	.....	488,207	.....	513,327
Iron and steel and manufactures—							
Automobiles	No.	159	250,299	503	530,604	283	336,213
Other iron and steel manufactures	$	.....	1,697,038	.....	1,642,552	.....	1,766,584
Other ores, metals and metal manufactures	$	.....	448,983	.....	425,156	.....	420,827
Non-metallic minerals and products—							
Coal	Tons	1,742,380	3,765,092	899,848	1,586,071	1,867,981	3,531,353
Glass	$	.....	47,725	.....	61,552	.....	78,786
Oil	$	.....	689,455	.....	710,448	.....	762,578
Other non-metallic minerals and products	$	.....	97,019	.....	87,148	.....	72,233
Chemicals and chemical products	$	.....	506,323	.....	1,111,119	.....	462,473
Miscellaneous commodities	$	.....	921,677	.....	883,406	.....	1,002,979
Grand Total		.....	**42,854,374**	.....	**40,583,199**	.....	**38,370,688**

No. 12—Abstract by Countries, of Imports entered for Consumption Dutiable and Free

Countries	Entered for Home Consumption									
	General Tariff		Preferential Tariff		Treaty Rates		Total Dutiable	Total Free	Grand Total	
	Value	Duty	Value	Duty	Value	Duty	Value	Value	Value	Duty
British Empire	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	27,610,451	12,122,520 95	105,787,958	19,808,973 81	1,572,518	399,139 25	134,970,927	28,968,138	163,939,065	32,330,634 01
Aden	28,994	3,238 41					28,994		28,994	3,238 41
Australia	206,758	31,337 73	4,811,178	288,974 05	13,585	3,698 97	5,031,521	1,264,644	6,296,165	324,010 75
Barbados	28,279	8,492 51	2,090,820	211,299 28			2,119,099	1,672,295	3,791,394	219,791 79
Bermuda	305	54 87	11,096	1,679 15			11,401	100,784	112,185	1,734 02
British East Africa			425,055	38,532 13			425,055	51,919	476,974	38,532 13
" South Africa	7,802	1,537 23	809,291	51,445 05	40	10 80	817,133	184,459	1,001,592	52,993 08
" West Africa, other	106,170	18,535 45					106,170	205,778	311,948	18,535 45
" Guiana	4,756	1,426 50	4,551,709	470,199 66	17	12 75	4,556,482	35,624	4,592,106	471,638 91
" Honduras	9,340	2,802 00	1,005	167 50			10,345	251,917	262,262	2,969 50
" India	101,576	16,666 40	7,392,125	963,943 42			7,493,701	387,213	7,880,914	980,609 82
" East Indies, other	22,674	515 18					22,674	17,342	40,016	515 18
" West Indies, other	75,724	30,265 05	1,877,802	172,844 00	483	140 04	1,951,009	532,082	2,486,091	203,249 09
" Straits Settlements	28,085	6,390 56	414,130	43,958 67	3,303	578 10	445,518	2,311,299	2,756,817	50,927 33
" Sudan								21,437	21,437	
Ceylon	11,782	5,229 63	2,288,237	457,517 83			2,300,019	312,812	2,612,831	462,747 46
Fiji Islands	495	100 30	1,226,122	116,310 22			1,226,617	3,925	1,230,542	116,410 52
Gibraltar	578	228 34			379	52 44	957		957	280 78
Gold Coast								33,084	33,084	
Hong Kong	958,322	326,459 20			83,567	19,677 64	1,041,889	380,318	1,422,207	346,136 84
Iraq	2,644	387 45					2,644		2,644	387 45
Irish Free State	8,384	3,441 00	24,654	4,634 13			33,038	14,102	47,140	8,075 13
Jamaica	26,603	6,782 90	2,847,433	573,660 98	18	3 24	2,874,054	1,885,509	4,759,563	580,447 12
Malta	488	312 15			154	41 13	642	325	967	353 28
Newfoundland	76,735	21,615 61			479	114 65	77,214	1,791,387	1,868,601	21,730 26
New Zealand	253,977	27,731 29	1,590,964	57,635 08	214	47 40	1,845,155	2,732,391	4,577,546	85,413 77
Nigeria								34,736	34,736	
Palestine	6,855	6,878 86			539	130 57	7,394	527	7,921	7,009 43
Sierra Leone	99	12 38					99	2,734	2,833	12 38
Trinidad and Tobago	50,144	10,665 24	2,568,137	259,578 72	14	2 52	2,618,295	203,190	2,821,485	270,246 48
Total British Empire	**29,628,020**	**12,653,627 19**	**138,717,716**	**23,521,353 68**	**1,675,310**	**423,649 50**	**170,021,046**	**43,399,971**	**213,421,017**	**36,598,630 37**
Other Countries										
Abyssinia	12,869	1,559 79					12,869		12,869	1,559 79
Alaska	84,605	10,328 23					84,605	88,967	173,572	10,328 23
Armenia	2,578	684 09					2,578		2,578	684 09
Argentina	1,670,326	127,229 79			56,055	11,201 10	1,726,381	3,930,693	5,657,074	138,430 89

No. 12—Abstract by Countries, of Imports entered for Consumption Dutiable and Free—*Concluded*

Countries	Entered for Home Consumption									
	General Tariff		Preferential Tariff		Treaty Rates		Total Dutiable	Total Free	Grand Total	
	Value	Duty	Value	Duty	Value	Duty	Value	Value	Value	Duty
Other Countries—Concluded	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Austria	464,271	147,611 41					464,271	17,993	482,264	147,611 41
Azores and Madeira	91,841	28,179 86					91,841		91,841	28,179 86
Belgium	2,006,032	475,457 91			4,547,138	861,146 68	6,553,170	3,110,138	9,663,308	1,336,604 59
Brazil	1,968,882	282,366 89					1,968,882	739	1,969,621	282,366 89
Bulgaria	8,409	630 67					8,409		8,409	630 67
Canary Islands					326	91 40	326		326	91 40
Chile	3,987	203 75					3,987	467,437	471,424	203 75
China	2,065,103	716,168 83					2,065,103	2,976,489	5,041,592	716,168 83
Colombia	777,043	84,443 71					777,043	340,003	1,117,046	84,443 71
Costa Rica	43,843	4,450 80					43,843	645	44,488	4,450 80
Cuba	7,060,455	3,758,735 07					7,060,455	1,016,120	8,076,575	3,758,735 07
Czecho-Slovakia	1,559,688	421,382 58			154,191	41,248 70	1,713,879	13,043	1,726,922	462,631 28
Denmark	27,125	6,088 01			34,532	5,830 56	61,657	113,558	175,215	11,918 57
Dutch Guiana		155 21								155 21
" East Indies	565,174	148,177 65			5,359	1,247 20	570,533	286,906	857,439	149,424 85
" West Indies	96,824	10,774 84					96,824	83,443	180,267	10,774 84
Ecuador	563	110 78					563		563	110 78
Egypt	53,957	19,713 44			20	5 50	53,977	59,075	113,052	19,718 94
Esthonia								3,310	3,310	
Finland	17,388	5,294 16			17,091	3,227 67	34,479	48,157	82,636	8,521 83
France	1,568,995	606,353 36			20,912,395	7,059,706 56	22,481,390	1,510,932	23,992,322	7,666,059 92
French Africa	2,392	820 90			3,821	1,599 14	6,213	4,758	10,971	2,420 04
" Guiana	116	8 70					116		116	8 70
" East Indies	1,387	4,350 00					1,387		1,387	4,350 00
" West Indies	267	40 43			1,067	59 70	1,334	1,200	2,534	100 13
Germany	11,223,514	3,002,776 56					11,223,514	3,806,624	15,030,138	3,002,776 56
Greece	290,319	141,833 50					290,319	38,712	329,031	141,833 50
Guatemala	179,099	37,196 17					179,099	3,761	182,860	37,196 17
Hawaii	251,298	48,537 21					251,298	4,278	255,576	48,537 21
Hayti	373,479	166,080 06					373,479		373,479	166,080 06
Honduras	917,934	514,029 98					917,934	9,174	927,108	514,029 98
Hungary	59,301	9,711 15					59,301	1,655	60,956	9,711 15
Iceland	509	50 90					509	868	1,377	50 90
Italy	570,384	140,330 21			2,377,656	552,714 21	2,948,040	496,022	3,444,062	693,044 42
Japan	981,046	434,096 74			8,785,496	2,204,080 30	9,766,542	1,403,838	11,170,380	2,638,177 04
Jugo Slavia	4,481	1,105 56					4,481	2,373	6,854	1,105 56
Korea	74	22 20					74		74	22 20
Lithuania	2,208	542 18					2,208	1,899	4,107	542 18
Mexico	393,898	61,043 57					393,898	1,979,074	2,372,972	61,043 57
Miquelon and St. Pierre	56,240	52,326 37			1,146	776 63	57,386	15,668	73,054	53,103 00

Morocco	11,764	1,176 40			210	18 99	11,974	1,241	13,215	1,195 39
Netherlands	2,289,251	668,267 94			1,786,287	334,912 85	4,075,538	3,618,130	7,693,668	1,003,180 79
Nicaragua	70,012	42,336 00					70,012	23	70,035	42,336 00
Norway	64,415	12,059 11			701,638	174,446 73	766,053	145,304	911,357	186,505 84
Panama	240	50 20					240		240	50 20
Paraguay								14,047	14,047	
Persia	81,909	28,548 45					81,909	33,574	115,483	28,548 45
Peru	709,524	157,873 42					709,524	5,183,582	5,893,106	157,873 42
Philippines	1,698	612 48					1,698	177,066	178,764	612 48
Poland	32,872	11,079 63					32,872	11,003	43,875	11,079 63
Porto Rico	705	1,010 90					705	14,991	15,696	1,010 90
Portugal	345,548	185,384 24					345,548	125,478	471,026	185,384 24
Roumania	33,052	4,717 70					33,052	2,614	35,666	4,717 70
Russia	3,492	545 70			1,642	205 25	5,134	15,202	20,336	750 95
Salvador	78,369	38,643 72					78,369	270	78,639	38,643 72
San Domingo	6,015,073	3,145,576 23					6,015,073	468	6,015,541	3,145,576 23
Siam	150	15 00					150	16,838	16,988	15 00
Spain	1,152,821	256,692 79			769,496	211,883 94	1,922,317	298,506	2,220,823	468,576 73
Sweden	382,206	59,788 13			782,891	173,079 16	1,165,097	478,876	1,643,973	232,867 29
Switzerland	1,391,784	213,657 20			7,585,016	2,084,475 71	8,976,800	514,979	9,491,779	2,298,132 91
Syria	8,144	2,193 01			116	25 60	8,260	5,008	13,268	2,218 61
Turkey	310,070	72,671 30					310,070	96,044	406,114	72,671 30
United States	392,665,317	90,779,661 28					392,665,317	295,004,725	687,670,042	90,779,661 28
Uruguay	55,280	15,151 00					55,280		55,280	15,151 00
Venezuela	188,427	22,564 18			2,351	220 50	190,778		190,778	22,784 68
Total Other Countries	**441,350,027**	**107,191,279 23**			**48,525,940**	**13,722,204 08**	**489,875,967**	**327,595,521**	**817,471,488**	**120,913,483 31**
Duty on articles lower than home trade price		530,130 86								530,130 86
Additional duties		924,122 49								924,122 49
Grand Total, Merchandise	**470,978,047**	**121,299,159 77**	**138,717,716**	**23,521,353 68**	**50,201,250**	**14,145,853 58**	**659,897,013**	**370,995,492**	**1,030,892,505**	**158,966,367 03**
Goods admitted Free under Preferential tariff only.—										
From United Kingdom			3,548,132							
Other Countries			6,510,134							
Total			**10,058,266**							

No. 13—Abstract of the Total Value of Exports by Countries

Countries	Goods the produce of Canada	Goods not the produce of Canada	Total exports
British Empire	$	$	$
United Kingdom	446,876,101	1,146,233	448,022,334
Aden	38,638	.....	38,638
Australia	18,965,881	9,229	18,975,110
Barbados	1,624,403	55,680	1,680,083
Bermuda	1,286,770	39,241	1,326,011
British East Africa	649,885	21	649,906
" South Africa	8,388,731	1,999	8,390,730
" West Africa, other	65,480	.....	65,480
" Guiana	2,408,677	47,045	2,455,722
" Honduras	484,712	12,576	497,288
" India	9,995,386	167	9,995,553
" East Indies, other	1,210	.....	1,210
" West Indies, other	3,748,716	35,561	3,784,277
" Oceania, other	78,521	.....	78,521
" Straits Settlements	2,460,430	50	2,460,480
" Sudan	20,661	.....	20,661
Ceylon	708,096	232	708,328
Fiji Islands	317,367	673	318,040
Gambia	11,191	.....	11,191
Gibraltar	405,064	.....	405,064
Gold Coast	398,983	.....	398,983
Hong Kong	1,460,274	7,527	1,467,801
Iraq	163,153	.....	163,153
Irish Free State	6,057,004	1,173	6,058,177
Jamaica	4,307,751	61,669	4,369,420
Malta	454,872	2,467	457,339
Newfoundland	11,169,991	423,706	11,593,697
New Zealand	13,538,513	15,272	13,553,785
Nigeria	334,093	.....	334,093
Palestine	105,352	.....	105,352
Sierra Leone	74,121	.....	74,121
Trinidad and Tobago	3,840,984	43,907	3,884,891
Total British Empire	**540,441,011**	**1,904,428**	**542,345,439**
Other Countries			
Alaska	249,214	37,792	287,006
Argentina	13,101,846	513	13,102,359
Austria	191,152	89	191,241
Azores and Madeira	180,678	62	180,740
Belgian Congo	26,938	.....	26,938
Belgium	21,341,116	60,463	21,401,579
Bolivia	66,670	.....	66,670
Brazil	7,291,479	.....	7,291,479
Bulgaria	18,570	.....	18,570
Canary Islands	185,840	.....	185,840
Chile	1,517,901	140	1,518,041
China	13,516,939	3,115	13,520,054
Colombia	1,349,315	11,949	1,361,264
Costa Rica	198,946	2,142	201,088
Cuba	6,827,572	1,420	6,828,992
Czecho-Slovakia	476,632	1,596	478,228
Denmark	5,666,387	457	5,666,844
Dutch Guiana	107,270	301	107,571
" East Indies	3,651,511	.....	3,651,511
" West Indies	142,808	2,294	145,102
Ecuador	54,444	242	54,686
Egypt	1,485,823	.....	1,485,823
Esthonia	212,164	.....	212,164
Finland	1,882,874	26	1,882,900
France	15,220,232	83,243	15,303,475
French Africa	520,249	.....	520,249
" Guiana	2,967	.....	2,967
" East Indies	35,100	550	35,650
" West Indies	234,298	21	234,319
" Oceania	30,826	1,508	32,334
Germany	34,411,021	197,055	34,608,076
Greece	6,023,161	.....	6,023,161
Guatemala	218,383	.....	218,383

No. 13—Abstract of the Total Value of Exports by Countries—*Concluded*

Countries	Goods the produce of Canada	Goods not the produce of Canada	Total exports
Other Countries—Con.	$	$	$
Hawaii	38,027	287	38,314
Hayti	393,799	.....	393,799
Honduras	117,893	91	117,984
Hungary	50,777	.....	50,777
Iceland	36,085	100	36,185
Italy	22,815,083	8,525	22,823,608
Japan	29,929,031	18,002	29,947,033
Jugo Slavia	116,325	478	116,803
Korea	946,807	.....	946,807
Lettonia	68,019	.....	68,019
Liberia	11,060	.....	11,060
Lithuania	6,761	.....	6,761
Madagascar	4,593	.....	4,593
Mexico	2,760,686	22,512	2,783,198
Miquelon and St. Pierre	582,006	25,278	607,284
Morocco	425,550	.....	425,550
Netherlands	26,374,378	71,679	26,446,057
Nicaragua	53,976	.....	53,976
Norway	5,028,104	1,243	5,029,347
Panama	504,030	2,792	506,822
Paraguay	58,956	.....	58,956
Persia	38,203	.....	38,203
Peru	1,406,958	8,025	1,414,983
Philippines	230,647	365	231,012
Poland	154,814	100	154,914
Porto Rico	914,957	.....	914,957
Portugal	1,273,457	.....	1,273,457
Portuguese Africa	876,114	.....	876,114
" Asia	557	.....	557
Roumania	465,840	.....	465,840
Russia	2,395,489	.....	2,395,489
Salvador	141,297	7,379	148,676
San Domingo	461,120	.....	461,120
Siam	317,828	.....	317,828
Spain	543,022	.....	543,022
Spanish Africa	53,392	.....	53,392
Sweden	3,415,805	8,519	3,424,324
Switzerland	594,179	18,106	612,285
Syria	113,134	.....	113,134
Turkey	39,137	.....	39,137
Ukraine	11,717	.....	11,717
United States	466,419,539	12,912,441	479,331,980
Uruguay	2,784,391	.....	2,784,391
Venezuela	2,293,876	308	2,294,184
Virgin Islands of U.S.A.	8,750	.....	8,750
Total Other Countries	**711,716,495**	**13,511,208**	**725,227,703**
Grand Total Merchandise, Exports	**1,252,157,506**	**15,415,636**	**1,267,573,142**

PART II—EXCISE

INDEX TO EXCISE TABLES AND STATEMENTS

CONTENTS

No. of Statements	Description	Page
	Report of the Commissioner of Excise	3
1	Per Capita Consumption	8
2	Excise Duty Collections, by Ports	9
3	Comparative Statement of Excise Duty Revenues	12
4	Comparative Statement of Exciseable Articles taken for Consumption	13
5	Spirits:—Comparative Statement of Manufacture	14
6	" —Transactions in Distilleries	16
7	" —Warehouse Return, by Ports	17
8	" —Comparative Statement of Warehouse Return	20
9	Malt:—Comparative Statement of Manufacture	22
10	" —Comparative Statement of Warehouse Return	23
11	Malt Liquor:—Comparative Statement of Manufacture	24
12	" —Comparative Statement of Warehouse Return	25
13	Tobacco:—Comparative Statement of Manufacture	26
14	" —Warehouse Return, Manufactured before June 1, 1908	28
15	" —Warehouse Return, by Ports	29
16	" —Comparative Statement of Warehouse Return	32
17	" —Foreign Raw Leaf, Comparative Statement of Warehouse Return	36
18	Cigars:—Comparative Statement of Manufacture	38
19	" —Comparative Statement of Warehouse Return	39
20	Inspection of Petroleum	40
21	Number of Licenses by Ports	41
22	Excise Tax Collections, by Ports	44

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE

To the Hon. W. D. Euler,
Minister of National Revenue.

Sir,—Herewith I have the honour to submit statements of the Excise Revenues collected by this department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, with statistics respecting the sources whence these revenues were derived. The following summary comparison shows the accrued revenues for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927.

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	$	$	$	$	$
Excise Duty	36,259,654	38,616,038	39,005,343	43,370,231	49,139,913
Excise Tax	107,989,893	123,668,847	89,330,838	99,228,334	106,723,328
Totals	144,249,547	162,284,885	128,336,181	142,598,565	155,863,241

Details of Excise Revenue accrued during the undermentioned fiscal years:

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	$	$	$	$	$
Spirits	7,985,808	9,371,063	9,393,661	10,932,578	13,904,584
Malt-Liquor	60,331	93,072	107,734	113,933	223,833
Malt	2,549,601	3,280,057	3,540,621	3,840,774	3,811,557
Tobacco	25,013,128	25,236,296	25,421,602	27,919,051	30,638,418
Cigars	622,035	608,685	516,606	539,300	536,845
Acetic acid	100	100	100	100	150
Manufacturers in bond	18,225	18,725	17,675	17,250	17,350
Other receipts	10,426	8,040	7,344	7,245	7,176
Totals	36,259,654	38,616,038	39,005,343	43,370,231	49,139,913

The quantity of spirits produced during the fiscal year was 9,121,051 proof gallons, as compared with 5,434,329 proof gallons produced in the previous fiscal year. The raw materials taken for use in the production of spirits, during the fiscal year were as follows:—

	Lb.
Malt	12,650,807
Indian corn	62,478,906
Rye	21,129,081
Oats	283,950
Wheat	1,616,020
Molasses	68,847,431

The transactions of the several distilleries will be found stated in detail in Statement No. 6.

	Proof gal.
There was, on April 1, 1926, in process of manufacture	580,583
Manufactured during the fiscal year	9,121,051
Returned to distilleries for redistillation—In bond	1,803,383
Received into distilleries from other sources—Duty paid	211,220
Total	11,716,237

This was disposed of as follows:—

	Proof gal.
Placed in warehouse	10,842,001
Fusel oil and spirits written off	12,758
Deficiency arising from rectification	1,585
Remaining in process of manufacture, March 31, 1927, by actual stock taking	859,893
Total	11,716,237

Spirits.—The following statement shows the warehousing transactions in Spirits during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, and the four preceding fiscal years:—

Fiscal Years	In Warehouse at beginning of year, including transits	Warehoused during the year Ex-distillery	Otherwise warehoused	Entered for consumption	Exported	Used in bonded factories	Otherwise accounted for	For redistillation	In Warehouse at end of year, including transits
	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.
1922–1923	8,157,769	4,544,516	207,649	729,678	315,213	1,366,483	1,114,745	706,526	8,677,289
1923–1924	8,677,289	5,615,401	164,677	899,291	875,699	1,244,249	1,521,588	1,198,038	8,718,502
1924–1925	8,718,502	8,646,683	41,696	910,316	803,535	1,053,472	1,485,894	1,462,169	11,691,495
1925–1926	11,691,495	7,328,232	119,972	1,082,785	499,007	1,109,295	1,894,957	1,756,259	12,797,396
Totals	37,245,055	26,134,832	533,994	3,622,070	2,493,454	4,773,499	6,017,184	5,122,992	41,884,682
Average	9,311,264	6,533,708	133,498	905,517	623,363	1,193,375	1,504,296	1,280,748	10,471,170
1926–27	12,797,396	10,842,001	156,677	1,404,111	571,792	1,170,059	2,438,928	1,810,783	16,400,401

The foreign demand for Canadian distillery products is less than the average of the last four years, the quantities exported being as follows:—

	Proof gal.
1922–1923	315,213
1923–1924	875,699
1924–1925	803,535
1925–1926	499,007
1926–1927	571,792

The following statement shows the entire quantities of spirits upon which duties were collected during the several fiscal years recited therein.

Fiscal Years	Canadian Spirits		Imported Spirits used in Bonded Factories	Total quantities upon which duty was collected	Revenue accrued including License Fees
	Paid duty Ex-distillery	Paid duty Ex-warehouse			
	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	$
1922–1923	204	1,889,569	206,592	2,096,365	7,985,808
1923–1924	638	1,980,977	162,562	2,144,177	9,371,063
1924–1925	3,795	1,923,605	40,183	1,967,583	9,393,661
1925–1926	6,153	2,072,490	119,590	2,198,233	10,932,578
Totals	10,790	7,866,641	528,927	8,406,358	37,683,110
Average	2,697	1,966,660	132,232	2,101,589	9,420,778
1926–1927	1,585	2,417,759	156,381	2,575,755	13,904,554

Malt.—The following statement shows the transactions in Malt during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, and the four preceding fiscal years:—

Fiscal Years	In Warehouse at beginning of year, including transits	Manufactured during the year	Imported	Increase	Entered for consumption	Exported	Otherwise accounted for	In Warehouse at end of year, including transits	Revenue accrued including License Fees
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	$
1922–1923	19,896,407	86,855,361	12,656,198	282,137	84,922,024	4,644,757	7,392,842	22,730,480	2,549,601
1923–1924	22,730,480	105,441,150	13,193,777	677,187	109,286,000	8,901,243	7,558,535	16,296,816	3,280,057
1924–1925	16,296,816	134,056,684	17,035,532	501,757	118,231,171	5,864,393	9,782,976	34,012,249	3,540,621
1925–1926	34,012,249	115,810,397	22,910,071	300,092	127,789,729	4,664,150	10,600,197	29,978,733	3,840,774
Totals	92,935,952	442,163,592	65,795,578	1,761,173	440,228,924	24,074,543	35,334,550	103,018,278	13,211,053
Average	23,233,988	110,540,898	16,448,895	440,293	110,057,231	6,018,636	8,833,637	25,754,569	3,302,763
1926–1927	29,978,733	117,780,954	21,647,932	636,019	126,967,976	6,304,684	18,417,736	18,353,242	3,811,557

Tobacco.—The following statement shows the transactions in Tobacco, Cigarettes and Snuff during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, and the four preceding fiscal years:—

Fiscal Years	In Warehouse at beginning of year, including transits	Manufactured during the year	Entered for consumption	Exported	Otherwise accounted for	In Warehouse at end of year, including transits	Raw Leaf Entered for consumption	Canada Twist entered for consumption	Total Tobacco entered for consumption	Other Materials entered for consumption	Revenue accrued, including License Fees
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	$
1922–1923	672,606	27,818,152	28,490,758	73,289	22,409	569,030	17,759,130	387	46,250,275	826,000	25,013,831
1923–1924	569,030	28,436,454	28,432,365	143,301	10,188	419,630	15,289,166	100	43,721,631	.....	25,236,296
1924–1925	419,630	28,683,812	28,455,565	146,721	62,679	437,476	14,873,162	166	43,328,893	.....	25,421,602
1925–1926	437,476	30,243,894	30,245,627	121,573	47,871	266,299	15,471,377	200	45,717,204	18,472	27,919,037
Totals	2,098,742	115,182,312	115,624,315	484,884	143,147	1,692,435	63,392,835	853	179,018,003	844,472	103,590,766
Average	524,685	28,795,578	28,906,079	121,221	35,787	423,109	15,848,209	213	44,754,501	211,118	25,897,691
1926–1927	266,299	31,729,243	31,591,732	299,273	16,162	88,375	15,489,811	40	47,081,583	23,388	30,638,418

Cigars.—The following statement shows the transactions in Cigars during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, and the four preceding fiscal years:—

Fiscal Years	In Warehouse at beginning of year, including transits	Manufactured during the year	Assessments to bring production up to standard	Entered for Consumption	Exported	Otherwise accounted for	In Warehouse at end of year, including transits	Revenue accrued, including License Fees
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	$
1922-1923	18,720,185	181,013,005 (a) 3,600	1,137,631	183,965,151	80,625	.....	16,828,645	622,035
1923-1924	16,828,645	193,526,358 (a) 14,600	1,404,006	198,042,909	166,700	64,705	13,499,295	608,685
1924-1925	13,499,295	167,114,719	938,968	167,158,419	107,050	.....	13,348,545	516,606
1925-1926	13,348,545	175,658,048	627,450	174,363,188	100,570	76,900	15,093,385	539,300
Totals	62,396,670	717,330,330	4,108,055	723,529,667	454,945	141,605	58,769,870	2,286,626
Average	15,599,170	179,332,582	1,027,014	180,882,417	113,736	35,401	14,692,467	571,656
1926-1927	15,093,385	175,433,456	55,427	175,335,838	88,500	19,375	15,138,555	536,845

(a) Re-warehoused.

Inspection of Petroleum.—The quantity of Petroleum and Naphtha inspected during the fiscal year was as follows:

	Galls.
Petroleum	91,010,511
Naphtha	247,419,325
Total	338,429,836

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Excise.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE,
OTTAWA, September 12th, 1927.

No. 1—Table showing the Annual Consumption, per head, of the undermentioned articles, paying Excise and Customs Duties, and Revenue, per head, derived annually.

Years	Dominion of Canada							
	Quantity				Duty			
	Spirits	Beer	Wines	Tobacco	Spirits	Beer	Wines	Tobacco
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lb.	$	$	$	$
1869	1·124	2·290	·115	1·755	·761	·092	·037	·193
1870	1·434	2·163	·195	2·190	·962	·085	·049	·259
1871	1·578	2·490	·259	2·052	1·059	·095	·056	·336
1872	1·723	2·774	·257	2·481	1·160	·108	·070	·422
1873	1·682	3·188	·238	1·999	1·135	·120	·066	·350
1874	1·994	3·012	·288	2·566	1·363	·119	·086	·442
1875	1·394	3·091	·149	1·995	1·127	·114	·069	·428
1876	1·204	2·454	·177	2·316	1·182	·098	·075	·513
1877	·975	2·322	·096	2·051	·949	·109	·057	·446
1878	·960	2·169	·096	1·976	·927	·147	·052	·439
1879	1·131	2·209	·104	1·954	1·005	·125	·057	·449
1880	·715	2·248	·077	1·036	·772	·081	·055	·428
1881	·922	2·292	·099	2·935	·990	·081	·073	·443
1882	1·009	2·747	·120	2·150	1·084	·098	·092	·485
1883	1·090	2·882	·135	2·280	1·186	·103	·097	·473
1884	·998	2·924	·117	2·476	1·074	·104	·082	·365
1885	1·126	2·639	·109	2·623	1·198	·111	·074	·393
1886	·711	2·839	·110	2·052	1·007	·091	·074	·502
1887	·746	3·084	·095	2·062	1·045	·100	·066	·514
1888	·645	3·247	·094	2·093	·944	·110	·066	·509
1889	·776	3·263	·097	1·153	1·107	·114	·068	·529
1890	·883	3·360	·104	2·143	1·257	·121	·072	·539
1891	·745	3·790	·111	2·292	1·094	·137	·080	·590
1892	·701	3·516	·101	2·291	1·156	·211	·075	·680
1893	·740	3·485	·094	2·314	1·235	·218	·070	·691
1894	·742	3·722	·089	2·264	1·235	·205	·060	·683
1895	·666	3·471	·090	2·163	1·124	·161	·056	·645
1896	·623	3·528	·070	2·120	1·159	·164	·047	·639
1897	·723	3·469	·084	2·243	1·341	·213	·041	·671
1898	·536	3·808	·082	2·358	1·306	·126	·041	·615
1899	·661	3·995	·086	2·174	1·367	·174	·045	·841
1900	·701	4·364	·085	2·300	1·455	·185	·044	·853
1901	·757	4·680	·099	2·375	1·574	·195	·047	·864
1902	·786	5·035	·090	2·371	1·631	·211	·048	·902
1903	·848	4·592	·094	2·483	1·766	·200	·049	·967
1904	·917	4·739	·092	2·664	1·913	·217	·049	1·005
1905	·895	5·123	·093	2·768	1·898	·214	·049	1·036
1906	·898	5·484	·095	2·898	1·879	·238	·052	1·100
*1907 (nine months)	·977	5·765	·095	3·048	2·035	·257	·054	1·317
1908	·939	6·146	·102	3·066	1·965	·268	·057	1·194
1909	·860	5·708	·091	3·105	1·794	·241	·050	1·101
1910	·883	5·713	·105	3·183	1·843	·242	·057	1·059
1911	·948	5·999	·114	3·323	1·988	·257	·059	1·157
1912	1·030	6·598	·114	3·679	2·170	·288	·063	1·336
1913	1·112	7·005	·131	3·818	2·340	·320	·076	1·462
1914	1·061	7·200	·124	3·711	2·249	·328	·069	1 438
1915	·872	6·071	·095	3·427	2·086	·379	·051	1·361
1916	·745	4·950	·062	3·329	1·951	·362	·033	1·454
1917	·698	4·188	·061	3·330	1·788	·304	·033	1·520
1918	·699	3·414	·061	3·612	1·810	·228	·036	1·698
1919	·391	2·948	·025	3·109	·942	·179	·015	2·520
1920	·624	4·100	·078	3·745	1·586	·243	·056	3·541
1921	·857	3·954	·077	3·272	2·256	·292	·074	3·245
1922	·360	4·375	·037	3·434	1·859	·308	·049	3·254
1923	·219	4·028	·037	3·243	2·006	·287	·057	2·883
1924	·239	4·790	·062	3·382	2·229	·372	·081	2·902
1925	·228	5·223	·066	3·317	2·109	·380	·086	2·884
1926	·270	5·617	·074	3·468	2·505	·405	·092	3·118
1927	·323	5·525	·091	3·603	2·982	·413	·106	3·395
Average	·866	3·997	·107	2·638	1·507	·199	·061	1·120

No. 2—Collection in Ports on account of Excise Duties. Amount collected during fiscal year ended March 31, 1927

Ports	Spirits		Malt	Cigars	Manufactured Tobacco		Foreign Leaf		Canada Twist	Other Materials	Malt Liquor	Licenses	Total
	Potable	Non-potable			Cigarettes	Tobacco	Unstemmed	Stemmed					
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amherstburg		12,640 99				1,140 40						108 00	13,889 39
Belleville	2,654,404 89		2,056 50									600 00	2,657,061 39
Brantford		861 32	5,085 00									218 50	6,764 82
Bridgeburg	3 58											27 00	30 58
Chatham		1,108 51		5 56		331 00	46 80					152 00	1,643 87
Cobourg		14,935 64										125 00	15,060 64
Collingwood												45 00	45 00
Cornwall		999 89										125 00	1,124 89
Fort Frances			7,436 82									52 00	7,488 82
Fort William			3,215 93									58 00	3,273 93
Goderich												2 00	2 00
Guelph			91,915 86									252 00	92,167 86
Hamilton	70,645 59	23,601 10	55,060 26	2,474 38	2,155,270 56	146,702 30	426,184 80	6,791 40				1,158 00	2,887,888 39
Kingston		4,656 54	9,726 00									175 00	14,557 54
Kitchener	517,813 65	1,021 68	78,305 34	1,235 29			355 20	247 80				725 00	599,703 96
Lindsay			420 00									127 00	547 00
London	45,059 31	9,376 10	169,549 05	29,832 68		2,552 40	60,141 60	975 60			89,251 05	1,392 00	408,129 79
Morrisburg									8 00			2 00	10 00
Niagara Falls		966 64		202 35			64 00					52 00	1,284 99
North Bay												37 00	37 00
Oshawa												27 00	27 00
Ottawa		61,603 29	33,480 00			814 60						645 00	96,542 89
Owen Sound		2,010 58		1,497 22			1,228 40	78 60				100 00	4,914 80
Peterboro		407 40		24 87			46 40	33 00				77 00	588 67
Picton												2 00	2 00
Port Arthur			8,352 00										8,352 00
Port Hope		1,946 37										75 00	2,021 37
Prescott	505,475 68	27,511 07										550 00	533,536 75
Sarnia			20,570 70								21,272 55	79 00	41,922 25
Sault Ste. Marie			6,000 00	319 80			326 40					102 00	6,748 20
Simcoe												27 00	27 00
Stratford				584 03			181 80					200 00	965 83
Sudbury			21,012 00									75 00	21,087 00
St. Catharines			8,513 58	316 50			205 20					200 00	9,235 28
St. Thomas				466 95			777 20	187 20				127 00	1,558 35
Toronto	1,921,577 59	365,530 41	136,285 80	88,412 28	39 00	1,783 00	160,612 80	86,685 60				7,766 50	2,768,692 98
Welland			16,619 49									60 00	16,679 49
Whitby												1 00	1 00
Windsor	817,030 82	65,629 75	160,421 88									1,425 00	1,044,507 45
Woodstock		3,793 68										120 00	3,913 68
Total, Ontario	6,532,011 11	598,600 96	834,626 21	1_5,371 91	2,155,309 56	153,323 70	650,170 60	94,999 20	8 00		110,523 60	17,091 00	11,272,035 85

No. 2—COLLECTION in Ports on account of Excise Duties. Amount collected during fiscal year ended March 31, 1927—*Con.*

Ports	Spirits		Malt	Cigars	Manufactured Tobacco		Foreign Leaf		Canada Twist	Other Materials	Malt Liquor	Licenses	Total
	Potable	Non-potable			Cigarettes	Tobacco	Unstemmed	Stemmed					
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Chicoutimi		1,211 81		262 26			68 30					100 00	1,642 37
Granby				56,021 07		846,926 90	443,940 60	1,024 80				300 00	1,348,213 37
Hull												68 00	68 00
Montreal	2,558,039 45	437,656 97	1,842,212 86	313,045 98	17,848,789 90	2,763,568 70	4,785,162 70	193,415 20		5,379 24	58,332 75	11,841 50	30,817,445 25
Quebec	922,862 69	20,956 32	61,770 00	9,998 07	7,105 20	494,356 80	88,414 40	69 00				1,399 00	1,606,931 48
Shawinigan Falls		123 76										129 00	252 76
Sorel			1,050 00									125 00	1,175 00
Sherbrooke		4,604 30	9,145 80	3,044 25			1,980 00	2,553 60				550 00	21,877 95
St. Hyacinthe	1,986 39			73 80			9,493 60	7,029 00				354 00	18,936 79
St. Johns				15,368 83		1,219 20	5,011 60					152 00	21,751 63
Sutton		297 00										100 00	397 00
Three Rivers		329 91		149 93		14,500 00	40 20					200 00	15,220 04
Valleyfield		1,021 68	5,400 00									150 00	6,571 68
Total, Quebec	3,482,888 53	466,201 75	1,919,578 66	397,964 19	17,855,895 10	4,120,571 60	5,334,111 40	204,091 60		5,379 24	58,332 75	15,468 50	33,860,483 32
Fredericton	103,966 69											50 00	104,016 69
Moncton												25 00	25 00
St. John		16,840 87	36,005 01	817 97			561 60					602 00	54,827 45
St. Stephen		1,359 10										100 00	1,459 10
Woodstock		8,083 95										150 00	8,233 95
Total, New Brunswick	103,966 69	26,283 92	36,005 01	817 97			561 60					927 00	168,562 19
Amherst												27 00	27 00
Digby												2 00	2 00
Halifax	15,799 08	4,053 87	12,045 00									478 00	32,375 95
Sydney												2 00	2 00
Truro												50 00	50 00
Yarmouth		340 56		570 60			403 20	60 00				100 00	1,474 36
Total, Nova Scotia	15,799 08	4,394 43	12,045 00	570 60			403 20	60 00				659 00	33,931 31
Charlottetown, P.E.I.		340 56				36,829 80	70 80					206 00	37,447 16
Brandon			20,301 00									125 00	20,426 00
Portage la Prairie												2 00	2 00
Winnipeg	349,861 45	133,547 74	286,322 34	458 18		2,569 20	4,781 60	70 20			27,348 00	3,402 00	808,360 71
Total, Manitoba	349,861 45	133,547 74	306,623 34	458 18		2,569 20	4,781 60	70 20			27,348 00	3,529 00	828,788 71

Moose Jaw			18,325 20									122 00	18,447 20
Prince Albert			28,791 00									12 00	28,803 00
Regina	480,290 86	418 86	28,512 00									314 00	509,535 72
Saskatoon		221 39	27,330 00	23 84			16 00					228 00	27,819 23
Total, Saskatchewan	480,290 86	640 25	102,958 20	23 84			16 00					676 00	584,605 15
Calgary	156,653 75	3,155,16	171,983 10	265 65			397 40	36 00				779 00	333,270 06
Edmonton	104,690 70	11,438 21	69,828 00	211 65			506 80	22 80				478 00	187,176 16
Lethbridge			88,500 00								21,173 10	79 00	109,752 10
Medicine Hat			5,833 80									50 00	5,883 80
Total, Alberta	261,344 45	14,593 37	336,144 90	477 30			904 20	58 80			21,173 10	1,386 00	636,082 12
Cranbrook			7,284 00									50 00	7,334 00
Fernie			13,200 00									50 00	13,250 00
Nanaimo			240 00	311 25			525 20					250 00	1,326 45
Nelson			11,400 00									50 00	11,450 00
New Westminster	749,019 08		30,783 15	353 25			331 60	342 00				400 00	781,229 08
Penticton			3,000 00									50 00	3,050 00
Revelstoke			14,400 36									100 00	14,500 36
Rossland			540 00									50 00	590 00
Vancouver	532,238 71	21,615 76	113,431 20	5,422 21		4,608 10	4,384 00	5,146 20			969 60	2,325 00	690,140 78
Victoria	119,610 63	1,097 60	67,496 55	170 57			60 40					275 00	188,710 75
Total, British Columbia	1,400,868 42	22,713 36	261,775 26	6,257 28		4,608 10	5,301 20	5,488 20			969 60	3,600 00	1,711,581 42
Dawson	3,990 31											50 00	4,040 31
White Horse	1,246 95												1,246 95
Total, Yukon	5,237 26											50 00	5,287 26
Grand Total	**12,632,267 85**	**1,267,316 34**	**3,809,756 58**	**531,941 27**	**20,011,204 66**	**4,317,902 40**	**5,996,320 60**	**304,768 00**	**8 00**	**5,379 24**	**218,347 05**	**43,592 50**	**49,138,804 49**

SUMMARY

Ontario	6,532,011 11	598,600 96	834,626 21	125,371 91	2,155,309 56	153,323 70	650,170 60	94,999 20	8 00		110,523 60	17,091 00	11,272,035 85
Quebec	3,482,888 53	466,201 75	1,919,578 66	397,964 19	17,855,895 10	4,120,571 60	5,334,111 40	204,091 60		5,379 24	58,332 75	15,468 50	33,860,483 32
New Brunswick	103,966 69	26,283 92	36,005 01	817 97			561 60					927 00	168,562 19
Nova Scotia	15,799 08	4,394 43	12,045 00	570 60			403 20	60 00				659 00	33,931 31
Prince Edward Island		340 56				36,829 80	70 80					206 00	37,447 16
Manitoba	349,861 45	133,547 74	306,623 34	458 18		2,569 20	4,781 60	70 20			27,348 00	3,529 00	828,788 71
Saskatchewan	480,290 86	640 25	102,958 20	23 84			16 00					676 00	584,605 15
Alberta	261,344 45	14,593 37	336,144 90	477 30			904 20	58 80			21,173 10	1,386 00	636,082 12
British Columbia	1,400,868 42	22,713 36	261,775 26	6,257 28		4,608 10	5,301 20	5,488 20			969 60	3,600 00	1,711,581 42
Yukon	5,237 26											50 00	5,287 26
Total	**12,632,267 85**	**1,267,316 34**	**3,809,756 58**	**531,941 27**	**20,011,204 66**	**4,317,902 40**	**5,996,320 60**	**304,768 00**	**8 00**	**5,379 24**	**218,347 05**	**43,592 50**	**49,138,804 49**

EXCISE DUTY REVENUES

No. 3—Comparative Statement of Receipts for 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27

—		Totals
		$ cts.
Spirits	1924–25	9,389,535 98
	1925–26	10,928,078 03
	1926–27	13,899,584 19
Malt Liquor	1924–25	106,233 72
	1925–26	108,637 50
	1926–27	218,347 05
Malt	1924–25	3,539,020 66
	1925–26	3,839,173 67
	1926–27	3,809,756 58
Tobacco	1924–25	25,418,054 76
	1925–26	27,915,989 27
	1926–27	30,635,582 90
Cigars	1924–25	516,415 34
	1925–26	533,443 17
	1926–27	531,941 27
Licenses	1924–25	43,919 50
	1925–26	43,559 00
	1926–27	43,592 50
Total Revenue	1924–25	39,013,179 96
	1925–26	43,368,880 64
	1926–27	49,138,804 49

No. 4—STATEMENT showing the quantities of the several articles subject to Excise Duty, entered for consumption during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1925, 1926, 1927, and the duty accrued thereon

Articles subject to Excise Duty	1925				1926				1927			
	Quantities			Duty	Quantities			Duty	Quantities			Duty
	Ex-manufactory	Ex-warehouse	Totals		Ex-manufactory	Ex-warehouse	Totals		Ex-manufactory	Ex-warehouse	Totals	
	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	$ cts.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	$ cts.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	$ cts.
Spirits	3,795	1,963,788	1,967,583	9,389,535 98	6,153	2,192,080	2,198,233	10,928,078 03	1,585	2,574,170	2,575,755	13,899,584 19
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.		Gals	Gals.	Gals.		Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	
Malt liquor, the duty being paid on malt	47,896,779	209,398	48,106,177	103,684 27	52,098,864	344,641	52,443,505	109,682 55	50,434,297	1,291,954	51,726,251	219,708 15
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Malt	6,214	118,231,171	118,237,385	3,539,020 66	3,612	127,786,117	127,789,729	3,839,173 67	1,050,770	125,917,206	126,967,976	3,809,756 58
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	
Cigars	96,538,242	71,559,145	168,097,387	510,981 09	89,262,473	85,100,715	174,363,188	533,899,58	83,394,438	91,941,400	175,335,838	531,645 18
Cigarettes	1,987,384,440	544,308,710	2,531,693,150	15,197,878 40	2,532,563,260	350,884,900	2,883,448,160	17,308,109 01	3,203,335,910	130,663,950	3,333,999,860	20,011,204 66
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
Canada twist	166	.....	166	33 20	200	.....	200	40 00	40	.....	40	8 00
Tobacco	15,832,300	4,229,577	20,061,877	4,012,375 51	17,631,772	3,140,470	20,772,242	4,154,448 40	18,582,184	2,152,931	20,735,115	4,147,023 10
Snuff	798,608	.....	798,608	159,721 60	823,041	.....	823,041	164,608 20	854,617	.....	854,617	170,923 40
Totals	16,631,074	4,229,577	20,870,651	19,370,008 71	18,455,013	3,140,470	21,595,483	21,627,205 61	19,436,841	2,152,931	21,589,772	24,329,159 16
Raw leaf tobacco, foreign	.....	14,873,162	14,873,162	6,048,193 05	.....	15,471,376	15,471,376	6,284,383 30	.....	15,489,811	15,489,811	6,301,088 60
Other materials	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,472	.....	18,472	4,248 56	23,388	.....	23,388	5,379 24
Total duties on tobacco and cigarettes.	.....	.....	.....	25,418,201 76	.....	.....	.....	27,915,837 47	.....	.....	.....	30,635,627 00
Licenses, spirits	.....	.....	.....	4,125 00	.....	.....	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00
" malt liquor	.....	.....	.....	4,050 00	.....	.....	.....	4,250 00	.....	.....	.....	4,125 00
" malt	.....	.....	.....	1,600 00	.....	.....	.....	1,600 00	.....	.....	.....	1,800 00
" cigars	.....	.....	.....	5,625 00	.....	.....	.....	5,400 00	.....	.....	.....	5,200 00
" tobacco	.....	.....	.....	3,400 00	.....	.....	.....	3,214 00	.....	.....	.....	2,791 00
" sundry	.....	.....	.....	25,119 50	.....	.....	.....	24,595 00	.....	.....	.....	24,676 50
Grand total duty	.....	.....	.....	**39,005,343 26**	.....	.....	.....	**43,370,230 30**	.....	.....	.....	**49,139,913 60**

SPIRITS

No. 5—Comparative Statement of Manufactures for

Provinces	Licenses		Material Taken				
			Grain				
	No.	Fees	Malt	Indian Corn	Rye	Oats	Wheat
1926		$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ontario	6	1,500	3,258,920	25,740,184	6,369,058	157,440	46,800
Quebec	7	1,875	1,743,104	4,438,980	4,303,508	22,120	.....
Manitoba	2	500	363,355	2,801,404	202,979	198,000	.....
British Columbia	3	625	744,076	4,516,387	1,631,277	2,825	.....
Totals	**18**	**4,500**	**6,109,455**	**37,496,955**	**12,506,822**	**380,385**	**46,800**
1927							
Ontario	7	1,750	7,329,053	40,787,185	13,918,368	128,320	165,300
Quebec	8	2,000	3,563,482	11,239,910	4,450,814	105,840	.....
Manitoba	2	500	722,969	4,387,356	485,808	.....	1,450,720
British Columbia	3	750	1,035,303	6,064,455	2,274,091	49,790	.....
Totals	**20**	**5,000**	**12,650,807**	**62,478,906**	**21,129,081**	**283,950**	**1,616,020**

SPIRITS

the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1926 and 1927

for use		Used in spirits manufactured		Proof Spirits manufactured	Duty collected ex-manufactory on deficiencies and assessments		Total duty collected ex-manufactory, including license fees
Total Grain	Molasses	Grain	Molasses				
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	$ cts.	$ cts.
35,572,402	17,244,300	35,713,662	16,793,100	2,957,311·59	5,841·80	52,673 47	54,173 47
10,507,712	26,010,781	10,290,572	26,018,101	1,803,884·86	287·70	2,594 44	4,469 44
3,565,738	.....	3,496,858	.....	210,983·57	.....	.....	500 00
6,894,565	1,796,750	6,787,701	1,822,130	462,148·88	23·54	211 86	836 86
56,540,417	**45,051,831**	**56,288,793**	**44,633,331**	**5,434,328·90**	**6,153·04**	**55,479 77**	**59,979 77**
62,328,226	35,954,390	61,606,654	35,897,990	5,472,193·70	988·77	8,903 72	10,653 72
19,360,046	30,113,585	19,378,022	30,100,145	2,538,459·37	383·27	3,449 43	5,449 43
7,046,853	.....	7,088,853	.....	420,108·04	212·78	1,919 28	2,419 28
9,423,639	2,779,456	9,383,055	2,779,456	690,289·54	.....	.....	750 00
98,158,764	**68,847,431**	**97,456,584**	**68,777,591**	**9,121,050·65**	**1,584·82**	**14,272 43**	**19,272 43**

SPIRITS

No. 6—STATEMENT showing transactions in the Distilleries in the Dominion of Canada, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927

Ports	In process, including deficiencies brought forward	Manufactured, including surpluses	Returned to distillery for redistillation	Received from other sources duty paid	Totals	Warehoused	Spirits and fusel oil written off	Deficiencies on which duty was collected	In process, including deficiencies, carried forward	Totals
	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.
Belleville, Ont.	155,822 84	2,859,479·48	995,970·89	29,152·74	4,040,425·95	3,927,834·41	23·33	571·66	111,996·55	4,040,425·95
Kitchener, Ont.	40,532·38	347,087·97	12·631·25	4,253·70	404,505·30	320,472·88	1,069·19	264·20	82,699·03	404,505·30
Lindsay, Ont.	.....	45,834·81	.....	.....	45,834·81	26,140·73	.....	.....	19,694·08	45,834·81
Prescott, Ont.	.....	.....	.....	7,399 39	7,399·39	7,246·48	.....	152·91	.....	7,399·39
Toronto, Ont.	80,589·47	1,317,340·93	374·75	136,673·74	1,534,978·89	1,434,602·11	3,044·33	.....	97,242·45	1,534,978·89
Windsor, Ont.	20,126·26	902,450 51	61,470·84	1,151·38	985,198·99	830,260·57	16·23	.....	154,922·19	985,198·99
Totals	297,070·95	5,472,193·70	1,070,447·73	178,630·95	7,018,343·33	6,546,647·18	4,153·08	988·77	466,554·30	7,018,343·33
Montreal, Que.	128,365·50	2,527,211·57	386,202·15	20,520·94	3,062,300·16	2,790,730·11	7,174·83	383·27	264,011·95	3,062,300·16
Sorel, Que.	.....	11,239·33	328·87	.....	11,568·20	4,202·05	.....	.....	7,366·15	11,568·20
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	8·57	8·47	158,359·83	.....	158,376·87	142,851·56	8·57	.....	15,516·74	158,376·87
Totals	128,374 07	2,538,459·37	544,890·85	20,520·94	3,232,245·23	2,937,783·72	7,183·40	383·27	286,894·84	3,232,245·23
Winnipeg, Man.	36,257·73	420,108·04	170,044·25	2,468·09	628,878·11	589,820·09	1,159·39	212·78	37,685·85	628,878·11
New Westminster, B.C.	70,079·57	352,862·99	17,934·09	9,534·10	450,410·75	421,044·19	261·53	.....	29,105·03	450,410·75
Vancouver, B.C.	48,800·51	337,426·55	66·49	65·63	386,359·18	346,706·08	.....	.....	39,653·10	386,359·18
	118,880·08	690,289·54	18,000·58	9,599·73	836,769·93	767,750·27	261·53	.....	68,758·13	836,769·93
Grand Total	**580,582·83**	**9,121,050·65**	**1,803,383·41**	**211,219·71**	**11,716,236.60**	**10,842,001·26**	**12,757·40**	**1,584·82**	**859,893·12**	**11,716,236.60**

DR. SPIRITS

No. 7—STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

Ports	Remaining in Warehouse from last Year	Warehoused	Imported	Received from other Ports		Totals
				Removed during year	In Transit last year	
	P. Gallons	P. Gallons	P. Gallons	P. Gallons	P. Gallons	P. Gallons
Amherstburg	2,599 08			45,343 08		47,942 16
Belleville	2,595,988 72	3,927,834 41	32,093 60	274,827 46	11,311 22	6,842,055 41
Brantford	70 95			358 88		429 83
Bridgeburg						
Chatham	549 59					549 59
Cobourg				7,568 58		7,568 58
Cornwall				416 62		416 62
Hamilton	3,973 45		2,477 36	33,642 85		40,093 66
Kingston	3,973 20			12,843 61		16,816 81
Kitchener	1,272,440 35	320,472 88		14,231 62		1,607,144 85
Lindsay		26,140 73				26,140 73
London	558 04			8,639 71	70 95	9,268 70
Niagara Falls				402 77		402 77
Ottawa	5,898 03		3,699 51	23,141 11	70 95	32,809 60
Owen Sound				6,694 25	752 28	7,446 53
Peterboro				167 65		167 65
Port Hope				810 99		810 99
Prescott	643,934 63	7,246 48	102,285 37	361,571 67	5,416 93	1,120,455 08
St. Thomas				143 62		143 62
Toronto	1,137,341 81	1,434,692 11	15,196 55	321,175 64	3,573 29	2,911,979 40
Windsor	4,390,106 05	830,260 57	172 69	1,484 83		5,222,024 14
Woodstock	2,696 10			11,919 60		14,615 70
Total, Ontario	10,060,130 00	6,546,647 18	155,925 08	1,125,384 54	21,195 62	17,909,282 42
Chicoutimi				436 77	68 15	504 92
Montreal	1,602,300 40	2,790,730 11	456 11	318,488 24	1,243 07	4,713,217 93
Quebec	35,387 54			128,312 28	372 58	164,072 40
Shawinigan Falls				82 50	82 50	165 00
Sherbrooke	466 95			1,522 46		1,989 41
St. Hyacinthe	210,540 03	142,851 56		147,781 37	11,348 62	512,521 58
Sorel		4,202 05				4,202 05
Sutton				123 75		123 75
Three Rivers	28 57			283 80		312 37
Valleyfiled				354 75	70 95	425 70
Total, Quebec	1,848,723 49	2,937,783 72	456 11	597,385 92	13,185 87	5,397,535 11
Fredericton	1,971 57			12,900 45		14,872 02
St. John	1,475 59			9,151 64	70 95	10,698 18
St. Stephen				566 29		566 29
Wood stock	212 85			3,152 17	145 20	3,510 22
Total, New Brunswick	3,660 01			25,770 55	216 15	29,646 71
Halifax	2,724 26			2,165 15	189 75	5,079 16
Yarmouth				141 90		141 90
Total, Nova Scotia	2,724 26			2,307 05	189 75	5,221 06
Charlottetown, P.E. Island				141 90		141 90
Winnipeg, Man	180,370 04	589,820 09 294 40 *		175,983 39	1,453 07	947,920 99
Regina	8,607 11			57,435 65	1,755 68	67,798 44
Saskatoon				295 19		295 19
Total, Saskatchewan	8,607 11			57,730 84	1,755 68	68,093 63
Calgary	11,401 74	0 94	†	22,572 28		33,974 96
Edmonton	8,306 42			31,514 78		39,821 20
Total, Alberta	19,708 16	0 94	†	54,087 06		73,796 16
New Westminster	420,241 28	421,044 19		10,541 76		851,827 23
Vancouver	200,100 59	346,706 08		63,901 85		610,708 52
Victoria	6,521 52			10,170 21		16,691 73
Total, British Columbia	626,863 39	767,750 27		84,613 82		1,479,227 48
Dawson				692 76		692 76
White Horse				138 53		138 53
Total, Yukon				831 29		831 29
Sundries	8,612 54					8,612 54
Grand Totals	**12,759,399 00**	**10,842,001 26** ***294 40** **†0 94**	**156,381 19**	**2,124,236 36**	**37,996 14**	**25,920,309 29**

*Re-warehoused. †Surplus.

SPIRITS

No. 7—Statement of Warehouse Returns for the

Ports	Entered for Consumption			Removed to other Ports	
	Quantity	Used in Bonded Factories	Duty	Warehoused in Ports to which removed	In Transit
	P. Gallons	P. Gallons	$ cts.	P. Gallons	P. Gallons
Amherstburg		46,943·91	12,640 99		
Belleville	293,356·78		2,649,242 80	1,109,127·19	4,880·11
Brantford		358·88	861 32		
Bridgeburg			3 58		
Chatham		406·05	1,108 51		
Cobourg		6,223·17	14,935 64		
Cornwall		416·62	999 89		
Hamilton	7,849·51	28,830·51	94,246 69		
Kingston		15,944·78	1,656 5		
Kitchener	56,891·91	371·25	516,457 53	32,021·38	
Lindsay				11,201·84	
London	5,006·59	3,906·71	54,435 41		
Niagara Falls		402·77	966 64		
Ottawa		27,355·70	61,603 29		
Owen Sound		7,446·53	2,010 58		
Peterboro		167·65	407 40		
Port Hope		810·99	1,946 37		
Prescott	55,968·89	91,703·57	531,622 92	48,174·20	
St. Thomas					
Toronto	213,532·42	284,349·21	2,287,108 00	93,019·96	1,212·69
Windsor	91,074·67	31,224·97	882,660 57	166,312·45	1,642·72
Woodstock		14,119·05	3,793 68		
Total, Ontario	723,680·77	560,982·32	7,121,708 35	1,459,857·02	7,735·52
Chicoutimi		504·92	1,211 81		
Montreal	284,744·76	362,221·62	2,992,246 99	260,563·30	6,016·44
Quebec	102,500·88	26,053·72	943,819 01	2,176·85	
Shawinigan Falls		165·00	123 76		
Sherbrooke		1,918·46	4,604 30		
St. Hyacinthe	119·00		1,986 39	85,399·86	
Sorel					
Sutton		123·75	297 00		
Three Rivers		283·80	329 91		
Valleyfield		425·70	1,021 68		
Total, Quebec	387,364·64	391,696·97	3,945,640·85	348,140·01	6,016·44
Fredericton	11,541·57		103,966 69		
St. John		9,459·86	16,840 87		
St. Stephen		566·29	1,359 10		
Woodstock		3,368·32	8,083 95		
Total, New Brunswick	11,541·57	13,394·47	130,250 61		
Halifax	1,754·60	1,689·11	19,852 95		
Yarmouth		141·90	340 56		
Total, Nova Scotia	1,754·60	1,831·01	20,193 51		
Charlottetown, P.E. Island		141·90	340 56		
Winnipeg, Man	38,946·44	159,895·37	481,489 91	259,111·05	11,970·81
Regina	53,352·96	1,550·35	480,709 72		
Saskatoon		295·19	221 39		
Total, Saskatchewan	53,352·96	1,845·54	480,931·11		
Calgary	17,403·83	6,019·99	159,808 91		
Edmonton	11,629·34	21,707·46	116,128 91	1,168·08	
Total, Alberta	29,033·17	27,727·45	275,937 82	1,168·08	
New Westminster	85,434·00		749,019 08	39,387·33	
Vancouver	59,130·62	12,090·27	553,854 47	15,903·27	
Victoria	13,290·07	453·76	120,708 23	669·60	
Total, British Columbia	157,854·69	12,544·03	1,423,581 78	55,960·20	
Dawson	413·37		3,990 31		
White Horse	138·53		1,246 95		
Total, Yukon	581 90		5,237 26		
Sundries					
Grand Totals	**1,404,110·74**	**1,170,059·06**	**13,885,311 76**	**2,124,236·36**	**25,722·77**

SPIRITS

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927—*Concluded* CR.

Taken for Redistillation	Free		Exported	Remaining in Warehouse	Totals
	Legal Allowance	Other			
P. Gallons	P. Gallons	P. Gallons	P. Gallons	P. Gallons	P. Gallons
...	...	...	...	998·25	47,942·16
995,970·89	72,049·30	877,962·12	67,715·05	3,420,993·97	6,842,055·41
...	...	...	...	70·95	429·83
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	143·54	549·59
...	...	...	...	1,345·41	7,568·58
...	...	...	...	...	416·62
...	...	...	...	3,413·64	40,093·66
...	...	...	...	872·03	16,816·81
12,631·25	14,722·80	1,111·06	3,732·77	1,485,662·43	1,607,144·85
...	...	14,938·89	...	...	26,140·73
...	...	...	...	355·40	9,268·70
...	...	...	...	...	402·77
...	...	49·50	...	5,404·40	32,809·60
...	...	...	...	...	7,446·53
...	...	...	...	...	167·65
...	...	...	...	...	810·99
7,399·39	5,843·54	45,937·33	30,431·90	834,996·26	1,120,455·08
...	...	...	...	143·62	143·62
374·75	30,498·50	363,649·18	177,957·01	1,747,385·68	2,911,979·40
61,470·84	75,160·78	147·34	223,178·43	4,571,811·94	5,222,024·14
...	...	...	...	496·65	14,615·70
1,077,847·12	198,274·92	1,303,795·42	503,015·16	12,074,094·17	17,909,282·42
...	...	...	...	...	504·92
386,202·15	12,545·61	742,007·43	19,452·32	2,639·464·30	4,713,217·93
...	...	194·70	...	33,146·25	164,072·40
...	...	...	...	...	165·00
...	...	...	...	70·95	1,989·41
158,359·83	1,045·18	...	2,249·24	265,348·47	512,521·58
328·87	...	...	...	3,873·18	4,202·05
...	...	...	...	...	123·75
...	...	...	...	28·57	312·37
...	...	...	...	...	425·70
544,890·85	13,590·79	742,202·13	21,701·56	2,941,931·72	5,397,535·11
...	...	...	1·49	3,328·96	14,872·02
...	...	...	...	1,238·32	10,698·18
...	...	...	...	...	566·29
...	...	...	...	141·90	3,510·22
...	...	...	1·49	4,709·18	29,646·71
...	...	...	...	1,635·45	5,079·16
...	...	...	...	...	141·90
...	...	...	...	1,635·45	5,221·06
...	...	...	...	...	141·90
170,044·25	2,197·04	70,273·67	...	235,482·36	947,920·99
...	...	...	...	12,895·13	67,798·44
...	...	...	...	...	295·19
...	...	...	...	12,895·13	68,093·63
...	...	142·92	...	10,408·22	33,974·96
...	...	...	...	5,316·32	39,821·20
...	...	142·92	...	15,724·54	73,796·16
17,934·09	12,316·56	29,733·86	1,241·12	665,780·27	851,827·23
66·49	2,626·24	63,774·67	45,830·06	411,286·90	610,708·52
...	...	...	1·40	2,276·90	16,691·73
18,000·58	14,942·80	93,508·53	47,072·58	1,079,344·07	1,479,227·48
...	...	...	...	249·39	692·76
...	...	...	...	...	138·53
...	...	...	...	249·39	831·29
...	...	...	...	8,612·54	8,612·54
1,810,782·80	**229,005·55**	**2,209,922·67**	**571,790·79**	**16,374,678·55**	**25,920,309·29**

SPIRITS

DR. No. 8—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1926 and 1927 CR.

Provinces	Remaining in Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Imported	Received from other Ports		Totals
				Removed during year	In Transit last year	
	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.
1926						
Ontario	9,911,071·15	†279·86 4,314,175·02	111,920·19	1,125,183·05	14,479·18	15,477,108·45
Quebec	1,170,853·94	2,284,845·34 †102·14	7,621·28	366,400·23	492·63	3,830,315·56
New Brunswick	5,886·48	.....	.....	17,317·70	.....	23,204·18
Nova Scotia	3,695·75	.....	.....	1,814 98	209·55	5,720·28
Prince Edward Island	39·93	.....	.....	82·84	82·50	205·27
Manitoba	134,311·87	290,402·49	48·30	145,724·78	.....	570,487·44
Saskatchewan	12,392·81	.....	.....	69,633·38	.....	82,026·19
Alberta	12,829·25	.....	.....	75,099·10	.....	87,928·35
British Columbia	416,341·78	438,808·91	.....	77,936·92	195·47	933,283·08
Yukon	.....	.....	.....	153·00	.....	153·00
Sundries	8,612·54	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,612·54
Totals	11,676,035·50	7,328,231·76 †382·00	119,589·77	1,879,345·98	15.459·33	21,019,044·34
1927						
Ontario	10,060,130·00	6,546,647·18	155,925·08	1,125,384·54	21,195·62	17,909,282·42
Quebec	1,848,723·49	2,937,783·72	456·11	597,385·92	13,185·87	5,397,535·11
New Brunswick	3,660·01	.....	.....	25,770·55	216·15	29,646·71
Nova Scotia	2,724·26	.....	.....	2,307·05	189·75	5,221·06
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	141·90	.....	141·90
Manitoba	180,370·04	*294·40 589,820·09	.....	175,983·39	1,453·07	947,920·99
Saskatchewan	8,607·11	.....	.....	57,730·84	1,755·68	68,093·63
Alberta	19,708·16	†0·94	.....	54,087·06	.....	73,796·16
British Columbia	626,863·39	767,750·27	.....	84,613·82	.....	1,479,227·48
Yukon	.....	.....	.....	831·29	.....	831·29
Sundries	8,612·54	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,612·54
Totals	**12,759,399·00**	**10,842,001·26** ***294·40** **‡0·94**	**156,381·19**	**2,124,236·36**	**37,996·14**	**25,920,309·29**

*Rewarehoused. †Seizures. ‡Surplus.

Provinces	Entered for Consumption			Removed to other Ports		Taken for Redistillation	Free		Exported	Remaining in Warehouse	Totals
	Quantity	Used in Bonded Factories	Duty	Warehoused in Ports to which removed	In Transit		Legal Allowance	Other			
	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	$ cts.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.
1926											
Ontario	583,024·01	549,159·07	5,783,226 78	1,350,140·79	25,254·19	1,181,713·71	132,911·98	1,109,837·28	484,937·42	10,060,130.00	15,477,108·45
Quebec	286,892·58	314,811·67	2,936,105 54	370,597·77	1,497·09	446,132·91	4,285·23	555,186·55	2,188·27	1,848,723·49	3,830,315·56
New Brunswick	9,670·44	9,873·73	108,309 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,660·01	23,204·18
Nova Scotia	1,177·09	1,818·93	14,960 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,724·26	5,720·28
Prince Edward Island	.....	205·27	492 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205·27
Manitoba	38,564·88	160,999·71	511,646 20	72,590·26	11,244·86	90,035·66	199·47	16,482·56	.....	180,370·04	570,487·44
Saskatchewan	63,405·21	10,013·87	573,721 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,607·11	82,026·19
Alberta	27,006·26	40,764·72	261,546 12	449·21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,708·16	87,928·35
British Columbia	72,891·93	21,648·12	681,209 26	85,567·95	.....	38,376·51	4,703·33	71,350·81	11,881·04	626,863·39	933,283·08
Yukon	153·00	.....	1,380 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153·00
Sundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,612·54	8,612·54
Totals	1,082,785·40	1,109,295·09	10,872,598 26	1,879,345·98	37,996·14	1,756,258·79	142,100·01	1,752,857·20	499,006·73	12,759,399.00	21,019,044·34
1927											
Ontario	723,680·77	560,982·32	7,121,708 35	1,459,857·02	7,735·52	1,077,847·12	198,274·92	1,303,795·42	503,015·16	12,074,094.17	17,909,282·42
Quebec	387,364·64	391,696·97	3,945,640 85	348,140·01	6,016·44	544,890·85	13,590·79	742,202·13	21,701·56	2,941,931 72	5,397,535·11
New Brunswick	11,541·57	13,394·47	130,250 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·49	4,709·18	29,646·71
Nova Scotia	1,754·60	1,831·01	20,193 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,635·45	5,221·06
Prince Edward Island	.....	141·90	340 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141·90
Manitoba	38,946·44	159,895·37	481,489 91	259,111·05	11,970·81	170,044·25	2,197·04	70,273·67	.....	235,482·36	947,920·99
Saskatchewan	53,352·96	1,845·54	480,931 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,895·13	68,093·63
Alberta	29,033·17	27,727·45	275,937 82	1,168·08	.....	.....	.....	142·92	.....	15,724·54	73,796·16
British Columbia	157,854·69	12,544·03	1,423,581 78	55,960·20	.....	18,000·58	14,942·80	93,508·53	47,072·58	1,079,344·07	1,479,227·48
Yukon	581·90	.....	5,237 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249·39	831·29
Sundries										8,612·54	8,612·54
Totals	**1,404,110·74**	**1,170,059·06**	**13,885,311 76**	**2,124,236·36**	**25,722·77**	**1,810,782·80**	**229,005·55**	**2,209,922·67**	**571,790·79**	**16,374,678.55**	**25,920,309·29**

	1926	1927
Total duty collected ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse	$10,928,078 03	$13,899,584 19
License fees	4,500 00	5,000 00
	$10,932,578 03	$13,904,584 19

MALT

No. 9—Comparative Statement of Manufactures for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1926 and 1927

Provinces	Licenses		Grain Steeped	Grain used in Malt Manufactured	Malt			Total Duty Collected Ex-Manufactory, including License Fees
	No.	Fees			Manufactured	Paid Duty	Warehoused	
1926		$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$ cts.
Ontario	4	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00
Quebec	2	400	45,921,400	46,393,800	36,883,485	.....	36,883,485	400 00
Manitoba	1	200	58,220,600	58,014,200	47,892,790	.....	47,892,790	200 00
Alberta	1	200	37,416,000	37,507,200	31,030,510	.....	31,030,510	200 00
British Columbia	1	50	3,060	3,060	3,612	3,612	.....	158 36
Totals	**9**	**1,600**	**141,561,060**	**141,918,260**	**115,810,397**	**3,612**	**115,806,785**	**1,708 36**
1927								
Ontario	4	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00
Quebec	2	400	49,225,800	49,061,600	39,716,700	.....	39,716,700	400 00
Manitoba	1	200	71,285,900	69,274,700	58,698,330	.....	58,698,330	200 00
Alberta	1	200	22,076,400	22,076,400	18,294,210	.....	18,294,210	200 00
British Columbia	2	250	1,331,060	1,357,980	1,071,714	1,050,770	20,944	31,773 10
Totals	**10**	**1,800**	**143,919,160**	**141,770,680**	**117,780,954**	**1,050,770**	**116,730,184**	**33,323 10**

MALT

Dr. No. 10—Comparative Statement of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1926 and 1927 Cr

Provinces	Remaining in Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Increase	Received from other Ports		Imported	Totals	Entered for Consumption		Removed to other Ports		Exported	Free	Remaining in Warehouse	Totals
				Removed during year	In Transit last year			Quantity	Duty	Warehoused in Ports to which Removed	In Transit				
1926	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ontario	2,099,857	.....	37,578	16,255,031	172,320	15,452,931	34,017,717	24,798,166	746,166 78	54,000	.....	.....	7,597,333	1,568,218	34,017,717
Quebec	11,628,742	36,883,485	.....	29,457,050	154,000	5,027,672	83,150,949	69,211,355	2,076,340 25	454,080	2,160	4,645,910	1,997,859	6,839,585	83,150,949
New Brunswick	55,121	.....	347	790,700	.....	187,351	1,033,519	976,217	29,286 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,302	1,033,519
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	380,500	.....	.....	380,500	358,500	10,755 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000	380,500
Manitoba	8,391,279	47,892,790	190,182	4,770,719	400	817,901	62,063,271	9,529,278	285,898 44	39,540,380	715,700	18,240	363,355	11,896,318	62,063,271
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	2,315,500	.....	.....	2,315,500	2,315,500	69,465 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,315,500
Alberta	10,975,580	31,030,510	71,500	7,265,100	50,000	41,542	49,434,232	11,848,562	355,456 86	29,179,100	874,180	.....	10,520	7,521,870	49,434,232
B. Columbia	370,950	.....	485	8,081,140	114,000	1,382,674	9,949,249	8,748,539	265,696 47	88,180	.....	.....	631,130	481,400	9,949,249
Totals	33,521,529	115,806,785	300,092	69,315,740	490,720	22,910,071	242,344,937	127,786,117	3,839,065 31	69,315,740	1,592,040	4,664,150	10,600,197	28,386,693	242,344,937
1927															
Ontario	1,568,218	.....	* 36,488	21,663,680	411,860	18,449,868	42,130,114	27,754,857	834,626 21	.....	.....	59,080	12,455,765	1,860,412	42,130,114
Quebec	6,839,585	39,716,700	326,454	30,815,632	701,600	1,025,596	79,425,567	63,971,942	1,919,578 66	1,775,850	2,160	5,924,704	3,781,982	3,968,929	79,425,567
New Brunswick	57,302	.....	205	1,084,700	54,000	3,960	1,200,167	1,200,167	36,005 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200,167
Nova Scotia	22,000	.....	.....	381,500	.....	.....	403,500	401,500	12,045 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	403,500
Manitoba	11,896,318	58,698,330	268,138	5,292,500	284,580	914,236	77,354,102	10,223,868	306,623 34	57,688,162	995,160	320,900	741,957	7,384,055	77,354,102
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	3,431,940	.....	.....	3,431,940	3,431,940	102,958 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,431,940
Alberta	7,521,870	18,294,210	750	14,646,260	100,000	.....	40,563,090	11,255,860	336,144 90	25,267,040	1,438,800	.....	23,680	2,577,710	40,563,090
B. Columbia	481,400	20,944	3,984	7,435,784	40,000	1,254,272	9,236,384	7,677,072	230,252 16	20,944	.....	.....	1,414,352	124,016	9,236,384
Totals	**28,386,693**	**116,730,184**	**636,019**	**84,751,996**	**1,592,040**	**21,647,932**	**253,744,864**	**125,917,206**	**3,778,233 48**	**84,751,996**	**2,436,120**	**6,304,684**	**18,417,736**	**15,917,122**	**253,744,864**

	1926	1927
Total duty collected ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse	$ 3,839,173 67	$ 3,809,756 58
License fees	1,600 00	1,800 00
	$ 3,840,773 67	$ 3,811,556 58

MALT LIQUOR

No. 11—Comparative Statement of Manufactures for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1926 and 1927

Provinces	Licenses		Malt used	Other Commodities used	Malt Liquor Manufactured	Malt Liquor exported	Total Duty Collected Ex-Manufactory including License Fees
	No.	Fees					
1926		$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Gals.	Gals.	$ cts.
Ontario	29	1,600	21,441,890	52,750	10,718,418	4,180	1,600 00
Quebec	9	475	67,265,626	145,200	29,177,416	8.052	475 00
New Brunswick	2	100	986,161	.....	344,350	5,454	100 00
Nova Scotia	2	100	373,500	.....	125,800	1,877	100 00
Manitoba	8	475	8,111,654	217,909	3,443,528	.....	57,668 50
Saskatchewan	4	250	2,246,051	.....	841,115	.....	250 00
Alberta	6	300	11,516,116	11,500	4,593,634	.....	300 00
British Columbia	18	950	8,761,785	16,260	3,204,592	23,085	1,742 90
Totals	**78**	**4,250**	**120,702,783**	**443,619**	**52,448,853**	**42,648**	**62,236 40**
1927							
Ontario	32	1,600	24,193,974	443,305	10,597,252	1,170	1,600 00
Quebec	10	500	62,645,510	191,400	28,276,040	10,766	500 00
New Brunswick	2	100	1,184,910	.....	417,200	324	100 00
Nova Scotia	2	100	396,500	.....	129,000	7,659	100 00
Manitoba	10	525	8,716,354	69,149	3,561,494	.....	26,227 95
Saskatchewan	4	150	3,467,520	.....	1,400,342	.....	150 00
Alberta	6	300	10,592,425	10,500	4,207,684	.....	300 00
British Columbia	18	850	8,626,786	27,156	3,166,828	9,537	1,062 10
Totals	**84**	**4,125**	**119,823,979**	**741,510**	**51,755,840**	**29,456**	**30,040 05**

	1926 gals.	1927 gals.
Exported	37,755	23,993
Ship Stores	4,893	5,463
	42,648	29,456

MALT LIQUOR

No. 12—Comparative Statement of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1926 and 1927

Remaining in Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Totals	Provinces	Entered for Consumption		Exported	Remaining in Warehouse	Totals
				Quantity	Duty			
Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	1926	Gals.	$ cts.		Gals.	Gals.
.....	61,911	61,911	Ontario.....	14,031	2,104 65	.....	47,880	61,911
29,588	311,014	340,602	Quebec.....	307,650	46,147 50	8,911	24,041	340,602
.....	20,041	20,041	Alberta.....	20,041	3,006 15	.....	.....	20,041
37,487	2,023	39,510	British Columbia.....	2,919	437 85	23,499	13,092	39,510
67,075	**394,989**	**462,064**	**Totals**.....	**344,641**	**51,696 15**	**32,410**	**85,013**	**462,064**
			1927					
47,880	704,214	752,094	Ontario.....	736,824	110,523 60	.....	15,270	752,094
24,041	393,990	418,031	Quebec.....	388,885	58,332 75	9,672	19,474	418,031
.....	161,195	161,195	Alberta.....	161,195	24,179 25	.....	.....	161,195
13,092	32,688	45,780	British Columbia.....	5,050	757 50	9,699	31,031	45,780
85,013	**1,292,087**	**1,377,100**	**Totals**.....	**1,291,954**	**193,793 10**	**19,371**	**65,775**	**1,377,100**

	1926	1927
Total duty accrued ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse	$ 109,682 55	$ 219,708 15
License fees.....	4,250 00	4,125 00
	$ 113,932 55	$ 223,833 15

TOBACCO

No. 13—Comparative Statement of Manufactures

Provinces	Licenses		Total Weight of Raw Leaf Tobacco and other materials actually used	Tobacco		
	No.	Fees		Produced	Paid Duty	Warehoused
1926		$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ontario	12	600 00	1,569,031	821,057	736,317	84,740
Quebec	43	2,100 00	25,224,684	19,669,793	16,656,990	3,012,803
Nova Scotia	1	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island	4	200 00	182,201	191,166	191,166	.....
Manitoba	2	100 00	14,221	13,730	13,730	.....
British Columbia	3	150 00	31,550	33,569	33,569	.....
Totals	**65**	**3,200 00**	**27,021,687**	**20,729,315**	**17,631,772**	**3,097,543**
1927						
Ontario	9	450 00	1,771,970	952,274	743,525	208,749
Quebec	39	1,925 00	25,613,941½	19,762,307	17,619,277	2,143,030
Nova Scotia	1	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island	3	150 00	170,160	184,149	184,149	.....
Manitoba	2	100 00	13,593	12,276	12,276	.....
British Columbia	2	100 00	21,323½	22,957	22,957	.....
Totals	**56**	**2,775 00**	**27,590,988**	**20,933,963**	**18,582,184**	**2,351,779**

TOBACCO

for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1926 and 1927

Cigarettes			Cigarettes, Overweight			Snuff			Total Duty Collected ex-Manufactory (including License Fees)
Produced	Paid Duty	Warehoused	Produced	Paid Duty	Warehoused	Produced	Paid Duty	Warehoused	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$ cts.
306,354,960	300,539,010	5,815,950	47,300	47,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,951,617 86
2,589,335,440	2,230,538,350	358,797,090	1,438,200	1,435,000	3,200	822,496	822,496	.....	16,897,012 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,433 20
3,600	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	545	.....	2,976 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,863 80
2,895,694,000	**2,531,080,960**	**364,613,040**	**1,485,500**	**1,482,300**	**3,200**	**823,041**	**823,041**	.....	**18,896,953 71**
361,119,860	358,473,760	2,646,100	57,900	57,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300,634 36
2,950,990,950	2,843,421,950	107,569,000	1,382,400	1,382,300	100	854,057	854,047	10	20,772,326 90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,979 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	570	.....	2,669 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,691 50
3,312,100,810	**3,201,895,710**	**110,215,100**	**1,440,300**	**1,440,200**	**100**	**854,627**	**854,617**	**10**	**23,117,351 76**

TOBACCO—MANUFACTURED BEFORE JUNE 1, 1908

No. 14—Comparative Statement of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1926 and 1927

Dr. Remaining in warehouse from last year	Dr. Totals	Provinces	Cr. Remaining in warehouse	Cr. Totals
Lbs.	Lbs.	1926	Lbs.	Lbs.
461	461	New Brunswick	461	461
19,719½	19,719½	Sundries	19,719½	19,719½
20,180½	**20,180½**	**Totals**	**20,180½**	**20,180½**
		1927		
461	461	New Brunswick	461	461
19,719½	19,719½	Sundries	19,719½	19,719½
20,180½	**20,180½**	**Totals**	**20,180½**	**20,180½**

TOBACCO

DR. No. 15—WAREHOUSE RETURN for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927 DR.

Ports	Remaining in Warehouse from last year			Warehoused				Received from Other Ports			Totals			
								Tobacco	Cigarettes					
	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight cigar-ettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight cigar-ettes	Snuff	Re-moved during year	Re-moved during year	In transit last year	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight cigar-ettes	Snuff
	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.
Hamilton	14,509	638,350	.....	208,749¼	2,646,100	.....	.....	.....	72,400	.....	223,258¼	3,356,850	.....	.....
Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,000	5,000	.....	126,000	.....	.....
Ontario	14,509	638,350	.....	208,749¼	2,646,100	.....	.....	.....	193,400	5,000	223,258¼	3,482,850	.....	.....
Granby	.....	.....	.....	2,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,725	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	93,556	43,403,900	800	2,118,593	107,266,400	100	10	.....	1,108,500	.....	2,212,149	151,778,800	900	10
Quebec	13,040	833,100	.....	21,712	302,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,752	1,135,700	.....	.....
Quebec	106,596	44,237,000	800	2,143,030	107,569,000	100	10	.....	1,108,500	.....	2,249,626	152,914,500	.....	10
St. John, N.B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	712,000	.....	60	712,000	.....	.....
Halifax	.....	36,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	1,381,000	.....	60	1,417,350	.....	.....
Truro	9,729	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,729	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	9,729	36,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	1,381,000	.....	9,789	1,417,350	.....	.....
Vancouver, B.C	.....	236,050	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,168,000	.....	.....	1,404,050	1,500	.....
Totals	**130,834**	**45,147,750**	**2,300**	**2,351,779¼**	**110,215,100**	**100**	**10**	**120**	**4,562,900**	**5,000**	**2,482,733¼**	**159,930,750**	**2,400**	**10**

TOBACCO

Cr. No. 15—Warehouse Return for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927—*Continued* Cr.

Ports	Entered for Consumption				Removed to Other Ports			Exported		
					Tobacco	Cigarettes				
	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight cigarettes	Duty	Warehoused in Ports to which removed	Warehoused in Ports to which removed	In Transit	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Snuff
	Lbs.	No.	No.	$ cts.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.
Hamilton	23,203	638,350	.....	8,470 70	.....	1,930,500	10,000	188,885¾	773,600	.....
Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	23,203	638,350	.....	8,470 70	.....	1,930,500	10,000	188,885¾	773,600	.....
Granby	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700	.....	.....
Montreal	2,106,536½	129,491,100	900	1,198,263 80	60	2,265,400	.....	59,946½	7,368,400	10
Quebec	23,192	533,600	.....	7,840 00	.....	.....	.....	2,148	.....	.....
Quebec	2,129,728½	130,024,700	900	1,206,103 80	60	2,265,400	.....	64,794½	7,368,400	10
St. John, N.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	267,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	267,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver, B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	**2,152,931½**	**130,663,050**	**900**	**1,214,574 50**	**120**	**4,562,900**	**10,000**	**253,680¼**	**8,142,000**	**10**

TOBACCO

Cr. **No. 15—Warehouse Return for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927—*Concluded*** Cr.

Ports	Ship's Stores		Written off		Taken for Re-working		Remaining in Warehouse			Totals			
	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Overweight Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Overweight Cigarettes	Snuff
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	4,400	10,937½	.....	.....	223,258¼	3,356,850	.....	.....
Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	126,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,000	.....	.....
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	126,000	232	4,400	10,937½	.....	.....	223,258¼	3,482,850	.....	.....
Granby	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,725	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	328	4,491,500	.....	.....	15,460	22,500	29,818	8,139,900	.....	2,212,149	151,778,800	900	10
Quebec	40	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	9,360	602,100	.....	34,752	1,135,700	.....	.....
Quebec	393	4,491,500	.....	.....	15,472	22,500	39,178	8,742,000	.....	2,249,626	152,914,500	900	10
St. John, N.B	60	414,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197,500	.....	60	712,000	.....	.....
Halifax	.....	906,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244,000	.....	60	1,417,350	.....	.....
Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,729	.....	.....	9,729	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	.....	906,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,729	244,000	.....	9,789	1,417,350	.....	.....
Vancouver, B.C	.....	1,088,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315,150	1,500	.....	1,404,050	1,500	.....
Totals	**453**	**6,901,250**	.....	**126,000**	**15,704**	**26,900**	**59,844½**	**9,498,650**	**1,500**	**2,482,733¼**	**159,930,750**	**2,400**	**10**

TOBACCO

DR. No. 16—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns

Provinces	Remaining in Warehouse from last Year			Warehoused			
	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight Cigar-ettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight Cigar-ettes	Snuff
1926	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.
Ontario	36,388	.....	.....	84,740	5,815,950	.....	.....
Quebec	243,230	47,797,610	1,300	3,012,803	358,797,090	3,200	.....
Nova Scotia	10,982½	62,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	1,452½	438,190	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	**292,053**	**48,297,800**	**3,400**	**3,097,543**	**364,613,040**	**3,200**	.....
1927							
Ontario	14,509	638,350	.....	208,749¼	2,646,100	.....	.....
Quebec	106,596	44,237,000	800	2,143,030	107,569,000	100	10
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	9,729	36,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	.....	236,050	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	**130,834**	**45,147,750**	**2,300**	**2,351,779¼**	**110,215,100**	**100**	**10**

TOBACCO

for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1926 and 1927

Received from other Ports				Totals			
Tobacco		Cigarettes		Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight Cigar-ettes	Snuff
Removed during year	In Transit last year	Removed during year	In Transit last year				
Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.
245½	.....	65,850	.....	121,373½	5,881,800	.....	.....
.....	.....	361,450	.....	3,256,033	406,956,150	4,500	.....
.....	.....	349,350	.....	10,982½	411,350	.....	.....
10,596	1,520	1,142,000	.....	13,568½	1,580,190	2,100	.....
10,841½	**1,520**	**1,918,650**	.....	**3,401,957½**	**414,829,490**	**6,600**	.....
.....	.....	193,400	5,000	223,258¼	3,482,850	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,108,500	.....	2,249,626	152,914,500	900	10
60	.....	712,000	.....	60	712,000	.....	.....
60	.....	1,381,000	.....	9,789	1,417,350	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,168,000	.....	.....	1,404,050	1,500	.....
120	.....	**4,562,900**	**5,000**	**2,482,733¼**	**159,930,750**	**2,400**	**10**

TOBACCO

Cr. No. 16—Comparative Statement of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1926 and 1927 Cr.

Provinces	Entered for Consumption				Removed to Other Ports				Exported		
					Tobacco		Cigarettes				
	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight Cigar-ettes	Duty	Ware-housed in ports to which removed	In Transit	Ware-housed in ports to which removed	In Transit	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Snuff
1926	Lbs.	No.	No.	$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.
Ontario	78,975½	2,380,350	.....	30,077 20	576	.....	1,374,500	.....	19,601	1,283,000	.....
Quebec	3,048,441	348,502,850	1,700	2,700,724 00	10,023	.....	455,600	5,000	51,106	8,687,550	.....
Nova Scotia	1,253½	.....	.....	250 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....
British Columbia	11,800	.....	.....	2,360 00	242½	.....	88,550	.....	12	.....	.....
Totals	**3,140,470**	**350,883,200**	**1,700**	**2,733,411 90**	**10,841½**	.....	**1,918,650**	**5,000**	**70,719**	**9,975,550**	.....
1927											
Ontario	23,203	638,350	.....	8,470 70	.....	.....	1,930,500	10,000	188,885¾	773,600	.....
Quebec	2,129,728½	130,024,700	900	1,206,103 80	60	.....	2,265,400	.....	64,794½	7,368,400	10
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	267,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	**2,152,931½**	**130,663,050**	**900**	**1,214,574 50**	**120**	.....	**4,562,900**	**10,000**	**253,680¼**	**8,142,000**	**10**

Cr. No. 16—Comparative Statement of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1926 and 1927 Cr.
—*Concluded*

Provinces	Ship's Stores			Written off		Taken for Reworking		Remaining in Warehouse			Totals			
	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Overweight Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Overweight Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Overweight Cigarettes	Snuff
1926	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	3	65,600	7,709	140,000	14,509	638,350	.....	121,373½	5,881,800	.....	.....
Quebec	839	5,068,150	2,000	.....	.....	39,028	.....	106,596	44,237,000	800	3,256,033	406,956,150	4,500	.....
Nova Scotia	.....	370,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,729	36,350	.....	10,982½	411,350	.....	.....
British Columbia	.....	1,255,240	600	.....	350	1,514	.....	.....	236,050	1,500	13,568	1,580,190	2,100	.....
Totals	**839**	**6,693,390**	**2,600**	**3**	**65,950**	**48,251**	**140,000**	**130,834**	**45,147,750**	**2,300**	**3,401,957½**	**414,829,490**	**6,600**	.....
1927														
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,000	232	4,400	10,937½	.....	.....	225,258¼	3,482,850	.....	.....
Quebec	393	4,491,500	.....	.....	.....	15,472	22,500	39,178	8,742,000	.....	2,249,626	152,914,500	900	10
New Brunswick	60	414,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197,500	.....	60	712,000	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	.....	906,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,729	244,000	.....	9,789	1,417,350	.....	.....
British Columbia	.....	1,088,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315,150	1,500	.....	1,404,050	1,500	.....
Totals	**453**	**6,901,250**	.....	.....	**126,000**	**15,704**	**26,900**	**59,844½**	**9,498,650**	**1,500**	**2,482,733¼**	**159,930,750**	**2,400**	**10**

RAW LEAF TOBACCO, INCLUDING

DR. No. 17—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse

Remaining in warehouse from last year	Imported	Warehoused ex factory	Received from other Ports		Totals	Provinces
			Removed during year	In transit last year		
std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	1926
2,556,174	2,283,633	90,167	1,376	.....	4,931,350	Ontario.....
8,058,876¾	12,765,339	132,902	488,802	.....	21,445,919¾	Quebec.....
398	1,502	.....	.....	.....	1,900	New Brunswick.....
23,171	540	.....	.....	.....	23,711	Nova Scotia.....
5,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,754	Prince Edward Island.....
15,346	6,819	.....	157	.....	22,322	Manitoba.....
.....	452	.....	.....	.....	452	Saskatchewan.....
1,750½	1,432½	.....	1,607	.....	4,790	Alberta.....
9,684	33,637	.....	1,147	253	44,721	British Columbia.....
10,671,154¼	**15,093,354½**	**223,069**	**493,089**	**253**	**26,480,919¾**	**Totals**.....
						1927
2,660,053	1,853,357	2,673	2,648	.....	4,518,731	Ontario.....
7,406,378½	14,897,282¼	24½	357,013½	320	22,661,018¾	Quebec.....
364	1,305	.....	150	.....	1,819	New Brunswick.....
23,261	1,416	.....	257	.....	24,934	Nova Scotia.....
5,654	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,654	Prince Edward Island.....
6,868	13,375	.....	.....	.....	20,243	Manitoba.....
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	Saskatchewan.....
1,755½	802	.....	297	.....	2,854½	Alberta.....
12,957	15,217	.....	547	.....	28,721	British Columbia.....
10,117,291	**16,782,794¼**	**2,697½**	**360,912½**	**320**	**27,264,015¼**	**Totals**.....

STEMS, SCRAPS AND CUTTINGS

Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1926 and 1927 CR.

Entered for Consumption		Removed to other Ports		Exported	Destroyed	Remaining in warehouse	Totals
Quantity	Duty	Warehoused in Ports to which removed	In Transit				
std. lbs.	$ cts.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.
1,903,737	790,682 60	153,668	.....	212,459	1,453	2,660,053	4,931,350
13,522,270	5,473,121 00	337,263	.....	171,858½	8,149¾	7,406,378½	21,445,919¾
1,536	719 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	1,900
450	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,261	23,711
100	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,654	5,754
12,321	4,989 20	1,146	.....	.....	1,987	6,868	22,322
452	250 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452
2,573½	1,128 10	461	.....	.....	.....	1,755½	4,790
27,937	13,273 20	551	320	2,847	109	12,957	44,721
15,471,376½	**6,284,383 30**	**493,089**	**320**	**387,164½**	**11,678¾**	**10,117,291**	**26,480,919¾**
1,783,429½	745,169 80	137,499	.....	15,290	1,580	2,580,932½	4,518,731
13,660,239¾	5,538,203 00	223,239½	7,527½	32,132½	10,419¾	8,721,459¾	22,661,018¾
1,404	561 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	415	1,819
1,108	463 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,726	24,934
177	70 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,477	5,654
12,632	4,851 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,611	20,243
40	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
2,477½	963 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	377	2,854½
22,303	10,789 40	174	.....	.....	.....	6,244	28,721
15,489,810¾	**6,301,088 60**	**360,912½**	**7,527½**	**47,422½**	**11,999¾**	**11,346,342¼**	**27,264,015¼**

CIGARS

No. 18—Comparative Statement of Manufactures for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1926 and 1927

Provinces	Licenses		Total Raw Leaf Tobacco and other materials actually used	Deficiencies Paying Duty	Cigars at $3.00 per Thousand			Cigars at $4.00 per Thousand			Total Duty collected ex-manufactory, including License Fees
	No.	Fees		Cigars	Manufactured	Paid duty	Warehoused	Manufactured	Paid duty	Warehoused	
1926	No.	$	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	$ cts.
Ontario	45	2,225	850,439	22,498	40,055,060	36,507,480	3,547,580	1,196,415	1,196,415	.....	114,452 93
Quebec	48	2,375	2,354,492	584,049	121,417,320	41,986,010	79,431,310	9,721,948	5,762,198	3,959,750	150,759 10
New Brunswick	1	50	6,319	.....	349,910	303,375	46,535	3,500	2,700	800	920 93
Nova Scotia	1	50	2,760	.....	172,250	135,200	37,050	.....	.....	.....	405 60
Manitoba	2	50	1,119	1,590	55,500	55,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	171 27
Saskatchewan	1	50	287	.....	12,100	12,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 30
Alberta	2	100	5,141½	.....	297,225	297,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	891 67
British Columbia	10	500	51,273	19,313	2,376,820	2,376,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,188 48
Totals	**110**	**5,400**	**3,271,830½**	**627,450**	**164,736,185**	**81,673,710**	**83,062,475**	**10,921,863**	**6,961,313**	**3,960,550**	**274,826 28**
1927											
Ontario	40	1,975	802,473	11,122	38,449,830	34,430,055	4,019,775	1,097,380	1,097,380	.....	109,689 46
Quebec	47	2,300	2,367,744	35,315	128,546,986	42,484,436	86,062,550	4,498,380	2,607,210	1,891,170	140,288 37
New Brunswick	1	50	4,637	.....	259,130	246,380	12,750	.....	.....	.....	789 14
Nova Scotia	1	50	3,064	.....	182,650	75,450	107,200	.....	.....	.....	276 35
Manitoba	3	125	2,744	.....	152,725	152,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	583 18
Saskatchewan	1	50	162	945	7,000	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 84
Alberta	2	100	3,070	.....	162,900	162,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	588 70
British Columbia	11	550	44,056	8,045	2,076,475	2,075,475	1,000	.....	.....	.....	6,800 58
Totals	**166**	**5,200**	**3,227,950**	**55,427**	**169,837,696**	**79,634,421**	**90,203,275**	**5,595,760**	**3,704,590**	**1,891,170**	**259,089 62**

CIGARS

Dr. No. 19—Comparative Statement of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1926 and 1927 Cr.

Remaining in Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Received from other Ports		Totals	Provinces	Entered for Consumption		Removed to other Ports		Exported	Free	Re-packed	Remaining in Warehouse	Totals
		Removed during the year	In Transit last year			Quantity	Duty	Warehoused in Ports to which removed	In Transit					
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	1926	No.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,163,740	3,547,580	1,900	.....	4,713,220	Ontario	1,801,005	5,403 02	.....	.....	.....	1,900	.....	2,910,315	4,713,220
12,070,235	83,391,060	5,124,350	104,650	100,690,295	Quebec	83,252,515	253,528 70	5,129,250	655,650	95,470	.....	75,000	11,482,410	100,690,295
7,420	47,335	.....	.....	54,755	New Brunswick	41,495	124 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,260	54,755
.....	37,050	.....	.....	37,050	Nova Scotia	5,700	17 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,350	37,050
.....	.....	3,000	2,500	5,500	British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,100	.....	.....	400	5,500
13,241,395	**87,023,025**	**5,129,250**	**107,150**	**105,500,820**	**Totals**	**85,100,715**	**259,073 30**	**5,129,250**	**655,650**	**100,570**	**1,900**	**75,000**	**14,437,735**	**105,500,820**
					1927									
2,910,315	4,019,775	3,400	.....	6,933,490	Ontario	5,882,615	17,647 85	.....	.....	.....	9,375	.....	1,041,500	6,933,490
11,482,410	87,953,720	6,353,050	655,650	106,444,830	Quebec	85,918,025	259,684 63	6,360,950	528,700	83,900	.....	10,000	13,543,255	106,444,830
13,260	12,750	.....	.....	26,010	New Brunswick	26,010	78 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,010
31,350	107,200	.....	.....	138,550	Nova Scotia	114,750	344 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,800	138,550
400	1,000	4,500	.....	5,900	British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600	.....	.....	1,300	5,900
14,437,735	**92,094,445**	**6,360,950**	**655,650**	**113,548,780**	**Totals**	**91,941,400**	**277,755 56**	**6,360,950**	**528,700**	**88,500**	**9,375**	**10,000**	**14,609,855**	**113,548,780**

	1926	1927
Total duty accrued ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse	$ 533,899 58	$ 531,645 18
License fees	5,400 00	5,200 00
	$ 539,299 58	$ 536,845 18

INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM

No. 20—Comparative Statement of Inspected Petroleum and Naphtha shipped from Refineries during the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1926 and 1927

Provinces	Licenses		Petroleum	Naptha	Totals
	No.	Fees			
		$	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
1926					
Ontario	5	4	20,471,778·37	85,948,177·95	106,419,956·32
Quebec	2	2	6,521,718·00	27,289,081·50	33,810,799·50
Nova Scotia	1	1	9,147,779·00	20,434,753·00	29,582,532·00
Saskatchewan	1	2	8,352,238·00	24,208,358·00	32,560,596·00
Alberta	11	11	7,631,859·50	25,727,586·50	33,359,446·00
British Columbia	2	2	1,734,826.50	18,818,413.00	20,553,239.50
Totals	**22**	**22**	**53,860,199·37**	**202,426,369·95**	**256,286,569·32**
1927					
Ontario	5	7	39,100,346·05	89,174,857·00	128,275,203·05
Quebec	2	2	6,349,547·00	48,820,163·00	55,169,710·00
Nova Scotia	1	1	13,194,691·00	25,934,150·00	39,128,841·00
Saskatchewan	1	1	7,947,702·00	23,767,561·00	31,715,263·00
Alberta	9	9	22,562,770·00	35,392,082·00	57,954,852·00
British Columbia	3	3	1,855,454·50	24,330,512·00	26,185,966·50
Totals	**21**	**23**	**91,010,510·55**	**247,419,325·00**	**338,429,835·55**

No. 21—STATEMENT showing the number of parties under Licenses for the year 1926-27

Ports	Distillers	Manufacturers in Bond	Bonding Warehouses	Cigar Manufacturers	Tobacco Manufacturers	Brewers and Malsters	Chemical Stills	Wood Alcohol Mfrs.	Petroleum Refiners	Manufacturers of Stills	Importers of Stills	Malt Vinegar Brewers	Can. leaf stemmers	Acetic Acid	Compounders
Amherstburg		1			1								4		
Belleville	2					1	1								
Brantford		2				1	3								
Bridgeburg							1								
Chatham		1			1								2		
Cobourg		2					1								
Collingwood							1				1				
Cornwall		1				1	1								
Fort Frances						1									
Fort William						1									
Guelph		1				3	1								
Hamilton		6	1	5	3	3	4							1	
Kingston		2				1	1								
Kitchener	1	1		2		2	3								
Lindsay	1							2							
London		7	1	12	2	2	6			1	1				
Niagara Falls		1		1											
North Bay							1				1				
Oshawa							1								
Ottawa		5			1	2	9				1				
Owen Sound		1		1											
Peterborough		1		1			1								
Port Arthur						1									
Port Hope		1					1								
Prescott	1	1													
Sarnia						1	1		2						
Sault Ste. Marie				1		1									
Simcoe							1								
Stratford				3			2								
Sudbury						1	1								
St. Catharines				3		1									
St. Thomas		1		2									1		
Toronto	1	101	9	9	1	7	33		3	1	6	1			
Welland						1					1				
Whitby								1							
Windsor	1	13				4	7								
Woodstock		1									1				
Ontario	7	150	11	40	9	35	81	3	5	2	12	1	7	1	
Chicoutimi		1		1											
Granby			2	3	1										
Hull							1	1			3				
Montreal	6	98	11	35	30	8	24	2	2	1	4			1	1
Quebec		17	1	1	4	2	5				1				
Shawinigan Falls		1					1						1	1	
Sherbrooke		5		4		1	2								
Sorel	1														
St. Hyacinthe	1			1	1										
St. John's				1	2										
Sutton		1													
Three Rivers		2		1	1										
Valleyfield		2				1									
Quebec	8	127	14	47	39	12	33	3	2	1	8		1	2	1

No. 21—Statement showing the number of parties under Licenses for the year 1926-27—*Concluded*

Ports	Distillers	Manufacturers in Bond	Bonding Warehouses	Cigar Manufacturers	Tobacco Manufacturers	Brewers and Malsters	Chemical Stills	Wood Alcohol Mfrs.	Petroleum Refiners	Manufacturers of Stills	Importers of Stills	Malt Vinegar Brewers	Can. leaf stemmers	Acetic Acid	Compounders
Fredericton	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moncton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. John	....	8	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Stephen	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Woodstock	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Brunswick	....	13	1	1	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Amherst	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Halifax	....	4	3	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Truro	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yarmouth	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nova Scotia	....	5	3	1	1	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brandon	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winnipeg	2	28	5	3	2	9	8	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Manitoba	2	28	5	3	2	11	9	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Moose Jaw	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Regina	....	1	1	....	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saskatoon	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Albert	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saskatchewan	....	2	1	1	....	4	7	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Calgary	....	4	1	1	....	3	5	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....
Edmonton	....	3	1	1	....	2	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lethbridge	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Medicine Hat	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Alberta	....	7	2	2	....	7	11	....	9	....	....	1	....	....	....
Cranbrook	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fernie	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nanaimo	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nelson	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Westminster	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Penticton	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Revelstoke	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rossland	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vancouver	2	11	3	6	2	6	4	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	1
Victoria	....	1	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
British Columbia	3	12	4	11	2	20	5	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	1
Dawson, Y.T.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total	**20**	**345**	**42**	**106**	**56**	**93**	**151**	**6**	**21**	**4**	**20**	**3**	**8**	**3**	**3**

EXCISE TAXES

STATEMENT showing Excise Taxes (Domestic and Impor

	Ports	Licenses	Stamps	Automobiles	Matches	Sales	Playing Cards	Cigars
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	NOVA SCOTIA—							
1	Amherst	110 00	12,680 28	.....	.....	64,531 53	.....	.....
2	Annapolis Royal	18 00	3,123 61	.....	.....	6,440 58	.....	.....
3	Antigonish	4 00	2,917 72	.....	.....	1,686 19	.....	.....
4	Arichat	2 00	635 04	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
5	Baddeck	20 00	821 77	.....	.....	261 73	.....	.....
6	Barrington Passage	34 00	604 63	.....	.....	326 59	.....	.....
7	Bridgewater	34 00	4,046 89	.....	.....	2,928 79	.....	.....
8	Canso	8 00	2,201 17	.....	.....	784 18	.....	.....
9	Digby	12 00	2,523 55	.....	.....	1,528 92	.....	.....
10	Glace Bay	12 00	3,910 87	.....	.....	4,574 69	.....	.....
11	Halifax	284 00	93,207 80	393 44	.....	231,179 84	.....	.....
12	Kentville	58 00	13,274 07	80 00	.....	8,032 72	.....	.....
13	Liverpool	50 00	2,206 25	.....	.....	2,905 19	.....	.....
14	Lockeport	.....	567 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Lunenburg	42 00	4,919 81	.....	.....	8,740 06	.....	.....
16	Middleton	14 00	2,865 60	.....	.....	1,995 27	.....	.....
17	New Glasgow	58 00	9,498 03	.....	.....	133,264 96	.....	.....
18	North Sydney	20 00	5,942 21	.....	.....	3,317 02	.....	.....
19	Parrsboro'	28 00	2,103 98	.....	.....	69 93	.....	.....
20	Pictou	40 00	3,170 05	.....	.....	9,521 34	.....	.....
21	Port Hawkesbury	2 00	848 80	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....
22	Port Hood	22 00	1,201 52	.....	.....	202 38	.....	.....
23	Shelburne	38 00	776 96	.....	.....	1,145 84	.....	.....
24	Sydney	30 00	20,116 14	.....	.....	324,427 14	.....	.....
25	Truro	42 00	11,645 11	.....	.....	107,034 62	.....	.....
26	Weymouth	38 00	1,531 18	.....	.....	1,198 58	.....	.....
27	Windsor	56 00	5,603 13	.....	.....	22,658 56	.....	.....
28	Yarmouth	50 00	7,507 26	.....	.....	15,346 53	.....	201 10
		1,126 00	220,450 73	473 44	.....	954,113 38	.....	201 10
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—							
29	Charlottetown	188 00	19,588 68	.....	.....	23,489 95	.....	.....
30	Summerside	102 00	8,189 50	.....	.....	3,482 80	.....	.....
		290 00	27,778 18	.....	.....	26,972 75	.....	.....
	NEW BRUNSWICK—							
31	Bathurst	108 00	6,608 12	.....	.....	8,686 09	.....	.....
32	Campbellton	102 00	12,071 20	.....	.....	13,986 54	.....	.....
33	Chatham	104 00	5,062 54	.....	.....	9,723 24	.....	.....
34	Fredericton	94 00	15,897 46	.....	.....	40,519 34	.....	.....
35	McAdam Junction	10 00	447 44	.....	.....	119 12	.....	.....
36	Moncton	108 00	21,852 00	402 63	.....	78,966 79	.....	.....
37	Newcastle	46 00	4,405 90	.....	.....	3,705 69	.....	.....
38	Sackville	26 00	4,682 01	.....	.....	36,654 01	.....	.....
39	St. Andrews	24 00	1,092 08	.....	.....	406 60	.....	.....
40	St. John	390 00	93,512 61	.....	.....	360,761 00	.....	273 08
41	St. Stephen	28 00	5,134 44	.....	.....	60,146 12	.....	.....
42	Woodstock	116 00	16,530 73	.....	.....	17,105 45	.....	.....
		1,156 00	187,296 53	402 63	.....	630,779 99	.....	273 08
	QUEBEC—							
43	Athlestan	26 00	3,072 05	.....	.....	1,814 83	.....	.....
44	Beebe Junction	106 00	7,533 27	.....	.....	84,772 09	.....	.....
45	Chicoutimi	172 00	42,254 15	.....	.....	40,297 63	.....	65 48
46	Coaticook	30 00	3,816 58	.....	.....	8,566 45	.....	.....
47	Gaspe	2 00	1,862 21	.....	.....	1,592 99	.....	.....
48	Granby	104 00	9,396 77	.....	.....	92,758 29	.....	1,382 34
49	Hull	378 00	28,165 75	.....	1,235,098 81	265,001 46	.....	.....
50	Lake Megantic	20 00	2,456 59	.....	.....	4,178 35	.....	.....
51	Montreal	6,039 50	1,973,015 51	1,572 55	432,209 88	18,100,743 80	86,462 80	165,585 75
52	Paspebiac	38 00	3,185 25	15 75	.....	2,892 88	.....	.....
53	Percé	14 00	1,732 75	.....	.....	727 16	.....	.....
54	Port Burwell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Quebec	1,862 00	230,405 05	1,148 82	.....	1,031,248 62	.....	2,797 25
56	Rimouski	154 00	13,492 59	.....	.....	10,352 04	.....	.....
57	Shawinigan Falls	98 00	18,128 58	426 25	.....	68,533 25	.....	.....
58	Sherbrooke	669 00	81,550 76	415 00	.....	460,406 45	.....	2,443 37
59	Sorel	78 00	8,427 07	.....	.....	31,981 70	.....	.....
60	Sutton	44 00	3,758 79	.....	.....	4,714 88	.....	.....
61	St. Armand	.....	33 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	St. Hyacinthe	204 00	23,655 59	20 00	.....	157,143 12	.....	.....
63	St. Johns	142 00	17,120 19	.....	.....	212,312 22	.....	.....
64	Three Rivers	186 00	41,069 90	224 50	.....	148,336 37	.....	.....
65	Valleyfield	28 00	10,016 27	.....	.....	87,472 67	.....	.....
		10,394 50	2,524,148 73	3,822 87	1,667,308 69	20,815,847 25	86,462 80	172,274 19

tations) collected during the fiscal year 1926-27

Wines	Ale, Beer, etc.	Beverages and Carbonic Acid Gas	Transportation	Embossed cheques and Receipts	Domestic Total	Importations		Grand Total	
						Sales	Excise		
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,321 81	8,737 59	1,753 47	87,812 87	1
.....	.....	.....	1 80	.....	9,583 99	1,618 83	57 75	11,260 57	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,607 91	802 28	18 83	5,429 02	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	637 24	92 52	10 50	740 26	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,103 50	275 16	.....	1,378 66	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	965 22	121 29	44 35	1,130 86	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,009 68	1,715 40	210 15	8,935 23	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,993 35	2,219 93	.....	5,213 28	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,064 47	1,849 63	157 43	6,071 53	9
.....	.....	.....	248 00	96 36	8,841 92	12,647 92	1,194 90	22,684 74	10
.....	8,899 63	.....	4,821 14	585 45	339,371 30	254,258 67	23,978 96	617,608 93	11
.....	.....	.....	9,934 30	818 46	32,197 55	3,648 62	115 02	35,961 19	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,161 44	1,734 54	82 76	6,978 74	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	567 30	65 14	.....	632 44	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,701 87	3,607 30	301 31	17,610 48	15
.....	.....	.....	1 30	.....	4,876 17	328 11	16 80	5,221 08	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,820 99	9,989 39	815 38	153,625 76	17
.....	.....	.....	552 85	.....	9,832 08	6,402 03	6 30	16,240 41	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,201 91	125 16	9 00	2,336 07	19
.....	.....	.....	320 90	.....	13,052 29	1,103 66	.....	14,155 95	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860 80	402 92	10 00	1,273 72	21
.....	.....	.....	23 45	.....	1,449 35	497 67	18 90	1,965 92	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,960 80	1,910 34	21 00	3,892 14	23
.....	.....	.....	151 53	12 96	344,737 77	20,340 96	3,073 26	368,151 99	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,721 73	13,098 42	2,383 00	134,203 15	25
.....	.....	.....	2 55	.....	2,770 31	399 52	54 60	3,224 43	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,317 69	8,242 82	192 48	36,752 99	27
.....	.....	.....	1,247 70	.....	24,352 59	12,506 17	2,079 85	38,938 61	28
.....	8,899 63	.....	17,305 52	1,513 23	1,204,083 03	368,741 99	36,606 00	1,609,431 02	
.....	.....	.....	.....	10 28	43,276 91	22,912 55	1,315 73	67,505 19	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,774 30	5,907 71	559 47	18,241 48	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	10 28	55,051 21	28,820 26	1,875 20	85,746 67	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,402 21	3,572 01	776 29	19,750 51	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,159 74	3,423 67	645 85	30,229 26	32
.....	.....	.....	143 30	.....	15,033 08	5,422 08	632 55	21,087 71	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,510 80	48,643 22	4,323 99	109,478 01	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576 56	2,074 25	40 53	2,691 34	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,188 35	114,517 77	79,218 25	1,671 69	195,407 71	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,157 59	1,803 44	337 34	10,298 37	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,362 02	1,788 66	262 32	43,413 00	38
.....	.....	.....	291 45	.....	1,814 13	1,998 88	159 29	3,972 30	39
.....	42,736 47	.....	863 60	107 32	498,644 08	222,222 08	12,297 31	733,163 47	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,308 56	12,843 82	1,732 12	79,884 50	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,752 18	19,845 26	5,754 71	59,352 15	42
.....	42,736 47	.....	1,298 35	13,295 67	877,238 72	402,855 62	28,633 99	1,308,728 33	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,912 88	17,395 85	11,551 42	33,860 15	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,411 36	11,312 63	1,091 91	104,815 90	44
.....	.....	.....	467 60	.....	83,256 86	146,950 11	3,432 82	233,639 79	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,413 03	3,394 21	464 38	16,271 62	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,457 20	226 95	.....	3,684 15	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,641 40	5,520 59	.....	109,161 99	48
.....	.....	.....	248 25	553 90	1,529,446 17	71,007 09	166 82	1,600,620 08	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,654 94	2,124 74	252 42	9,032 10	50
.....	2,876,630 30	21,343 10	1,922,527 33	116,404 00	25,702,534 52	3,884,559 75	230,154 31	29,817,248 58	51
.....	.....	.....	2,300 58	.....	8,432 46	657 03	.....	9,089 49	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,473 91	381 63	15 00	2,870 54	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 51	47 81	75 32	54
.....	383,139 22	871 79	7,419 74	225 70	1,659,118 19	323,664 74	17,978 37	2,000,761 30	55
.....	.....	.....	993 25	.....	24,991 88	3,728 78	1,026 36	29,747 02	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,186 08	35,341 25	3 00	122,530 33	57
.....	17,611 44	.....	10,436 75	293 04	573,825 81	98,137 84	7,553 73	679,517 38	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,486 77	3,645 22	16 74	44,148 73	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,517 67	4,499 22	833 33	13,850 22	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 06	3,011 58	681 06	3,725 70	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	16 56	181,039 27	38,527 97	2,552 24	222,119 48	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	83 73	229,658 14	63,980 77	14,532 65	308,171 56	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189,816 77	64,678 02	5,550 15	260,044 94	64
.....	1,085 49	.....	.....	.....	98,602 43	7,570 69	9 00	106,182 12	65
.....	3,278,466 45	22,214 89	1,944,393 50	117,576 93	30,642,910 80	4,790,344 17	297,913 52	35,731,168 49	

STATEMENT showing Excise Taxes (Domestic and Impor

	Ports	Licenses	Stamps	Automobiles	Matches	Sales	Playing Cards	Cigars
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	ONTARIO—							
1	Amherstburg	86 00	24,586 54			33,137 18		
2	Belleville	188 00	28,385 19			162,304 64		
3	Bowmanville	28 00	3,797 56			11,831 94		
4	Brantford	238 00	40,373 99			438,955 58		
5	Bridgeburg	94 00	7,493 86	168 78		112,283 55		
6	Brockville	50 00	15,250 21			73,166 04		
7	Chatham	180 00	37,795 40	3,773 84		99,806 91		93
8	Cobourg	92 00	9,340 38			56,242 48		
9	Collingwood	112 00	12,704 95	31 98		26,505 99		
10	Cornwall	62 00	12,270 14	16 80		60,521 52		
11	Deseronto	6 00	1,093 71		15,966 72	9,236 02		
12	Fort Frances	30 00	9,909 31			32,564 24		
13	Fort William	106 00	24,734 34			38,031 30		
14	Galt	192 00	27,804 88			583,871 50		
15	Gananoque	32 00	5,626 39			14,246 52		
16	Goderich	184 00	28,363 81			142,195 42		
17	Guelph	552 00	52,043 79	5,733 48		614,541 15		
18	Hamilton	1,284 00	221,737 96	9,360 20		3,886,090 62		32,322 10
19	Ingersoll	66 00	9,704 03			30,661 54		
20	Kenora	52 00	6,584 82			30,794 61		
21	Kingston	102 00	27,066 71			142,948 89		
22	Kitchener	484 00	75,824 36	26 68		789,798 47		357 45
23	Lindsay	88 00	16,429 17			49,196 78		
24	London	552 00	122,172 52	393 94		858,305 80		20,028 87
25	Mildand	82 00	15,401 35			54,249 86		
26	Morrisburg	28 00	5,978 08			13,888 43		
27	Napanee	26 00	5,969 03			21,017 40		
28	Niagara Falls	176 00	25,320 64			288,184 88		105 91
29	North Bay	376 00	82,440 70			71,816 15		
30	Orillia	174 00	21,695 37			75,288 28		
31	Oshawa	66 00	28,773 27	690,776 01		1,837,478 66		
32	Ottawa	1,670 00	230,452 37	8,176 91	1,191,302 40	1,009,440 61		
33	Owen Sound	136 00	24,159 05			159,812 74		837 98
34	Paris	44 00	7,458 60			279,089 35		
35	Parry Sound	181 00	3,737 75			12,119 37		
36	Peterboro	118 00	31,262 58	231 37		388,494 77		14 60
37	Picton	30 00	7,581 90			12,215 70		
38	Port Arthur	110 00	19,896 40			52,043 95		
39	Port Hope	44 00	6,470 81			28,904 15		
40	Port McNicoll	10 00	402 43			903 18		
41	Prescott	50 00	6,859 53			86,187 51		
42	Sarnia	297 00	34,706 87			2,745,748 95		
43	Sault Ste. Marie	144 00	26,640 96			369,607 82		53 35
44	Simcoe	102 00	13,848 70			42,270 15		
45	Stratford	216 00	35,803 02	8,063 80		338,930 86		101 26
46	Sudbury	80 00	26,872 84			67,198 26		
47	St. Catharines	312 00	39,028 10			391,780 48		118 24
48	St. Thomas	122 00	31,259 62			80,655 97		301 20
49	Tillsonburg	54 00	5,529 63			27,263 86		
50	Toronto	7,082 00	1,698,164 60	461,391 21	149 76	15,401,745 26		79,011 09
51	Trenton	30 00	5,162 29			26,788 85		
52	Wallaceburg	22 00	4,209 97			18,923 80		
53	Welland	140 00	20,943 26			112,013 80		
54	Whitby	92 00	9,464 68			12,423 45		
55	Windsor	640 00	138,354 60	1,005,509 34		3,071,712 20	199,558 92	
56	Woodstock	234 00	20,142 79			200,447 16		
		17,748 00	3,455,085 81	2,193,654 34	1,207,418 88	35,595,884 55	199,558 92	133,252 98
	MANITOBA—							
57	Brandon	36 00	43,506 92			28,318 68		
58	Emerson		803 24					
59	Gretna		2,077 08					
60	Portage La Prairie	40 00	34,754 30	74 00		32,517 60		
61	Winnipeg	1,098 00	697,293 61	494 00		1,995,363 13		
		1,174 00	778,435 15	568 00		2,056,199 41		
	SASKATCHEWAN—							
62	Moose Jaw	78 00	136,835 55	64 37		36,655 04		
63	North Portal	10 00	12,495 66			2,272 00		
64	Prince Albert	70 00	60,347 45			50,046 15		
65	Regina	144 00	187,087 71			94,481 43		
66	Saskatoon	108 00	120,094 24	26 15		68,502 68		12 90
		410 00	516,860 61	90 52		251,957 30		12 90

tations) collected during the fiscal year 1926-27—*Continued*

Wines	Ale, Beer, etc.	Beverages and Carbonic Acid Gas	Transportation	Embossed cheques and Receipts	Domestic Total	Importations		Grand Total	
						Sales	Excise		
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
.....	.....	.....	1,655 00	.....	59,464 72	15,319 23	44 30	74,828 25	1
30 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,908 50	21,765 08	1,625 14	214,298 72	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,657 50	3,064 52	.....	18,722 02	3
367 97	156 47	.....	.....	626 69	480,718 70	45,586 26	534 13	526,839 09	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,040 19	71,839 50	18,392 62	210,272 31	5
.....	.....	.....	76 75	1 24	88,544 24	12,051 74	962 28	101,558 26	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,417 86	142,974 94	32,714 93	937 16	176,627 03	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,674 86	9,873 71	24 18	75,572 75	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,354 92	5,236 86	652 09	45,243 87	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,870 46	29,175 30	873 08	102,918 84	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,302 45	460 55	.....	26,763 00	11
.....	10,103 64	.....	.....	.....	52,607 19	52,575 69	359 95	105,542 83	12
451 63	3,011 47	.....	38 25	.....	66,372 99	59,856 39	5,436 40	131,665 78	13
.....	.....	.....	1,499 55	370 34	613,738 27	19,070 29	333 10	633,141 66	14
.....	.....	.....	232 40	.....	20,137 31	4,294 11	49 09	24,480 51	15
.....	.....	.....	12 85	115 50	170,871 58	5,394 23	493 06	176,758 87	16
15 97	1,581 89	.....	5 00	181 24	674,654 52	31,067 25	880 18	706,601 95	17
3,482 48	13,485 99	.....	1,382 50	6,429 12	4,175,574 97	366,676 85	16,437 17	4,558,688 99	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	43 44	40,475 01	5,846 96	201 80	46,523 77	19
.....	.....	.....	249 25	285 86	37,966 54	13,860 35	.....	51,826 89	20
.....	13,334 03	.....	1,359 81	1 34	184,812 78	29,170 17	5,202 38	219,185 33	21
194 13	9,929 13	55 40	.....	1,394 90	878,064 52	60,767 53	2,018 90	940,850 95	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,713 95	6,611 03	236 04	72,561 02	23
563 37	86,890 34	.....	782 40	3,098 57	1,092,787 81	205,023 36	4,995 77	1,302,806 94	24
.....	.....	.....	125 30	.....	69,858 51	5,819 64	390 66	76,068 81	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,894 51	1,796 98	142 23	21,833 72	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,012 43	9,722 53	25 50	36,760 46	27
73,009 00	.....	.....	10 00	.....	386,806 43	93,277 94	32,914 43	512,998 80	28
.....	.....	.....	18,707 03	.....	173,339 88	97,482 40	4,363 10	275,185 38	29
.....	.....	.....	1,061 35	.....	98,219 00	9,799 87	657 48	108,676 35	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,673 46	2,559,767 40	46,333 42	36,685 83	2,642,786 65	31
.....	105,744 03	.....	232,127 21	9,431 57	2,788,345 10	281,356 44	31,640 85	3,101,342 39	32
.....	.....	.....	471 30	27 02	185,444 09	10,409 74	1,366 75	197,220 58	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286,591 95	5,595 73	10 50	292,198 18	34
.....	.....	.....	34 75	.....	16,072 87	1,511 97	27 05	17,611 89	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420,121 32	70,517 04	2,046 96	492,685 32	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,827 60	1,509 85	20 41	21,357 86	37
22 49	11,777 36	.....	27 40	.....	83,877 60	65,485 40	2,271 78	151,634 78	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,418 96	4,351 78	22 20	39,792 94	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,315 61	203 12	.....	1,518 73	40
.....	.....	.....	50 35	.....	93,147 39	7,487 94	2,354 62	102,989 95	41
.....	381 89	.....	68 60	61 60	2,781,264 91	92,560 93	29,753 45	2,903,579 29	42
.....	8,103 71	.....	2,779 24	.....	407,329 08	40,642 76	1,545 44	449,517 28	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,220 85	15,032 59	7,870 41	79,123 85	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	9 86	383,124 80	29,499 10	2,331 90	414,955 80	45
10 39	6,999 16	.....	5 00	.....	101,165 65	23,449 53	3,744 93	128,360 11	46
31,826 40	2,504 68	.....	.....	532 38	466,102 28	72,859 38	3,566 30	542,527 96	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,338 79	51,346 31	2,785 02	166,470 12	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,847 49	5,801 84	2 22	38,651 55	49
3,882 15	62,320 04	5,000 00	159,568 58	110,014 09	17,988,328 78	4,053,957 90	206,218 89	22,248,505 57	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,981 14	15,762 80	74 00	47,817 94	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,155 77	5,012 75	172 73	28,341 25	52
69 85	25,484 62	.....	10 00	727 51	159,389 04	53,588 64	6,036 20	219,013 88	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,980 13	529 35	24 36	22,533 84	54
1,060 21	12,388 79	.....	46 00	4,815 54	4,434,085 60	796,084 24	391,910 93	5,622,080 77	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	99 04	220,922 99	14,105 74	218 90	235,247 63	56
114,986 71	374,197 24	5,055 40	422,385 87	142,358 17	43,861,586 87	7,090,197 54	831,884 85	51,783,669 26	
.....	28,889 93	.....	.....	.....	100,751 53	41,522 77	4,610 72	146,885 02	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	803 24	17,113 87	3,995 38	21,912 49	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,077 08	2,761 24	262 62	5,100 94	59
.....	.....	.....	70 40	.....	67,456 30	22,131 74	1,160 17	90,748 21	60
120 63	355,360 93	.....	16,403 55	63,399 65	3,129,533 50	1,717,807 56	83,872 69	4,931,213 75	61
120 63	384,250 86	.....	16,473 95	63,399 65	3,300,621 65	1,801,337 18	93,901 58	5,195,860 41	
.....	24,699 20	.....	.....	915 78	199,247 94	77,951 28	11,672 14	288,871 36	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,777 66	23,160 71	2,520 33	40,458 70	63
.....	41,776 86	.....	.....	311 90	152,552 36	13,927 79	1,705 31	168,185 46	64
.....	38,858 81	.....	5 00	2,754 64	323,331 59	372,097 92	27,805 33	723,234 84	65
.....	31,724 47	1 85	826 00	388 32	221,684 61	185,629 30	29,945 25	437,259 16	66
.....	137,059 34	1 85	831 00	4,370 64	911,594 16	672,767 00	73,648 36	1,658,009 52	

STATEMENT showing Excise Taxes (Domestic and Impor

	Ports	Licenses	Stamps	Automobiles	Matches	Sales	Playing Cards	Cigars
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	ALBERTA—							
1	Calgary	366 00	247,496 21	575 70	.....	433,286 07	.....	243 04
2	Edmonton	434 00	188,156 81	25 37	.....	296,530 26	.....	228 00
3	Lethbridge	58 00	47,259 17	.....	.....	86,792 98	.....	.....
4	Medicine Hat	46 00	13,306 96	80 00	.....	45,227 35	.....	.....
		904 00	496,219 15	681 07	.....	861,836 66	.....	471 04
	BRITISH COLUMBIA—							
5	Abbottsford	36 00	4,129 11	142 00	.....	16,180 36	.....	.....
6	Cranbrook	32 00	8,742 08	.....	.....	33,619 54	.....	.....
7	Fernie	38 00	4,210 44	42 00	.....	13,822 45	.....	.....
8	Grand Forks	10 00	2,537 57	.....	.....	2,207 02	.....	.....
9	Nanaimo	158 00	20,897 77	.....	.....	53,358 26	.....	274 44
10	Nelson	70 00	10,870 38	.....	.....	25,228 39	.....	.....
11	New Westminster	220 00	32,905 87	.....	.....	297,677 40	.....	352 50
12	Penticton	58 00	16,713 10	.....	.....	20,247 18	.....	.....
13	Prince Rupert	184 00	19,873 13	.....	.....	63,638 32	.....	.....
14	Revelstoke	186 00	23,370 96	86 00	.....	54,948 16	.....	.....
15	Rossland	18 00	10,520 19	.....	.....	17,054 84	.....	.....
16	Vancouver	2,486 50	450,670 91	7,819 16	.....	1,822,175 57	.....	4,451 36
17	Victoria	331 00	66,415 19	800 36	.....	324,619 02	.....	137 36
		3,827 50	671,856 70	8,889 52	.....	2,744,776 51	.....	5,215 66
	YUKON TERRITORY—							
18	Dawson	4 00	1,535 23	.....	.....	1,328 15	.....	.....
19	White Horse	2 00	850 06	.....	.....	434 23	.....	.....
		6 00	2,385 29	.....	.....	1,762 38	.....	.....
	SUMMARY—							
20	Nova Scotia	1,126 00	220,450 73	473 44	.....	954,113 38	.....	201 10
21	Prince Edward Island	290 00	27,778 18	.....	.....	26,972 75	.....	.....
22	New Brunswick	1,156 00	187,296 53	402 63	.....	630,779 99	.....	273 08
23	Quebec	10,394 50	2,524,148 73	3,822 87	1,667,308 69	20,815,847 25	86,462 80	172,274 19
24	Ontario	17,748 00	3,455,085 81	2,193,654 34	1,207,418 88	35,595,884 55	199,558 92	133,252 98
25	Manitoba	1,174 00	778,435 15	568 00	.....	2,056,199 41	.....	.....
26	Saskatchewan	410 00	516,860 61	90 52	.....	251,957 30	.....	12 90
27	Alberta	904 00	496,219 15	681 07	.....	861,836 66	.....	471 04
28	British Columbia	3,827 50	671,856 70	8,889 52	.....	2,744,776 51	.....	5,215 66
29	Yukon Territory	6 00	2,385 29	.....	.....	1,762 38	.....	.....
		37,036 00	**8,880,516 88**	**2,208,582 39**	**2,874,727 57**	**63,940,130 18**	**286,021 72**	**311,700 95**

tations) collected during the fiscal year 1926-27—*Concluded*

Wines	Ale, Beer, etc.	Beverages and Carbonic Acid Gas	Transportation	Embossed cheques and Receipts	Domestic Total	Importations		Grand Total	
						Sales	Excise		
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
86 95	248,857 53	87 12	.....	3,023 96	934,022 58	356,715 45	34,392 82	1,325,130 85	1
.....	107,858 98	6 61	6,401 66	165 60	599,807 29	260,593 62	20,301 75	880,702 66	2
.....	166,173 24	153 83	.....	118 62	300,555 84	41,514 53	2,586 13	344,656 50	3
.....	8,417 14	.....	.....	.....	67,077 45	8,362 19	567 70	76,007 34	4
86 95	531,306 89	247 56	6,401 66	3,308 18	1,901,463 16	667,185 79	57,848 40	2,626,497 35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,487 47	8,779 49	1,024 96	30,291 92	5
.....	5,790 14	.....	5 00	.....	48,188 76	13,108 20	3,007 99	64,304 95	6
.....	23,274 65	.....	.....	96 78	41,484 32	22,658 25	164 90	64,307 47	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,754 59	19,807 40	562 13	25,124 12	8
.....	190 00	.....	172 45	.....	75,050 92	13,210 82	2,129 92	90,391 66	9
.....	13,713 59	.....	25 00	328 14	50,235 50	15,497 08	801 09	66,533 67	10
.....	40,253 70	.....	25 00	25 86	371,460 33	38,405 83	12,368 96	422,235 12	11
.....	4,305 35	.....	2,020 45	.....	43,344 08	9,257 43	651 08	53,252 59	12
.....	.....	.....	131 00	1,832 12	85,658 57	52,305 78	192 36	138,156 71	13
.....	3,796 85	.....	.....	.....	82,387 97	8,627 13	420 96	91,436 06	14
.....	8,018 07	.....	.....	.....	35,611 10	16,309 79	1,476 46	53,397 35	15
1,588 94	241,021 73	11 64	39,311 27	17,419 37	2,586,956 45	1,989,669 75	113,550 81	4,690,177 01	16
1,296 90	101,222 53	18 50	1,991 75	2,703 68	499,536 29	317,018,60	17,745 41	834,300 30	17
2,885 84	441,586 61	30 14	43,681 92	22,405 95	3,945,156 35	2,524,655 55	154,097 03	6,623,908 93	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,867 38	7,484 17	616 22	10,967 77	18
.....	.....	.....	7 75	.....	1,294 04	8,935 49	374 53	10,604 06	19
.....	.....	.....	7 75	.....	4,161 42	16,419 66	990 75	21,571 83	
.....	8,899 63	.....	17,305 52	1,513 23	1,204,083 03	368,741 99	36,606 00	1,609,431 02	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	10 28	55,051 21	28,820 26	1,875 20	85,746 67	21
.....	42,736 47	.....	1,298 35	13,295 67	877,238 72	402,855 62	28,633 99	1,308,728 33	22
.....	3,278,466 45	22,214 89	1,944,393 50	117,576 93	30,642,910 80	4,790,344 17	297,913 52	35,731,168 49	23
114,986 71	374,197 24	5,055 40	422,385 87	142,358 17	43,861,586 87	7,090,197 54	831,884 85	51,783,669 26	24
120 63	384,250 86	.....	16,473 95	63,399 65	3,300,621 65	1,801,337 18	93,901 58	5,195,860 41	25
.....	137,059 34	1 85	831 00	4,370 64	911,594 16	672,767 00	73,648 36	1,658,009 52	26
86 95	531,306 89	247 56	6,401 66	3,308 18	1,901,463 16	667,185 79	57,848 40	2,626,497 35	27
2,885 84	441,586 61	30 14	43,681 92	22,405 95	3,945,156 35	2,524,655 55	154,097 03	6,623,908 93	28
.....	.....	.....	7 75	.....	4,161 42	16,419 66	990 75	21,571 83	29
British Post Office Parcels				.....	.....	2,215 66	.....	2,215 66	
Embossed Cheques (Departmenta)				76,520 60	76,520 60	.....	.....	76,520 60	
118,080 13	**5,198,503 49**	**27,549 84**	**2,452,779 52**	**444,759 30**	**86,780,387 97**	**18,365,540 42**	**1,577,399 68**	**106,723,328**	**07**

INCOME TAXES

INCOME TAX DIVISION,
OTTAWA, October 15, 1927.

Hon. W. D. EULER,
Minister of National Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a statement showing the amount of taxes collected under the Income War Tax Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

I have the honour, to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. S. WALTERS,
Commissioner of Income Tax.

Income Tax Division—Statement of Income Tax Collected for year Ended March 31, 1927

—	1917 Assessments paid	1918 Assessments paid	1919 Assessments paid	1920 Assessments paid	1921 Assessments paid	1922 Assessments apid	1923 Assessments paid	1924 Assessments paid	1925 Assessments paid	1926 Assessments paid	1927 Assessmentspaid in advance	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Halifax	446 37	2,233 27	3,700 79	(d) 5,871 75	22,185 16	7,976 18	10,454 99	24,621 09	488,048 96	14,207 90	.....	568,002 96
2. St. John	756 15	1,630 77	8,761 15	13,058 62	11,857 90	9,683 88	8,708 81	18,617 49	448,311 92	3,433 76	.....	524,820 45
3. Quebec	231 52	2,692 09	9,526 46	3,634 73	9,683 87	8,404 13	16,388 58	59,815 21	991,934 37	15,784 74	52 56	1,118,148 26
4. Montreal	5 137,72	2,425 46	137,860 47	23,765 35	14,186 28	37,496 17	58,561 28	205,112 49	13,715,011 36	115,252 80	2,086 19	14,316,895 57
5. Ottawa	4,799 01	3,390 98	7,203 41	23,190 69	(d) 6,981 26	13,516 38	51,383 28	110,705 06	1,843,197 85	14,139 50	.....	2,064,544 90
6. Kingston	17 42	77,84	601 24	157 02	651 54	842 43	1,112 44	6,926 40	300,457 40	220 87	.....	311,064 60
7. Belleville	23 30	118 62	3,486 50	555 65	2,614 55	1,450 75	2,940 24	5,910 47	248,154 50	1,452 55	.....	266,707 13
8. Toronto	13,603 56	3,987 85	24,625 81	46,867 20	47,671 15	66,477 77	190,318 60	441,310 56	10,805,131 15	109,758 73	.....	11,749 752 38
9. Hamilton	725 41	1,303 02	6,281 54	2,666 87	7,315 31	2,470 10	14,782 70	101,711 00	3,266,982 70	32,181 00	.....	3,436,419 65
10. London	6,352 49	12,381 99	14,204 00	23,506 33	13,218 40	8,236 46	20,559 57	84,339 23	4,391,276 60	56 794 69	.....	4,630,869 76
11. Fort William	.....	39 80	282 97	1,277 60	3,311 90	1,650 69	12,550 75	44,744 88	259,573 56	1,706 68	.....	325,138 83
12. Winnipeg	(d) 687 30	1,648 35	6,303,56	8,746 89	16,651 37	10,806 44	24,817 10	138,643 82	2,174,060 60	12,259 00	.....	2,393,249 83
13. Regina	5,025 43	4,465 80	29,474 82	18,266 71	16,019 06	11,115 21	16,990 69	58,238 33	445,442 68	11,929 91	.....	614,968 64
14. Prince Albert	.....	609 86	452 90	778 67	1,097 15	1,000 04	1,776 81	6,665 00	30,181 56	726 73	.....	43,288 72
15. Calgary	740 55	1,320 65	7,216 00	16,313 05	15,538 70	19,267 26	15,371 69	149,209 03	937,864 97	8,110 07	.....	1,170,951 97
16. Vancouver	8,698 66	14,152 94	24,609 37	23,684 50	25,048 95	80,447 43	62,622 47	168,592 60	3,381,046 05	43,248 98	.....	3,832,151 95
17. Yukon	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 86	(d) 28 61	2,574 35	315 79	13,844 80	2,625 43	.....	19,333 62
Total	43,870 29	52,479 29	284,590 99	200,598 13	200,071 89	280,812 71	511,914 35	1,625,478 45	43,740,521 03	443,833 34	2,138 75	47,386 309,22

(d) Denotes refunds in excess of Collections.

SHIPPING REPORT

RAPPORT DE LA NAVIGATION

SHIPPING REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

(CUSTOMS DIVISION)

CONTAINING THE

STATEMENTS OF NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR

THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1927

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1928

RAPPORT DE LA NAVIGATION

DU

MINISTÈRE DU REVENU NATIONAL

(SERVICE DES DOUANES)

CONTENANT LA

STATISTIQUE DE LA NAVIGATION INTÉRIEURE ET MARITIME

DU

DOMINION DU CANADA

POUR

L'EXERCICE SE TERMINANT LE 31 MARS

1927

RAPPORTS OFFICIELS COMPILÉS PAR LE
MINISTÈRE DU REVENU NATIONAL

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1928

W. D. EULER, Esq.,
Minister of National Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you the Annual Shipping Report of the Department of National Revenue (Customs Division), containing statements of Navigation and Shipping of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1927, as compiled from official returns.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. W. BREADNER,
Commissioner of Customs.

OTTAWA, October 1, 1927.

M. W. D. EULER,
Ministre du Revenu national.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre le rapport annuel de la Navigation du ministère du Revenu national (Service des Douanes), comprenant les tableaux de la navigation intérieure et maritime du Dominion du Canada pour l'exercice se terminant le 31 mars 1927, tel que compilé des rapports officiels.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, monsieur,
Votre tout dévoué,

R. W. BREADNER,
Commissaire des Douanes.

OTTAWA, le 1er octobre 1927.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of National Revenue containing Statements of Navigation and Shipping of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, as compiled from official returns.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. D. EULER,
Minister of National Revenue.

OTTAWA, October 3, 1927.

A Son Excellence le Très Honorable vicomte Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., etc., etc., Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Dominion du Canada.

QU'IL PLAISE À VOTRE EXCELLENCE:

Le soussigné a l'honneur de présenter à Votre Excellence le rapport annuel du ministère du Revenu National, comprenant les tableaux de la navigation et du commerce du Dominion du Canada pour l'exercice se terminant le 31 mars 1927, tel que compilé des rapports officiels.

Le tout respectueusement soumis.

W. D. EULER,
Ministre du Revenu National.

OTTAWA, le 3 octobre 1927.

INDEX TO STATEMENTS

No. of Statement	Description	Page
1	Total Vessels built, registered, and sold, and total tonnage entered Inwards and Outwards since Confederation	7
2	Statement, by Ports, of Vessels built and registered, 1926	8
3	Statement showing the trade via St. Lawrence River (Sea-going Vessels, Inwards and Outwards)	9
4	Statement of Vessels entered Inwards from Sea, by Ports and Outports	10
5	Abstract, by Countries, of Vessels entered Inwards from Sea	14
6	Statement of Vessels entered Outwards for Sea, by Ports and Outports	16
7	Abstract, by Countries, of Vessels entered Outwards for Sea	20
8	Summary Statement of Sea-going Vessels Arrived and Departed, by Ports	24
9	Statement of the Nationalities of Sea-going Vessels	27
10	Summary Statement of Sea-going Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards	28
11	Summary Statement of Vessels Arrived and Departed (exclusive of Coasting Vessels)	29
12	Trade with each Country, by Ports, and Nationality of Vessels Inwards	30
13	Summary Statement of Vessels Inwards from Sea, by Countries and Nationalities	60
14	Trade with each Country, by Ports, and Nationality of Vessels Outwards	64
15	Summary Statement of Vessels Outwards for Sea, by Countries and Nationalities	94
16	Statement of intercourse by Inland Navigation between Canada and United States, Inwards	98
17	Statement of intercourse by Inland Navigation between Canada and United States, Outwards	101
18	Summary Statement of Inland Navigation, Inwards and Outwards	104
19	Statement of Vessels entered and cleared, coastwise	105
20	Statement of Vessels Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports	115

EXPLANATORY NOTE

TONNAGE SHOWN IN STATEMENTS ARE NET TONS

TABLE DE LA STATISTIQUE

Nos. des États	Description	Page
1	Nombre total de vaisseaux construits, enregistrés et vendus, et nombre total du tonnage déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie, depuis la Confédération	7
2	État, par ports, des navires construits et enregistrés, 1926	8
3	État du commerce *via* le fleuve St-Laurent (long-courriers) à l'entrée et à la sortie	9
4	État, par ports et ports secondaires, des long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée	10
5	Relevé, par pays, des long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée	14
6	État par ports et ports secondaires des long-courriers déclarés à la sortie	16
7	Relevé, par pays, de long-courriers déclarés à la sortie	20
8	État sommaire par ports, des arrivages et départs des long-courriers	24
9	État des nationalités des long-courriers	27
10	État sommaire des long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie	28
11	État sommaire des arrivages et des départs des navires (à l'exclusion des cabotiers)	29
12	Commerce avec chaque pays, par ports, et nationalités des navires déclarés à l'entrée	30
13	État sommaire, par pays, et nationalités des long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée	60
14	Commerce avec chaque pays, par ports et nationalités des navires déclarés à la sortie	64
15	État sommaire, par pays, et nationalités des long-courriers déclarés à la sortie	94
16	État du commerce, par navigation intérieure, entre le Canada et les États-Unis, à l'entrée	98
17	État du commerce, par navigation intérieure, entre le Canada et les États-Unis, à la sortie	101
18	État sommaire de la navigation intérieure à l'entrée et à la sortie	104
19	État des navires déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers	105
20	État, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires, des arrivages et des départs des navires	115

NOTE EXPLICATIVE

LE TONNAGE INDIQUÉ DANS LES TABLEAUX EST EN TONNES NETTES

No. 1.—Comparative Statement showing the Tonnage of all Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards, from 1868 to 1927 inclusive.

N° 1.—État comparatif indiquant le tonnage de tous les navires déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie depuis 1868 à 1927 inclusivement.

NAVIGATION

Fiscal Year — Exercice	Vessels built — Navires construits	Vessels registered — Navires enregistrés	Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards (Sea-going and Inland Navigation exclusive of Coasting) — Navires déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie (navigation maritime et intérieur à l'exclusion du cabotage)	Vessels entered and cleared Coastwise — Navires du cabotage déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie	Vessels sold to other countries — Navires vendus à d'autres pays	
					Tonnage — Tonnage	Value — Valeur
	Tons — Tonnes	Tons — Tonnes	Tons — Tonnes	Tons — Tonnes	Tons — Tonnes	$
1868	87,230	113,692	12,982,825	.....	.....	.....
1869	96,439	125,408	10,461,044	.....	.....	.....
1870	93,166	110,852	11,415,870	.....	.....	.....
1871	106,101	121,724	13,126,028	.....	.....	.....
1872	114,065	127,371	12,808,160	.....	.....	.....
1873	140,370	152,226	11,748,997	.....	.....	.....
1874	174,404	163,016	11,399,857	.....	.....	.....
1875	188,098	204,002	9,537,155	.....	.....	.....
1876	165,041	144,422	9,911,199	10,300,939	64,134	2,189,270
1877	127,297	126,160	11,091,244	8,968,862	46,329	1,576,244
1878	106,976	100,089	12,054,890	11,047,661	35,039	1,218,145
1879	103,551	94,882	11,646,812	12,066,683	19,318	529,824
1880	68,756	64,982	13,577,845	14,053,013	16,208	464,327
1881	79,364	70,210	13,802,432	15,116,766	16,808	348,018
1882	68,240	78,076	13,379,882	14,791,064	16,161	402,311
1883	73,576	78,229	13,770,735	15,683,566	23,896	506,538
1884	70,287	80,822	14,359,026	15,473,707	17,368	416,756
1885	57,486	65,962	14,084,712	15,944,422	13,177	246,277
1886	37,531	40,872	13,969,232	16,368,274	14,343	266,363
1887	26,798	67,662	14,090,998	17,513,677	9,263	143,772
1888	22,698	33,298	15,217,308	18,789,279	14,479	289,969
1889	23,835	31,998	16,054,221	19,834,577	16,173	266,817
1890	39,434	53,853	18,446,100	22,797,115	22,844	442,781
1891	55,477	52,506	18,803,648	24,694,580	15,143	280,474
1892	44,321	61,457	18,692,455	24,783,844	36,399	506,747
1893	38,521	45,796	18,539,534	24,579,123	31,317	363,916
1894	23,497	29,878	20,353,081	26,560,968	21,960	243,429
1895	18,728	26,125	19,100,963	25,473,434	16,567	172,563
1896	10,753	14,144	21,870,473	27,431,753	12,203	99,392
1897	12,058	22,959	23,373,933	27,267,979	9,158	105,164
1898	22,426	27,716	24,746,116	29,663,950	17,210	191,069
1899	22,085	28,257	25,420,110	30,212,496	7,562	126,466
1900	28,544	40,443	26,914,095	33,631,730	13,354	205,618
1901	20,156	35,156	26,029,808	34,444,796	4,490	66,468
1902	28,288	34,236	30,025,404	40,700,907	11,360	235,865
1903	30,856	41,405	33,655,043	44,990,358	11,172	220,602
1904	28,397	33,192	31,202,205	45,505,122	7,208	87,115
1905	21,865	27,583	32,277,820	44,377,261	3,696	100,363
1906	18,724	37,639	34,732,172	46,324,062	9,487	187,725
1907*	33,205	31,635	30,595,891	31,691,420	3,855	68,190
1908	49,928	78,144	39,575,031	50,529,835	4,515	132,900
1909	29,023	32,899	40,701,603	52,670,198	3,644	98,643
1910	24,059	33,383	44,567,991	56,750,928	5,047	133,800
1911	22,812	50,006	47,429,545	66,627,934	5,885	201,526
1912	31,065	30,021	52,973,127	66,267,662	4,265	140,350
1913	24,325	30,225	57,849,783	73,644,713	7,976	610,650
1914	46,887	46,909	61,919,483	78,356,809	8,258	169,618
1915	45,721	55,384	53,604,153	73,099,982	17,044	1,150,950
1916	13,497	102,239	57,721,098	68,709,424	4,529	192,575
1917	28,638	105,826	65,712,544	64,895,622	24,954	4,398,570
1918	53,912	70,350	66,802,488	61,462,600	25,252	5,330,850
1919	104,444	102,883	53,229,048	54,503,325	48,965	14,612,338
1920	164,074	237,022	49,493,533	60,552,658	53,407	17,819,477
1921	95,838	188,915	54,648,630	56,225,509	34,623	8,456,573
1922	78,409	131,732	56,665,253	61,827,089	25,462	3,399,450
1923	14,868	57,446	72,403,183	70,970,078	26,394	1,009,327
1924	20,336	74,311	74,947,373	77,365,128	17,076	605,211
1925	36,147	48,054	77,939,051	80,619,819	21,689	717,730
1926	39,840	88,380	75,246,827	82,887,655	24,673	1,413,150
1927	32,801	79,448	77,341,659	85,742,386	27,027	1,984,040

* 9 months—9 mois.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Vessels built and registered, also the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels sold to other Countries at each Port and Outport in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

N° 2.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires construits et enregistrés, ainsi que le nombre, le tonnage et la valeur des navires vendus à d'autres pays dans chaque port et port secondaire du Dominion du Canada durant l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 mars 1927

Ports and Outports—Ports et ports secondaires	Built—Construits						Registered—Enregistrés						Ships sold to other countries — Navires vendus à d'autres pays		
	Steam — Vapeurs		Sail — Voiliers		Total		Steam — Vapeurs		Sail — Voiliers		Total				
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	Value–Valeur
Annapolis Royal, N.S.			1	15	1	15			1	15	1	15			
Barrington Passage, N.S.	1	13			1	13	1	13			1	13			
Campbellton, N.B.							1	23			1	23			
Chatham, N.B.	3	25	10	258	13	283	3	25	10	258	13	283			
Collingwood, Ont.	1	199			1	199									
Digby, N.S.	2	127			2	127	2	102			2	102			
Gaspé, Que.	2	55			2	55	2	55			2	55			
Halifax, N.S.	3	164			3	164	3	164			3	164	1	28	1,200
Kenora, Ont.	2	21			2	21	2	21			2	21			
Kingston, Ont.			1	277	1	277			1	277	1	277			
Lunenburg, N.S.	9	221	5	575	14	796	9	221	5	575	14	796	15	1,685	114,000
Midland, Ont.	3	7,529			3	7,529	4	9,889	1	321	5	10,210	1	1,633	125,000
Montreal, Que.	2	53	10	2,246	12	2,299	41	30,307	23	3,646	64	33,953			
New Westminster, B.C.	22	1,050	17	3,277	39	4,327	24	1,099	17	3,277	41	4,376			
Ottawa, Ont.	9	574			9	574	3	623			3	623			
Parrsboro, N.S.	2	94			2	94	2	94			2	94			
Pictou, N.S.	1	144			1	144	1	144			1	144			
Port Arthur, Ont.	1	15			1	15	1	15			1	15			
Prince Rupert, B.C.	12	155	2	36	14	191	12	155	2	36	14	191			
Quebec, Que.	4	1,481	8	1,637	12	3,118	13	4,166	10	1,675	23	5,841			
St. John, N.B.							2	26			2	26			
Sackville, N.B.													1	27	4,000
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1	199	1	267	2	466	1	122	1	267	2	389			
Shelburne, N.S.	5	443	6	181	11	624	3	260	1	91	4	351	5	90	31,700
Sorel, Que.	1	31			1	31	3	47	3	408	6	455			
Sydney, N.S.							7	243			7	243			
Toronto, Ont.							6	17,249	5	853	11	18,102	2	9,370	1,073,740
Vancouver, B.C.	82	2,404	74	6,985	156	9,389	13	156	3	376	16	532	7	14,194	634,400
Victoria, B.C.	21	862	11	721	32	1,583	21	862	11	721	32	1,583			
Weymouth, N.S.			1	214	1	214	1	104	1	214	2	318			
Windsor, N.S.	1	6	1	24	2	30	1	6	1	24	2	30			
Winnipeg, Man.	2	132			2	132	2	132			2	132			
Yarmouth, N.S.	1	91			1	91	1	91			1	91			
Total	193	16,088	148	16,713	341	32,801	185	66,414	96	13,034	281	79,448	32	27,027	1,984,040

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the Trade via St. Lawrence River (Sea-going Vessels) Inwards and Outwards.

N° 3.—ÉTAT du commerce *via* le fleuve Saint-Laurent par long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie

—	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes
Inwards—à l'entrée	1,103	4,585,042	2,067,272	168,166
Outwards—à la sortie	1,185	4,305,429	4,408,098	311,908
Total trade—Total du commerce	2,288	8,890,471	6,475,370	480,074

No. 4.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign entered Inwards *from Sea*, at each Port and Outport

No.	Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	With Cargoes—Chargés									
		British—Britanniques					Canadian—Canadiens				
		Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
1	Albert, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Alert Bay, B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Annapolis Royal, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	1	226	425	450	5
4	Anyox, B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Arichat, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	24	347	307	...	120
6	Baddeck, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	6	180	100	...	30
7	Barrington Passage, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	5	56	49	...	18
8	Bathurst, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	60	897	1,240	...	309
9	Bear River, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	3	239	...	...	12
10	Belliveau's Cove, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	1	282	1	...	5
11	Bonne Espérance, Que.	15	5,112	55	...	388	2	576	41	...	29
12	Bridgetown, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	1	203	360	380	6
13	Bridgewater, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,473	1,162	...	25
14	Britannia Beach, B.C.	2	6,208	2,882	...	68	...	...	...	...	...
15	Buctouche, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Butedale, B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	42	545	1,100	...	133
17	Campbellton, N.B.	1	279	700	...	13	1	295	587	...	6
18	Campobello, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	164	754	216	...	202
19	Canso, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,116	1,340	...	42
20	Caraquet, N.B.	112	1,920	1,500	528	509	...	...	...	...	...
21	Cardigan, P.E.I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1	1,003	...	...	25	4	1,541	2,411	...	30
23	Chatham, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chemainus, B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	1	77	5	...	8
25	Chester, N.S.	7	93	218	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
26	Chicoutimi, Que.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Church Point, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Clark's Harbour, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	3	44	89	...	13
29	Clementsport, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	3	297	4	5	15
30	Dalhousie, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Digby, N.S.	2	190	35	...	12	25	1,667	1,194	...	109
32	Fredericton, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Freeport, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	11	569	371	...	36
34	Gaspé, Que.	1	1,839	3,000	...	27	1	81	200	...	6
35	Georgetown, P.E.I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Glace Bay, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	20	691	2,500	...	62
37	Guysboro, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Halifax, N.S.	694	1,930,208	135,904	...	57,089	318	288,193	219,734	...	6,618
39	Hantsport, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Havre St. Pierre, Que.	...	...	...	...	...	6	5,076	12	...	213
41	Hillsboro, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Isaac's Harbour, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	2	111	15	...	8
43	Joggin Mines, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Kentville, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	1	203	380	...	6
45	Kingsport, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Ladner, B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	2	164	14	...	8
47	Ladysmith, B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	La Have, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	66	7,862	10,139	...	1,020
49	Liscomb, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Liverpool, N.S.	1	261	100	...	17	61	3,087	3,575	...	503
51	Lockeport, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,373	1,817	...	304
52	Lord's Cove, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	49	376	62	...	100
53	Louisburg, N.S.	33	39,897	29,320	...	1,046	16	3,187	4,418	...	147
54	Lower East Pubnico, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	4	170	136	...	18
55	Lunenburg, N.S.	13	2,132	1,855	...	103	323	37,542	41,381	...	4,483
56	Mabou, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Mahone Bay, N.S.	1	170	300	...	6	9	874	1,160	...	146
58	Maitland, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Meteghan River, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	1	282	1	...	6
60	Moncton, N.B.	1	275	500	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
61	Montague, P.E.I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Montreal, Que.	366	1,799,576	521,050	120,894	47,053	122	349,860	434,476	2,644	4,654
63	Moose Factory, Ont.	1	2,415	2,000	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
64	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Nanaimo, B.C.	8	3,035	4,044	...	117	6	3,910	1,320	...	106
66	Newcastle, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	1	480	571	...	9
67	New Westminster, B.C.	2	8,064	6,867	...	79	8	528	941	...	50
68	North East Harbour, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	North Head, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	75	11,843	1,003	...	815
70	North Sydney, N.S.	126	162,191	23,660	...	5,533	...	...	...	...	...

N° 4.—ÉTAT des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée à chaque port et port secondaire

Foreign—Étrangers					In Ballast—Sur lest									
					British — Britanniques			Canadian — Canadiens			Foreign — Étrangers			
Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	No.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	271	5	.....	.....	.....	2	412	7	1
1	1,346	1	.....	65	5	16,713	177	.....	.....	.....	78	22,338	674	2
2	996	607	612	34	.....	.....	.....	2	104	6	8	3,646	123	3
1	4,205	3,200	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	1	1,625	81	2	20	4	4
7	94	23	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	1	18	5	1	12	7	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	48,618	1,034	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	421	127	7
2	2,833	3,564	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	1	343	6	2	2,046	27	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	946	24	3	322	10	10
1	126	190	.....	5	5	1,090	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1	398	714	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	1,014	18	3	2,188	21	13
32	28,779	16,053	.....	595	1	2,697	32	.....	.....	.....	49	40,531	974	14
1	360	575	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
7	182	45	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	20	922	86	75	2,070	422	16
2	1,372	4,775	.....	46	1	2,038	28	.....	.....	.....	5	5,023	64	17
11	95	11	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	242	25,853	1,924	511	9,576	1,585	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	17,393	2,670	83	13,006	1,659	56	4,395	586	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
15	10,973	14,214	.....	251	1	78	6	6	258	24	.....	.....	.....	22
2	1,850	2,440	.....	33	1	1,462	27	.....	.....	.....	4	3,929	71	23
3	1,449	2,519	.....	45	5	16,996	211	68	22,032	501	54	44,509	508	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	210	43	.....	.....	.....	25
4	5,921	11,807	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	149	5	2	733	11	27
1	212	249	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	725	115	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	377	19	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,931	57	30
1	462	30	.....	22	1	95	6	41	1,516	140	3	33	9	31
1	244	486	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
6	6,083	11,200	.....	96	14	26,136	769	.....	.....	.....	8	3,980	146	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	64	5	2	132	10	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	219	32	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,090	63	37
305	1,037,089	169,622	.....	32,576	64	36,074	2,350	126	31,872	1,179	98	63,992	2,830	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	888	14	2	2,072	18	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,256	45	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	22	7	20	485	183	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	49	2	1	307	5	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
2	1,723	4,304	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	79	11	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	76,547	1,464	75	38,476	1,152	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	7	8	1,767	75	1	928	20	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	54	5	1	11	4	15	523	170	49
62	3,755	4,560	.....	873	.....	.....	.....	11	1,120	68	13	8,401	213	50
3	175	65	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	1	33	6	8	120	24	51
1	22	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	418	9,622	1,376	250	2,797	501	52
33	8,862	11,901	.....	439	37	87,279	1,192	26	10,622	571	21	34,694	519	53
4	232	70	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	950	387	54
10	1,295	1,580	.....	122	5	561	39	47	5,502	396	23	1,382	342	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	663	17	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	218	15	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,747	27	.....	.....	.....	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	149	6	.....	.....	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	271	6	3	748	18	3	722	17	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	335	29	1	11	3	.....	.....	.....	61
229	512,092	730,018	11,847	5,867	79	249,741	3,327	1	1,201	23	182	391,379	5,046	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	73	15	.....	.....	.....	64
4	3,314	19	.....	53	12	21,339	376	53	13,988	478	628	136,291	4,811	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,458	26	1	609	8	5	6,171	85	66
16	41,752	19,707	.....	353	36	120,609	1,414	34	102,932	1,086	91	322,748	3,680	67
1	415	90	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	1	12	5	.....	.....	.....	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	16,047	1,050	14	149	27	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367	133,247	4,248	99	41,578	1,239	215	64,953	4,477	70

No. 4.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign entered Inwards *from Sea*, at each Port and Outport—*Concluded*

No.	Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	With Cargoes—Chargés									
		British—Britanniques					Canadian—Canadiens				
		Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
71	Ocean Falls, B.C.	2	7,197	9,000	.....	98	4	5,730	50	.....	53
72	Parrsboro, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	148	220	.....	5
73	Paspebiac, Que.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Pictou, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Plympton, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	Port Alberni, B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,460	524	.....	27
77	Port Alfred, Que.	6	12,502	11,265	.....	173	1	3,691	6,485	.....	26
78	Port Clyde, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	Port Elgin, N.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Port Hastings, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	32	3,663	1,364	.....	636	24	3,600	886	.....	472
82	Port La Tour, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	Port Mulgrave, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	Port Wade, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	Port Williams, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	Powell River, B.C.	1	3,538	1,900	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	Prince Rupert B.C.	1	97	20	.....	14	926	52,954	4,432	.....	5,331
88	Pugwash, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	Quatsino, B.C.	1	2,670	1,500	.....	32	2	479	652	.....	10
90	Quebec, Que.	235	1,644,813	113,959	32,781	52,420	57	101,611	25,571	.....	1,979
91	Rimouski, Que.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	River Hebert, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	Riverport, N.S.	1	155	250	.....	6	64	8,890	10,854	.....	1,009
94	Salmon River, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	31	60	.....	3
95	Sandy Cove, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	Sandy Point, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	Shelburne, N.S.	1	166	4	.....	7	13	1,430	713	.....	113
99	Sherbrooke, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	Shippegan, N.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	377	1,144	.....	111
101	Sidney, B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4,060	1,699	.....	143
102	Sorel, Que.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	Souris, P.E.I.	1	60	.....	.....	4	2	174	8	.....	8
104	Steveston, B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	394	129	.....	28
105	Stewart, B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	.....	2
106	St. Andrews, N.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	1,154	236	.....	320
107	St. George, N.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
108	St. John, N.B.	135	608,993	134,066	74,676	16,020	144	145,251	85,576	.....	3,496
109	St. Peters, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	St. Stephen, N.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,296	2,285	.....	25
111	Summerside, P.E.I.	2	1,582	2,147	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	Sydney, N.S.	46	119,336	117,624	.....	1,924	11	16,324	15,251	.....	287
113	Three Rivers, Que.	4	7,672	11,322	.....	117	1	3,380	600	.....	43
114	Truro, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	Union Bay, B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	Vancouver, B.C.	108	620,974	95,291	47,052	13,225	799	1,334,361	387,702	45,675	49,878
117	Victoria, B.C.	63	421,845	4,017	2,282	10,695	533	797,688	12,585	1,061	39,617
118	Wallace, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	Westport, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	522	769	.....	12
120	Weymouth, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,033	622	.....	55
121	White Rock, B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,231	8,400	.....	174
122	Windsor, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	Wolfville, N.S.	1	271	5,650	.....	6	6	1,496	2,712	.....	32
124	Yarmouth, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	123,013	28,981	.....	9,752
125	York Factory, Man.	1	2,415	.....	1,200	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	2,028	7,422,817	1,243,369	279,413	207,664	4,539	3,339,056	1,334,012	50,215	133,446

N° 4.—ÉTAT des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée à chaque port et port secondaire—*Fin*

Foreign—Étrangers					In Ballast—Sur lest									
					British — Britanniques			Canadian — Canadiens			Foreign — Étrangers			
Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	No.
2	5,348	4,000	1,400	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	6	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	461	8	38	9,043	199	13	7,713	120	72
1	613	647	.....	8	1	1,077	24	1	1,283	24	1	1,237	10	73
1	891	350	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3	4,004	53	11	5,935	232	74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	642	18	1	164	4	75
4	5,371	397	.....	113	8	27,321	276	1	3,530	42	16	36,102	437	76
3	7,530	11,223	.....	86	3	6,114	90	.....	.....	.....	9	16,598	216	77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	5	2	2,119	38	78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	84	5	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,733	30	.....	.....	.....	2	1,377	44	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	427	30	12	3,152	144	8	5,300	139	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	95	4	.....	.....	.....	82
3	2,031	900	400	54	1	127	21	.....	.....	.....	1	1,122	50	83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	109	6	3	1,156	39	84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	397	7	1	425	7	85
85	63,758	24,856	.....	2,072	11	41,414	506	1	.....	.....	106	104,346	1,945	86
957	57,238	14,330	.....	6,933	4	13,551	142	86	65,688	3,360	74	64,635	869	87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,346	25	88
2	6,179	1,431	.....	65	3	8,084	90	6	4,696	93	4	14,314	161	89
23	52,714	44,462	.....	745	10	30,496	574	1	6,845	40	14	30,776	392	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9,972	178	42	47,213	860	9	11,303	204	91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	246	8	.....	.....	.....	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	316	41	.....	.....	.....	93
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	285	11	.....	.....	.....	94
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	319	14	.....	.....	.....	95
70	4,760	1,237	.....	1,484	2	497	17	3	979	22	43	2,834	835	96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,335	28	4	2,750	60	9	6,544	145	97
21	2,002	383	.....	383	.....	.....	.....	9	985	76	38	2,168	663	98
1	682	800	.....	17	6	6,186	132	.....	.....	.....	1	292	6	99
3	776	1,110	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
9	7,236	2,728	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	64	9,018	545	658	214,602	8,551	101
4	11,954	32,923	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	4	4	238	23	.....	.....	.....	103
4	99	29	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	20	1,304	124	8	174	27	104
5	8,133	250	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	56	44,427	2,348	1	7	2	105
292	5,749	8,829	.....	584	.....	.....	.....	672	34,243	2,358	390	4,706	800	106
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3,315	57	62	2,263	228	107
169	299,229	212,034	1,232	7,912	55	160,623	2,716	220	33,886	770	407	263,457	4,186	108
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,942	98	109
7	3,781	5,313	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	4	50	18	4	101	12	110
6	4,698	5,281	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
113	261,577	814,643	.....	3,734	163	401,676	5,330	40	64,523	966	63	118,039	1,949	112
21	57,296	96,778	.....	663	9	28,559	363	5	17,664	181	9	24,782	289	113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	618	13	1	154	4	114
4	160	8	.....	24	10	32,850	407	8	1,132	54	25	38,265	572	115
403	1,122,327	575,538	9,637	15,597	116	446,734	5,747	293	106,782	3,464	448	1,122,494	13,579	116
521	991,660	15,166	18,050	36,332	25	74,548	1,256	409	168,471	7,275	709	982,559	23,378	117
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,253	46	118
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	665	59	23	331	67	119
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2,639	94	5	1,558	41	120
2	92	600	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	46	3,701	78	12	296	43	121
20	16,681	9,220	.....	302	.....	.....	.....	25	13,015	226	174	230,268	2,094	122
1	244	393	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123
61	89,955	5,905	.....	4,348	.....	.....	.....	42	1,914	207	93	3,304	988	124
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
3,589	4,769,470	2,906,404	43,178	124,090	1,229	2,031,094	35,039	3,871	1,046,369	37,676	6,126	4,615,475	94,760	

No. 5.—Statement of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Inwards *from Sea*

ABSTRACT BY COUNTRIES

No.	Countries from which arrived — Pays de départ	With Cargoes—Chargés									
		British—Britanniques					Canadian—Canadiens				
		Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
1	Great Britain	708	4,098,439	395,787	161,384	111,312	69	150,233	38,128	8,680	1,853
2	Australia	36	255,646	24,090	7,133	7,666	22	79,686	6,787	162	911
3	British East Africa	1	1,830	2,000	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	British South Africa	3	12,992	26,799	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	British West Africa	8	34,754	50,660	.....	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	British India	18	70,140	16,402	.....	1,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	British West Indies	51	113,155	78,192	38,216	3,554	159	190,101	124,300	340	3,687
8	Fiji Islands	3	10,737	16,194	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Hong Kong	18	159,837	14,145	17,032	4,544	6	52,828	5,181	9,999	3,256
11	Irish Free State	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Newfoundland	299	406,543	60,700	29	13,382	118	77,759	21,623	3	3,122
13	New Zealand	7	39,902	865	82	1,172	6	19,995	666	429	252
14	Argentina	10	26,319	36,574	.....	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Azores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Belgium	75	568,169	50,154	24,296	18,635	73	182,229	104,654	1,948	2,616
17	Brazil	5	13,259	23,122	.....	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Chile	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	China	10	97,955	113	.....	3,276	2	17,578	236	.....	1,084
20	Colombia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9,903	23,548	.....	73
21	Cuba	8	13,124	24,163	.....	272	3	4,359	7,749	.....	72
22	Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Dutch West Indies	5	16,853	21,865	.....	204	1	136	200	.....	6
24	Ecuador	1	4,414	9,000	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Egypt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	France	12	53,724	5,199	166	2,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	French Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Germany	45	297,235	25,489	20,593	9,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Greece	1	3,218	107	312	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Greenland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Hayti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Holland	30	131,687	27,493	669	1,598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Iceland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Italy	3	9,654	1,719	1,756	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Japan	16	111,662	6,154	7,212	2,887	16	141,658	11,672	27,581	8,417
38	Mexico	10	34,724	49,636	.....	394	6	33,013	58,319	.....	228
39	Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,351	9,833	.....	45
40	Panama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Peru	3	13,242	28,320	.....	108	18	94,805	209,400	.....	698
42	Philippines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Portugal	2	5,093	2,878	.....	69	1	132	150	.....	6
44	Portuguese Africa	9	30,447	53,131	.....	389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Saint Pierre	4	667	515	.....	38	47	5,692	1,327	.....	347
46	San Domingo	2	2,644	6,385	.....	51	1	1,472	2,650	.....	32
47	Sea Fisheries	396	37,395	3,501	528	6,255	1,669	53,309	48,052	.....	12,899
48	Spain	4	5,107	9,060	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	United States	214	740,761	172,278	5	17,469	2,116	2,198,176	643,281	1,073	92,323
51	From the Sea	11	1,489	679	.....	97	203	21,641	16,256	.....	1,519
	Total	2,028	7,422,817	1,243,369	279,413	207,664	4,539	3,339,056	1,334,012	50,215	133,446

RECAPITULATION

With cargo — Chargés	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
British—Britanniques	2,028	7,422,817	1,243,369	279,413	207,664
Canadian—Canadiens	4,539	3,339,056	1,334,012	50,215	133,446
Foreign—Étrangers	3,589	4,769,470	2,906,404	43,178	124,090
Total	10,156	15,531,343	5,483,785	372,806	465,200

N° 5.—ÉTAT des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers, déclarés à l'entrée

RELEVÉ PAR PAYS

Foreign—Étrangers					In Ballast—Sur lest									No.
					British — Britanniques			Canadian — Canadiens			Foreign — Étrangers			
Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	
40	74,367	92,494	.....	1,391	232	694,330	9,740	62	97,846	1,448	68	173,113	2,115	1
3	8,202	21,553	.....	102	11	38,198	480	.....	.....	.....	7	26,213	229	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2	5,199	7,798	.....	75	3	10,157	108	.....	.....	.....	1	3,663	37	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
48	52,335	69,398	.....	1,159	4	5,633	94	6	3,437	79	1	1,565	22	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,585	36	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,214	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	22,156	283	.....	.....	.....	1	899	20	11
76	211,493	687,815	.....	2,589	315	97,781	3,520	136	92,837	2,009	32	29,995	611	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11,535	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
9	25,843	27,793	166	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5,538	83	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,285	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
22	66,002	46,367	.....	790	16	51,820	661	1	4,184	47	8	22,795	295	16
2	6,018	6,785	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,484	39	17
7	22,136	31,955	.....	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,496	42	18
31	182,663	4,901	6,294	3,279	11	51,242	663	.....	.....	.....	11	36,671	432	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,411	39	3	1,677	50	2	1,730	36	20
23	37,446	83,911	.....	580	1	200	7	1	121	7	1	857	21	21
52	235,748	7,474	.....	7,369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,887	44	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,006	76	.....	.....	.....	2	6,290	62	25
47	171,028	11,979	1,135	4,054	7	20,149	234	.....	.....	.....	11	22,799	296	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,244	32	.....	.....	.....	1	2,780	29	27
62	210,796	43,661	7,731	4,741	16	48,973	606	.....	.....	.....	7	19,721	249	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	83	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	17,215	168	31
5	6,884	20,827	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
75	366,754	100,219	2,843	7,573	38	108,866	1,387	.....	.....	.....	68	198,417	2,292	33
4	6,205	11,732	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,038	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
21	83,077	13,964	1,515	942	4	13,092	126	.....	.....	.....	14	46,467	482	36
97	528,502	12,718	14,700	11,220	92	322,660	3,732	13	48,971	608	170	628,665	6,769	37
6	29,899	49,731	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	6	2,739	86	3	3,214	63	38
27	151,691	36,736	.....	4,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11,934	171	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	334	19	.....	.....	.....	1	3,151	36	40
4	15,599	27,240	.....	140	3	10,450	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
1	3,571	97	.....	36	1	3,207	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
2	3,862	1,200	.....	38	1	3,889	36	.....	.....	.....	1	1,229	26	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
25	4,944	1,051	.....	523	23	4,743	310	24	1,904	138	129	30,934	1,055	45
35	45,512	97,763	.....	805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
1,019	36,774	14,128	.....	9,595	219	21,865	3,611	206	17,163	2,491	322	35,098	7,069	47
9	3,700	6,575	.....	137	2	3,179	36	.....	.....	.....	3	10,077	115	48
33	183,687	8,225	.....	4,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,290	23	49
1,781	1,985,364	1,357,989	8,794	56,554	148	429,412	6,520	3,233	753,178	29,335	5,201	3,254,336	71,377	50
21	4,169	2,325	.....	204	61	32,942	2,223	180	22,312	1,378	40	6,367	416	51
3,589	4,769,470	2,906,404	43,178	124,090	1,229	2,031,094	35,039	3,871	1,046,369	37,676	6,126	4,615,475	94,760	

RÉCAPITULATION

In Ballast — Sur lest	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage de fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
British—Britanniques	1,229	2,031,094	.....	.....	35,039
Canadian—Canadiens	3,871	1,046,369	.....	.....	37,676
Foreign—Étrangers	6,126	4,615,475	.....	.....	94,760
Total	11,226	7,692,938	.....	.....	167,475
Grand total	21,382	23,224,281	5,483,785	372,806	632,675

No. 6.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Outwards *for Sea* at each Port and Outport

No.	Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	With Cargoes—Chargés									
		British—Britanniques					Canadian—Canadiens				
		Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
1	Albert, N.B						5	1,370			28
2	Alert Bay, B.C	5	16,713	18,359		176					
3	Annapolis Royal, N.S						6	355	610	646	18
4	Anyox, B.C						56	76,943	141,821		1,120
5	Arichat, N.S										
5a	Baddeck, N.S										
6	Barrington Passage, N.S										
7	Bathurst, N.B						1	343		309	6
8	Bear River, N.S						7	755		1,719	32
9	Belliveau's Cove, N.S						9	1,072		2,271	35
10	Bonne Espérance, Que	14	3,682	144		320	1	492	40		18
11	Bridgetown, N.S						1	80	170	190	4
12	Bridgewater, N.S	1	435	700		6	16	6,301	10,107		112
13	Britannia Beach, B.C	2	6,235	2,111		67					
14	Buctouche, N.B										
15	Butedale, B.C										
16	Campbellton, N.B	3	4,962		7	69	6	2,084		29	42
17	Campo Bello, N.B						32	169	184		45
18	Canso, N.S						10	2,307	2,450	52	63
19	Caraquet, N.B	118	2,032			529					
20	Cardigan, P.E.I	1	76	108		5					
21	Charlottetown, P.E.I	11	10,113	764	61	269	15	10,813	1,214	90	279
22	Chatham, N.B	3	4,789		13,380	81					
23	Chemainus, B.C	5	13,122	500	5,897	207	25	44,706	3,090	93,083	336
24	Chester, N.S										
25	Chicoutimi, Que										
26	Church Point, N.S						1	149		420	6
27	Clark's Harbour, N.S										
28	Clementsport, N.S						6	594	725	775	30
29	Dalhousie, N.B										
30	Digby, N.S	4	2,530	5,286		46	69	2,467	983	1,605	216
31	Fredericton, N.B										
32	Freeport, N.S						8	280	160		26
33	Gaspé, Que	12	14,402		2,400	247	5	2,450	1,500	4,000	47
34	Georgetown, P.E.I	3	245	223	32	15	1	1,455	2,090		22
35	Glace Bay, N.S						6	103			19
36	Guysboro, N.S	1	1,031	1,850		22	1	1,201	555		23
37	Halifax, N.S	749	1,867,774	192,815	23,512	60,727	515	261,593	215,433	312	7,789
38	Havre St. Pierre, Que						2	1,692			64
39	Hillsboro, N.B										
40	Isaac's Harbour, N.S						3	210	173		14
41	Joggin Mines, N.S										
42	Ladner, B C										
43	Ladysmith, B.C						98	22,575	36,741		121
44	La Have, N.S						20	5,123	8,255		142
45	Liverpool, N.S	1	261	100		17	79	5,602	7,946		613
46	Lockeport, N.S						26	1,215	508		321
47	Lord's Cove, N.B						48	358	887		96
48	Louisburg, N.S	43	61,089	61,754		1,414	25	43,683	74,888		593
49	Lower East Pubnico, N.S						1	87	80		9
50	Lunenburg, N.S	10	1,301	615		85	103	13,962	14,825		685
51	Mabou, N.S										
52	Mahone Bay, N.S						3	311	474		18
53	Maitland, N.S						4	1,747	484	2,400	27
54	Meteghan River, N.S						2	431		1,106	11
55	Moncton, N.B	1	271	500		6	8	1,781	3,650		41
56	Montague, P.E.I	10	570	704	13	49	1	77	30	2	6
57	Montreal, Que	471	2,128,546	2,396,024	208,725	50,347	118	250,186	310,964	39,559	4,317
58	Moose Factory, Ont	1	2,415			60					
59	Murray Harbour, P.E.I										
60	Nanaimo, B.C	17	42,602	8,383	4,883	607	50	30,197	10,726	5,473	747
61	Newcastle, N.B	1	1,697	3,394		26	3	2,028	4,056		24
62	New Westminster, B.C	34	113,798	74,655		1,324	38	103,501	62,670		1,204
63	North Head, N.B						81	8,530	489		629
64	North Sydney, N.S	339	203,556	84,270		7,362	76	39,309	75,157		965
65	Ocean Falls, B.C	10	35,139	12,593		458	67	87,879	80,671		1,515
66	Parrsboro, N.S	4	1,780	2,680		26	79	21,710	32,565		450
67	Paspebiac, Que	4	4,008		10,522	76	2	474		1,013	10
68	Pictou, N.S	3	3,525		1,305	67	2	3,906	7,650		48
69	Plympton, N.S						5	915		2,222	27
70	Pointe au Pic, Que	1	757	1,800		19					

N° 6.—TABLEAU des navires britanniques, canadiens et étrangers *allant à la mer*, entrés à chaque port et port secondaire

Foreign—Étrangers					In Ballast—Sur lest									No.
					British — Britanniques			Canadian — Canadiens			Foreign — Étrangers			
Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	
2	412			7										1
12	18,760	24,132	379	290							72	3,247	560	2
10	4,642	9,288	10,064	157										3
								11	9,110	472	3	4,225	41	4
7	94	25		38				28	448	142	1	12	7	5
42	48,378	40,016	40,000	1,016				9	254	45	3	240	18	5a
9	122	81		27				5	56	19	8	315	109	6
								60	897	309	4	4,879	160	7
														8
3	134		357	7				1	22	6				9
1	126	207		5	5	1,745	125							10
														11
5	5,039	9,600		81										12
68	71,181	8,632		1,557	1	2,670	33				7	3,770	93	13
1	325		840	7										14
								62	1,467	209	82	2,252	457	15
15	17,460		49	269										16
111	1,380	1,150		224				221	27,675	1,940	31	279	59	17
5	3,696	3,332	260	52	100	12,796	1,954	79	11,649	1,536	66	1,890	685	18
														19
														20
18	20,015	20,942	26	369				4	320	18				21
14	14,445	4,947	29,924	273										22
38	78,800	2,533	115,473	727				53	4,034	477	31	2,515	280	23
								19	258	62	1	16	11	24
2	2,898			58										25
														26
38	937	207		121				3	44	13				27
														28
2	1,605	2,582		17										29
8	545	89		43				6	222	36				30
											1	244	6	31
														32
16	13,219	11,700	13,500	289	6	12,174	360	1	81	6	1	213	18	33
1	677	190		18										34
								23	882	79				35
7	6,673	15,747		140										36
380	1,103,333	98,924	13,750	35,615	22	38,898	568	33	64,489	545	8	19,104	229	37
														38
8	6,795	13,715		116										39
10	156	97		31				2	22	7	19	472	180	40
1	307	600		5										41
								1	26	8				42
44	30,967	15,010		858				73	6,133	630	20	813	82	43
4	1,692	3,300		27				45	4,388	765	1	28	12	44
74	12,806	21,740		1,114				8	457	44				45
12	310	164		70				2	66	11				46
153	1,720	3,150		309				389	9,082	1,332	82	1,079	163	47
53	37,482	80,023		934	42	49,646	969	14	2,407	119	8	10,096	166	48
4	232	70		76							19	938	389	49
12	2,028	1,975		120	5	525	34	278	23,614	3,515	22	1,572	335	50
1	663	1,230		17										51
								2	195	39				52
														53
														54
3	722	1,500		16										55
								1	98	4				56
220	595,190	1,239,273	26,382	7,225	21	67,892	838	24	141,650	937	90	189,320	2,674	57
														58
								4	73	15				59
584	184,534	53,642	30,522	5,275	1	280	19	63	8,702	474	80	5,558	490	60
9	9,913	19,826		149										61
96	334,486	200,717		3,808	2	8,064	78	6	303	40	6	15,290	200	62
11	109	189		22				123	18,718	1,090	4	28	8	63
26	13,078	23,705		535	162	79,777	2,348	38	10,629	466	201	91,973	7,198	64
								1	10	6	4	5,371	78	65
18	11,177	16,766		179										66
3	2,003		4,049	25										67
8	8,891	3,000	10,349	161										68
														69
4	2,822	5,985		71										70

No. 6.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Outwards *for Sea* at each Port and Outport—*Concluded*

No.	Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	With Cargoes—Chargés									
		British—Britanniques					Canadian—Canadiens				
		Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
71	Port Alberni, B.C.	18	60,254		43,413	641					
72	Port Clyde, N.S.										
73	Port Elgin, N.B.										
74	Port Hastings, N.S.										
75	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.										
76	Port Mulgrave, N.S.						3	2,319	2,962	2,123	39
77	Port Wade, N.S.						10	793	1,480	1,560	37
78	Port Williams, N.S.						6	2,169	2,974		36
79	Powell River, B.C.	12	44,952	10,271		550					
80	Prince Rupert, B.C.	5	13,868	35,353		168	60	94,986	651		4,489
81	Pugwash, N.S.										
82	Quatsino, B.C.	1	3,902	6,000		36	5	9,993	4,787		149
83	Quebec, Que.	138	939,829	191,004	1,564	30,598	39	70,558	8,106	194	1,474
84	Richibucto, N.B.	2	714		1,531	12					
85	Rimouski, Que.	9	11,247	11,652		200	41	45,938	69,250		838
86	River Hebert, N.S.						2	246	350		8
87	Riverport, N.S.						18	3,822	3,270		133
88	Salmon River, N.S.						5	561	2	1,164	22
89	Sandy Point, N.S.						7	1,657	1,445		39
90	Sheet Harbour, N.S.						1	282			6
91	Shelburne, N.S.						18	2,794	2,345		130
92	Sherbrooke, N.S.	7	7,217	10,841		153	5	2,009	311	944	35
93	Shippegan, N.B.										
94	Sidney, B.C.	2	6,282	2,585		75	44	6,691	4,450		318
95	Sorel, Que.						2	2,075	653		43
96	Souris, P.E.I.	5	280	173	59	21	4	348	155	28	17
97	Steveston, B.C.						17	1,042	999		102
98	Stewart, B.C.						2	442	100		40
99	St. Andrews, N.B.						195	1,395	2,151		392
100	St. George, N.B.						12	4,999	8,615		78
101	St. John, N.B.	150	641,944	551,452	41,948	15,400	127	69,262	56,442	38,819	2,511
102	St. Peters, N.S.	2	2,062	3,000		44	1	1,283	1,400		23
103	St. Stephen, N.B.										
104	Summerside, P.E.I.						2	216	357		11
105	Sydney, N.S.	168	401,681	600,163		5,567	52	92,405	162,857		1,381
106	Three Rivers, Que.	9	26,995	8,747		262	2	7,382	8,005		58
107	Truro, N.S.						3	1,244			18
108	Union Bay, B.C.	31	100,698	26,470		1,296	14	30,499	11,251		411
109	Vancouver, B.C.	207	969,073	640,072	53,640	17,598	544	978,619	237,442	18,917	45,431
110	Victoria, B.C.	20	132,176	4,263	390	4,264	408	365,792	70,377		14,680
111	Wallace, N.S.										
112	Westport, N.S.						13	362	172		38
113	Weymouth, N.S.						33	5,123	358	10,510	173
114	White Rock, B.C.						30	3,200	7,928		49
115	Windsor, N.S.						35	19,580	86,777	2,923	213
116	Wolfville, N.S.						1	397	744		7
117	Yarmouth, N.S.						205	115,015	15,062		9,341
118	York Factory, Man.	1	2,415		755	60					
	Total	2,669	7,915,045	4,972,378	414,037	201,674	3,712	3,011,069	1,889,249	234,458	105,783

N° 6.—TABLEAU des navires britanniques, canadiens et étrangers *allant à la mer*, entrés à chaque port et port secondaire—*Fin*

Foreign—Étrangers					In Ballast—Sur lest									
					British — Britanniques			Canadian — Canadiens			Foreign — Étrangers			
Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	No.
33	89,786	.....	72,255	1,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	41	10	71
2	1,630	1,814	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	1	16	5	.....	.....	.....	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	4	73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,177	23	74
1	1,236	2,000	.....	25	33	3,762	642	29	4,346	492	7	3,398	87	75
3	2,031	900	400	54	1	127	21	.....	.....	.....	1	1,122	50	76
3	1,156	2,121	2,323	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
1	425	426	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
255	174,279	82,536	3,088	4,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	30,322	462	79
53	68,266	95,542	.....	867	2	394	27	1,017	68,626	6,207	977	55,632	6,873	80
1	1,306	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
3	12,851	8,560	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10,658	105	82
54	147,242	118,874	.....	1,831	8	44,666	1,055	.....	.....	.....	3	7,032	106	83
6	4,522	.....	7,962	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
9	11,303	15,370	.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	4,154	704	.....	.....	.....	87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
71	5,139	1,242	.....	1,482	1	294	11	3	77	28	45	3,016	863	89
17	14,175	6,609	925	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
22	2,083	384	.....	409	.....	.....	.....	8	435	65	43	2,300	669	91
19	15,663	31,713	535	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	397	117	.....	.....	.....	93
2	12	128	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	43	4,008	314	663	219,329	8,603	94
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
2	769	265	15	25	.....	.....	.....	1	11	3	.....	.....	.....	96
9	199	151	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	4	211	19	3	74	11	97
3	5,361	1,398	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	9	2,469	129	4	4,012	75	98
543	8,373	13,910	.....	1,086	.....	.....	.....	542	34,907	3,004	128	2,529	289	99
20	976	1,115	898	49	.....	.....	.....	3	9	5	42	1,290	174	100
472	493,766	456,138	60,175	9,965	19	56,404	1,095	113	6,116	331	74	49,584	1,190	101
5	4,959	9,500	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
4	101	294	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,163	15	103
8	5,416	263	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
121	235,963	467,986	.....	3,208	44	109,845	1,444	7	846	64	79	218,973	2,903	105
8	21,695	8,800	.....	278	4	9,236	119	4	13,662	168	22	60,383	630	106
2	553	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
26	71,216	40,846	.....	864	.....	.....	.....	6	317	44	13	481	69	108
633	1,923,636	1,510,311	4,449	24,518	17	98,067	1,524	525	318,913	11,529	207	384,087	4,447	109
236	395,879	55,547	80	10,381	26	151,307	3,687	457	716,587	31,301	942	1,542,034	48,214	110
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,253	25	111
18	272	128	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
12	6,673	10,189	2,682	64	.....	.....	.....	5	351	27	.....	.....	.....	113
5	70	11	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	44	1,631	93	8	304	43	114
208	259,710	528,101	15,126	4,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
107	91,196	6,418	.....	4,480	.....	.....	.....	44	3,074	546	48	2,321	836	117
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118
5,170	6,752,867	5,439,591	466,837	133,683	522	748,569	16,951	4,624	1,529,644	70,611	4,226	2,968,294	91,484	

No. 7.—Statement of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Outwards *for Sea*

ABSTRACT BY COUNTRIES

No.	Countries to which Departed — Pays de destination	With Cargoes—Chargés									
		British—Britanniques					Canadian—Canadiens				
		Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
1	Great Britain	772	3,897,844	2,554,539	180,638	94,387	130	359,731	418,538	15,246	4,642
2	Australia	52	280,307	86,649	52,200	7,543	31	107,622	92,301	17,601	1,267
3	Bermuda	1	170	200	.....	6	9	3,756	.....	.....	124
4	British South Africa	25	102,387	119,345	45,363	1,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	British Guiana	21	45,755	.....	.....	1,617	19	30,464	12,807	.....	529
6	British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	17,376	9,893	.....	406
7	British India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	British East Indies	2	9,646	1,509	1,910	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	British West Indies	24	15,289	11,055	.....	315	175	90,923	75,339	31,046	2,266
10	British Oceania	2	7,378	2,250	.....	98	2	7,098	1,450	2,458	84
11	Fiji Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Gibraltar	1	2,175	5,103	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Hong Kong	22	190,608	60,810	13,058	5,521	11	97,149	32,230	14,860	5,964
14	Irish Free State	9	25,883	51,437	5,601	334	1	1,283	2,670	.....	18
15	Malta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Newfoundland	562	362,086	163,613	307	15,569	243	167,324	290,002	630	5,018
17	New Zealand	34	128,501	55,897	29,707	2,302	7	24,318	12,271	8,889	293
18	Argentina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Azores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	496	.....	.....	13
20	Belgium	50	188,376	252,889	153	4,048	26	67,561	53,026	291	944
21	Brazil	6	14,831	24,140	3	188	2	713	640	.....	13
22	Chile	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	37,368	3,908	.....	1,627
24	Colombia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Cuba	32	40,719	18,312	.....	1,121	101	19,782	9,038	589	922
26	Denmark	1	100	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Dutch West Indies	1	4,054	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Egypt	13	39,563	4,270	5,649	791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Finland	1	1,344	2,929	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	France	56	273,193	258,350	12,022	8,145	1	4,351	8,625	.....	45
31	French Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	French East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,199	6	.....	23
33	French West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Germany	59	274,115	328,398	403	6,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Greece	1	2,175	5,104	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Greenland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Hayti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Holland	39	121,439	278,098	56	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Iceland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Italy	33	101,564	274,631	.....	1,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Japan	41	161,314	108,563	11,386	2,350	16	67,358	36,730	6,317	2,153
44	Mexico	2	5,712	5,326	.....	63	5	2,156	954	.....	73
45	Morocco	1	2,005	5,518	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Norway	1	1,003	2,481	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Panama	1	3,889	9,040	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Peru	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	788	.....	.....	31
49	Philippines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	2,880	4,995	.....	147
51	Portugal	4	12,598	28,788	.....	179	1	132	220	.....	7
52	Russia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Saint Pierre	30	5,022	3,075	245	246	134	13,960	6,537	38	773
54	Sea Fisheries	361	33,695	20	.....	5,982	257	13,733	2,729	.....	2,840
55	Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	United States	378	1,523,382	245,696	54,691	38,024	2,499	1,871,516	814,338	136,493	75,558
57	Uruguay	2	5,032	4,343	645	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Venezuela	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	For Sea	29	31,891	.....	.....	2,137	1	32	2	.....	3
	Total	2,669	7,915,045	4,972,378	414,037	201,674	3,712	3,011,069	1,889,249	234,458	105,783

N° 7.—ÉTAT des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers *déclarés à la sortie*

RELEVÉ PAR PAYS

Foreign—Étrangers					In Ballast—Sur lest									
					British — Britanniques			Canadian — Canadiens			Foreign — Étrangers			
Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	No.
212	577,429	558,039	54,052	7,418	14	36,490	409	29	14,674	255	30	77,933	884	1
18	54,514	14,585	6,083	596	1	10,733	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	2	291	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3	6,516	7,855	6	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1	3,302	1,750	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
56	51,239	73,630	357	1,183	3	2,930	52	26	1,921	157	2	924	19	9
11	35,907	3,750	11,281	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
4	3,193	3,856	...	64	1	4,913	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
2	4,940	11,703	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
4	3,868	8,227	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
1	4,056	7,100	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
67	75,924	65,771	42	1,375	54	27,512	986	52	15,064	522	67	202,570	2,435	16
19	69,864	35,965	...	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
21	63,815	26,589	11,441	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
1	145	90	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
47	149,501	196,791	...	1,984	1	2,881	42	...	...	...	1	3,120	39	20
5	14,667	12,421	7,607	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
3	9,730	5,263	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
43	198,689	170,200	...	2,751	1	12,292	501	3	30,483	1,635	...	...	...	23
7	12,043	5,418	...	169	1	3,444	38	2	10,696	80	...	...	...	24
48	57,072	33,306	1,162	1,185	1	3,513	33	7	336	34	3	7,502	109	25
19	43,729	57,456	281	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
1	2,000	305	...	29	2	6,324	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
2	2,750	6,630	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
49	129,386	241,344	1,599	1,515	1	2,745	35	...	...	...	7	5,385	238	30
1	3,284	7,000	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
1	2,353	640	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
2	5,469	1,743	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
80	237,943	378,923	1,359	2,992	2	2,271	59	...	...	...	2	6,265	63	34
13	38,620	91,659	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,113	62	35
...	...	...	...	...	1	83	25	...	...	...	2	45	22	36
1	860	1,470	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,284	77	37
...	...	...	...	...	1	2,602	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
69	230,682	347,085	177	2,555	4	11,637	141	...	...	...	3	7,488	108	39
4	1,171	60	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,864	27	40
...	...	...	...	...	1	158	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
102	355,137	677,577	...	3,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,127	59	42
214	933,426	697,551	32,615	13,267	17	122,966	2,632	5	44,133	2,717	51	303,225	7,478	43
6	4,611	2,765	515	108	6	21,180	225	11	51,191	370	4	15,193	230	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
36	101,199	144,447	...	1,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
...	...	...	...	...	1	4,414	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
8	17,117	7,000	...	213	1	4,414	37	9	48,461	349	...	...	...	48
1	4,774	450	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
1	677	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
4	9,413	19,698	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
1	4,028	5,735	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
52	13,117	14,813	1,000	983	10	1,194	69	61	4,644	362	18	2,879	259	53
677	30,885	7,254	...	8,375	250	24,129	4,131	1,755	59,715	12,446	618	51,683	11,364	54
19	86,905	37,833	...	1,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
3,208	3,093,122	1,447,807	337,260	74,986	135	432,244	6,644	2,657	1,248,212	51,652	3,396	2,271,540	67,961	56
...	...	...	...	...	1	3,446	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
...	...	...	...	...	1	3,005	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
26	3,795	37	...	398	9	758	89	7	114	32	15	154	50	59
5,170	6,752,867	5,439,591	466,837	133,683	522	748,569	16,951	4,624	1,529,644	70,611	4,226	2,968,294	91,484	

No. 7.—Statement of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Outward *for Sea—Concluded*

RECAPITULATION

With Cargoes—Chargés	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
British—Britanniques	2,669	7,915,045	4,972,378	414,037	201,674
Canadian—Canadiens	3,712	3,011,069	1,889,249	234,458	105,783
Foreign—Étrangers	5,170	6,752,867	5,439,591	466,837	133,683
Total	11,551	17,678,981	12,301,218	1,115,332	441,140

N° 7.—ÉTAT des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers *déclarés à la sortie—Fin*

RÉCAPITULATION

In Ballast — Sur lest	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage du fret et tonnes	Crew — Équipage
British—Britanniques	522	748,569	.....	.....	16,951
Canadian—Canadiens	4,624	1,529,644	.....	.....	70,611
Foreign—Étrangers	4,226	2,968,294	.....	.....	91,484
Total	9,372	5,246 507	.....	.....	179,046
Grand total	20,923	22,925,488	12,301,218	1,115,332	620,186

No. 8.—Summary Statement of Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared at each Port and Outport

RECAPITULATION BY PORTS AND OUTPORTS

N° 8.—État sommaire des arrivages et des départs des long-courriers à chaque port et port secondaire

RÉCAPITULATION PAR PORTS ET PORTS SECONDAIRES

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Vessels Arrivd — Arrivage des navires						Vessels Departed — Départ des navires					
	British — Britanniques		Foreign — Étrangers		Total — Total		British — Britanniques		Foreign — Étrangers		Total — Total	
	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes
Albert, N.B.	1	271	2	412	3	683	5	1,370	2	412	7	1,782
Alert Bay, B.C.	5	16,713	79	23,684	84	40,397	5	16,713	84	22,007	89	38,720
Annapolis Royal, N.S.	3	330	10	4,642	13	4,972	6	355	10	4,642	16	4,997
Anyox, B.C.	1	1,625	3	4,225	4	5,850	67	86,053	3	4,225	70	90,278
Arichat, N.S.	25	365	8	106	33	471	28	448	8	106	36	554
Baddeck, N.S.	6	180	45	48,618	51	48,798	9	254	45	48,618	54	48,872
Barrington Passage, N.S.	5	56	13	421	18	477	5	56	17	437	22	493
Bathurst, N.B.	61	1,240	4	4,879	65	6,119	61	1,240	4	4,879	65	6,119
Bear River, N.S.	3	239	.....	.....	3	239	7	755	.....	.....	7	755
Belliveau's Cove, N.S.	5	1,228	3	322	8	1,550	10	1,094	3	134	13	1,228
Bonne Espérance, Que.	22	6,778	1	126	23	6,904	20	5,919	1	126	21	6,045
Bridgetown, N.S.	1	203	.....	.....	1	203	1	80	.....	.....	1	80
Bridgewater, N.S.	6	2,487	4	2,586	10	5,073	17	6,736	5	5,039	22	11,775
Britannia Beach, B.C.	3	8,905	81	69,310	84	78,215	3	8,905	75	74,951	78	83,856
Buctouche, N.B.	.....	.....	1	360	1	360	.....	.....	1	325	1	325
Butedale, B.C.	62	1,467	82	2,252	144	3,719	62	1,467	82	2,252	144	3,719
Campbellton, N.B.	3	2,612	7	6,395	10	9,007	9	7,046	15	17,460	24	24,506
Campo Bello, N.B.	406	26,607	522	9,671	928	36,278	253	27,844	142	1,659	395	29,503
Canso, N.S.	226	31,515	56	4,395	282	35,910	189	26,752	71	5,586	260	32,338
Caraquet, N.B.	112	1,920	.....	.....	112	1,920	118	2,032	.....	.....	118	2,032
Cardigan, P.E.I.	1	48	.....	.....	1	48	1	76	.....	.....	1	76
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	12	2,880	15	10,973	27	13,853	30	21,246	18	20,015	48	41,261
Chatham, N.B.	1	1,462	6	5,779	7	7,241	3	4,789	14	14,445	17	19,234
Chemainus, B.C.	74	39,105	57	45,958	131	85,063	83	61,862	69	81,315	152	143,177
Chester, N.S.	21	303	.....	.....	21	303	19	258	1	16	20	274
Chicoutimi, Que.	.....	.....	4	5,921	4	5,921	.....	.....	2	2,898	2	2,898
Church Point, N.S.	1	149	2	733	3	882	1	149	.....	.....	1	149
Clark's Harbour, N.S.	3	44	38	937	41	981	3	44	38	937	41	981
Clementsports, N.S.	7	674	.....	.....	7	674	6	594	.....	.....	6	594
Dalhousie, N.B.	.....	.....	3	4,931	3	4,931	.....	.....	2	1,605	2	1,605
Digby, N.S.	69	3,468	4	495	73	3,963	79	5,219	8	545	87	5,764
Fredericton, N.B.	.....	.....	1	244	1	244	.....	.....	1	244	1	244
Freeport, N.S.	11	569	.....	.....	11	569	8	280	.....	.....	8	280
Gaspé, Que.	16	28,056	14	10,063	30	38,119	24	29,107	17	13,432	41	42,539
Georgetown, P.E.I.	3	196	.....	.....	3	196	4	1,700	1	677	5	2,377
Glace Bay, N.S.	26	910	.....	.....	26	910	29	985	.....	.....	29	985

Guysboro, N.S.			3	3,090	3	3,090	2	2,232	7	6,673	9	8,905
Halifax, N.S.	1,202	2,286,347	403	1,101,081	1,605	3,387,428	1,319	2,232,754	388	1,122,437	1,707	3,355,191
Hantsport, N.S.	1	888	2	2,072	3	2,960						
Havre St. Pierre, Que.	6	5,076			6	5,076	2	1,692			2	1,692
Hillsboro, N.B.			4	3,256	4	3,256			8	6,795	8	6,795
Isaac's Harbour, N.S.	4	133	20	485	24	618	5	232	29	628	34	860
Joggins Mines, N.S.	1	49	1	307	2	356			1	307	1	307
Kentville, N.S.	1	203			1	203						
Kingsport, N.S.			2	1,723	2	1,723						
Ladner, B.C.	4	243			4	243	1	26			1	26
Ladysmith, B.C.	209	76,547	75	38,476	284	115,023	171	28,708	64	31,780	235	60,488
La Have, N.S.	75	9,829	1	928	76	10,757	65	9,511	5	1,720	70	11,231
Liscomb, N.S.	2	65	15	523	17	588						
Liverpool ,N.S.	73	4,468	75	12,156	148	16,624	88	6,320	74	12,806	162	19,126
Lockeport, N.S.	29	1,406	11	295	40	1,701	28	1,281	12	310	40	1,591
Lords Cove, N.B.	467	9,998	251	2,819	718	12,817	437	9,440	235	2,799	672	12,239
Louisburg, N.S.	112	140,985	54	43,556	166	184,541	124	156,825	61	47,578	185	204,403
Lower East Pubnico, N.S.	4	170	23	1,182	27	1,352	1	87	23	1,170	24	1,257
Lunenburg, N.S.	388	45,737	33	2,677	421	48,414	396	39,402	34	3,600	430	43,002
Mabou, N.S.			1	663	1	663			1	663	1	663
Mahone Bay, N.S.	12	1,262			12	1,262	5	506			5	506
Maitland, N.S.	4	1,747			4	1,747	4	1,747			4	1,747
Meteghan River, N.S.	2	431			2	431	2	431			2	431
Moncton, N.B.	5	1,294	3	722	8	2,016	9	2,052	3	722	12	2,774
Montague, P.E.I.	7	346			7	346	12	745			12	745
Montreal, Que.	568	2,400,378	411	903,471	979	3,303,849	634	2,588,274	310	784,510	944	3,372,784
Moose Factory, Ont.	1	2,415			1	2,415	1	2,415			1	2,415
Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	4	73			4	73	4	73			4	73
Nanaimo, B.C.	79	42,272	632	139,605	711	181,877	131	81,781	664	190,092	795	271,873
Newcastle, N.B.	3	2,547	5	6,171	8	8,718	4	3,725	9	9,913	13	13,638
New Westminster, B.C.	80	232,133	107	364,500	187	596,633	80	225,666	102	349,776	182	575,442
North East Harbour, N.S.	1	12	1	415	2	427						
North Head, N.B.	205	27,890	14	149	219	28,039	204	27,248	15	137	219	27,385
North Sydney, N.S.	592	337,016	215	64,953	807	401,969	615	333,271	227	105,051	842	438,322
Ocean Falls, B.C.	6	12,927	4	5,371	10	18,298	78	123,028	4	5,371	82	128,399
Parrsboro, N.S.	40	9,652	13	7,713	53	17,365	83	23,490	18	11,177	101	34,667
Paspebiac, Que.	2	2,360	2	1,850	4	4,210	6	4,482	3	2,003	9	6,485
Pictou, N.S.	3	4,004	12	6,826	15	10,830	5	7,431	8	8,891	13	16,322
Plympton, N.S.	3	642	1	164	4	806	5	915			5	915
Pointe au Pic, Que.							1	757	4	2,822	5	3,579
Port Alberni, B.C.	10	32,311	20	41,473	30	73,784	18	60,254	39	89,827	57	150,081
Port Alfred, Que.	10	22,307	12	24,128	22	46,435						
Port Clyde, N.S.	1	16	2	2,119	3	2,135	1	16	2	1,630	3	1,646
Port Elgin, N.B.			2	84	2	84			1	40	1	40
Port Hastings, N.S.	2	1,733	2	1,377	4	3,110			1	1,177	1	1,177
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	74	10,842	8	5,300	82	16,142	62	8,108	8	4,634	70	12,742
Port La Tour, N.S.	1	95			1	95						
Port Mulgrave, N.S.	1	127	4	3,153	5	3,280	4	2,446	4	3,153	8	5,599
Port Wade, N.S.	3	109	3	1,156	6	1,265	10	793	3	1,156	13	1,949
Port Williams, N.S.	1	397	1	425	2	822	6	2,169	1	425	7	2,594
Powell River, B.C.	12	44,952	191	168,104	203	213,056	12	44,952	283	204,601	295	249,553
Prince Rupert, B.C.	1,017	132,290	1,031	121,873	2,048	254,163	1,084	177,874	1,030	123,898	2,114	301,772
Pugwash, N.S.			2	1,346	2	1,346			1	1,306	1	1,306
Quatsino, B.C.	12	15,929	6	20,493	18	36,422	6	13,895	6	23,509	12	37,404
Quebec, Que.	303	1,783,765	37	83,490	340	1,867,255	185	1,055,053	57	154,274	242	1,209,327
Richibucto, NB.							2	714	6	4,522	8	5,236
Rimouski, Que.	50	57,185	9	11,303	59	68,488	50	57,185	9	11,303	59	68,488
River Hebert, N.S.	2	246			2	246	2	246			2	246
Riverport, N.S.	8	9,361			68	9,361	56	7,976			56	7,976
Salmon River, N.S.	63	316			63	316	5	561			5	561

No. 8.—Summary Statement of Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared at each Port and Outport—*Concluded*

RECAPITULATION BY PORTS AND OUTPORTS

N° 8.—État sommaire des arrivages et des départs des long-courriers à chaque port et port secondaire—*Fin*

RÉCAPITULATION PAR PORTS ET PORTS SECONDAIRES

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Vessels Arrived — Arrivage des navires						Vessels Departed — Départ des navires					
	British — Britanniques		Foreign — Étrangers		Total — Total		British — Britanniques		Foreign — Étrangers		Total — Total	
	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes
Sandy Cove, N.S.	3	319	.....	.....	3	319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandy Point, N.S.	5	1,476	113	7,594	118	9,070	11	2,028	116	8,155	127	10,183
Sheet Harbour, N.S.	5	5,085	9	6,544	14	11,629	1	282	17	14,175	18	14,457
Shelburne, N.S.	23	2,581	59	4,170	82	6,751	26	3,229	65	4,383	91	7,612
Sherbrooke, N.S.	6	6,186	2	974	8	7,160	12	9,22[illegible]	19	15,663	31	24,889
Shippegan, N.B.	27	377	3	776	30	1,153	29	397	.....	.....	29	397
Sidney, B.C.	76	13,078	667	221,838	743	234,916	89	16,981	665	219,341	754	236,322
Sorel, Que.	.....	.....	4	11,954	4	11,954	2	2,075	.....	.....	2	2,075
Souris, P.E.I.	8	532	.....	.....	8	532	10	639	2	769	12	1,408
Steveston, B.C.	26	1,698	12	273	38	1,971	21	1,253	12	273	33	1,526
Stewart, B.C.	57	44,428	6	8,140	63	52,568	11	2,911	7	9,373	18	12,284
St. Andrews, N.B.	828	35,397	682	10,455	1,510	45,852	737	36,302	671	10,902	1,408	47,204
St. George, N.B.	11	3,315	62	2,263	73	5,578	15	5,008	62	2,266	77	7,274
St. John, N.B.	554	948,753	576	562,686	1,130	1,511,439	409	773,726	546	543,350	955	1,317,076
St. Peters, N.S.	.....	.....	5	3,942	5	3,942	3	3,345	5	4,959	8	8,304
St. Stephen, N.B.	7	1,346	11	3,882	18	5,228	.....	.....	6	1,264	6	1,264
Summerside, P.E.I.	2	1,582	6	4,698	8	6,280	2	216	8	5,416	10	5,632
Sydney, N.S.	260	601,859	176	379,616	436	981,475	271	604,777	200	454,936	471	1,059,713
Three Rivers, Que.	19	57,275	30	82,078	49	139,353	19	57,275	30	82,078	49	139,353
Truro, N.S.	2	618	1	154	3	772	3	1,244	2	553	5	1,797
Union Bay, B.C.	18	33,982	29	38,425	47	72,407	51	131,514	39	71,697	90	203,211
Vancouver, B.C.	1,316	2,508,851	851	2,244,821	2,167	4,753,672	1,293	2,364,672	840	2,307,723	2,133	4,672,395
Victoria, B.C.	1,030	1,462,552	1,230	1,974,219	2,260	3,436,771	911	1,365,862	1,178	1,937,913	2,089	3,303,775
Wallace, N.S.	.....	.....	1	1,253	1	1,253	.....	.....	1	1,253	1	1,253
Westport, N.S.	22	1,187	23	331	45	1,518	13	362	18	272	31	634
Weymouth, N.S.	30	3,672	5	1,558	35	5,230	38	5,474	12	6,673	50	12,147
White Rock, B.C.	76	4,932	14	388	90	5,320	74	4,831	13	374	87	5,205
Windsor, N.S.	25	13,015	194	246,949	219	259,964	35	19,580	208	259,710	243	279,290
Wolfville, N.S.	7	1,767	1	244	8	2,011	1	397	.....	.....	1	397
Yarmouth, N.S.	257	124,927	154	93,259	411	218,186	249	118,089	155	93,517	404	211,606
York Factory, Man.	1	2,415	.....	.....	1	2,415	1	2,415	.....	.....	1	2,415
Total	11,667	13,839,336	9,715	9,384,945	21,382	23,224,281	11,527	13,204,327	9,396	9,721,161	20,923	22,925,488

No. 9.—Statement of Nationalities of Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared
N° 9.—État des nationalités des long-courriers, arrivés et partis

ABSTRACT BY NATIONALITIES—RÉSUMÉ PAR NATIONALITÉS

Arrived—Arrivés			Departed—Partis		
Flag—Pavillon	Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes	Flag—Pavillon	Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes
Great Britain	11,667	13,839,336	Great Britain	11,527	13,204,327
Austria	1	857	Austria	2	2,139
Belgium	16	50,721	Belgium	18	59,778
China	17	61,336	China	17	61,336
Czecho-Slovakia	1	2,212	Cuba	1	71
Denmark	218	541,962	Denmark	226	565,404
Finland	2	4,105	Finland	2	4,105
France	351	274,922	France	324	260,661
Germany	44	153,004	Germany	39	145,190
Greece	12	29,573	Greece	16	39,981
Holland	126	520,643	Holland	128	520,227
Honduras	10	8,360	Honduras	1	1,864
Italy	109	389,946	Italy	135	462,807
Japan	272	1,210,801	Japan	278	1,237,534
Jugo-Slavia	1	2,607	Jugo-Slavia	4	10,033
Nicaraguay	4	1,108	Nicaraguay	7	2,408
Norway	783	1,510,700	Norway	877	1,711,121
Panama	9	7,941	Panama	9	8,668
Portugal	4	436	Portugal	1	145
Spain	6	16,501	Spain	15	29,065
Sweden	102	340,211	Sweden	111	361,505
United States	7,627	4,256,999	United States	7,185	4,237,119
Total	21,382	23,224,281	Total	20,923	22,925,488

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

Arrived—Arrivés	Steamers — Vapeurs		Sailing Vessels — Voiliers		Total		Departed—Partis	Steamers — Vapeurs		Sailing Vessels — Voiliers		Total	
	Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes	Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes	Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes		Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes	Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes	Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes
British—Britanniques	9,649	13,510,500	2,018	328,836	11,667	13,839,336	British—Britanniques	9,518	12,893,270	2,009	311,057	11,527	13,204,327
Foreign—Étranger	8,909	9,175,612	806	209,333	9,715	9,384,945	Foreign—Étrangers	8,703	9,543,632	693	177,529	9,396	9,721,161
Total	18,558	22,686,112	2,824	538,169	21,382	23,224,281	Total	18,221	22,436,902	2,702	488,586	20,923	22,925,488

No. 10.—Summary Statement of Sea-going Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards

N° 10.—État sommaire des long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie

Nationalities — Nationalités	Sea-going Vessels, Inwards — Long-courriers à l'entrée					Sea-going Vessels, Outwards — Long-courriers à la sortie					Total Sea-going Vessels, Inwards and Outwards — Total des long-courriers à l'entrée et à la sortie				
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
British—Britanniques	3,257	9,453,911	1,243,369	279,413	242,703	3,191	8,663,614	4,972,378	414,037	218,625	6,448	18,117,525	6,215,747	693,450	461,328
Canadian—Canadiens.	8,410	4,385,425	1,334,012	50,215	171,122	8,336	4,540,713	1,889,249	234,458	176,394	16,746	8,926,138	3,223,261	284,673	347,516
Foreign—Étrangers...	9,715	9,384,945	2,906,404	43,178	218,850	9,396	9,721,161	5,439,591	466,837	225,167	19,111	19,106,106	8,345,995	510,015	444,017
Total.....	21,382	23,224,281	5,483,785	372,806	632,675	20,923	22,925,488	12,301,218	1,115,332	620,186	42,305	46,149,769	17,785,003	1,488,138	1,252,861

No. 11.—Summary Statement of Vessels arrived and departed (exclusive of Coasting Vessels)

N°. 11—État sommaire des arrivages et des départs des navires (à l'exclusion des cabotiers)

Nationalities — Nationalités	Sea-going Vessels, Inwards and Outwards — Long-courriers, à l'entrée et à la sortie			Vessels of the Inland Waters between Canada and the United States — Navires des eaux intérieures, entre le Canada et les États-Unis			Total Shipping (Exclusive of Coasting Vessels), Inwards and Outwards — Nombre total des navires (à l'exclusion des cabotiers), à l'entrée et à la sortie		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
British—Britanniques	6,448	18,117,525	461,328	.....	.....	.....	6,448	18,117,525	461,328
Canadian—Canadiens	16,746	8,926,138	347,516	17,269	16,766,453	518,439	34,015	25,692,591	865,955
Foreign—Étrangers	19,111	19,106,106	444,017	43,166	14,417,837	331,979	62,277	33,523,943	775,996
Total	42,305	46,149,769	1,252,861	60,435	31,184,290	850,418	102,740	77,334,059	2,103,279

TRADE WITH EACH COUNTRY AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea* at each of the undermentioned Ports and Outports in Canada from Foreign Countries, distinguishing the Nationality of the Vessels employed in the trade with each Country.

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Albert, N.B.—										
United States (b)	1	271	2	412						
Alert Bay, B.C.—										
United States (a)	3	10,419	64	6,514	4	11,270				
Japan (a)	2	6,294			1	2,950				
Sea Fisheries (a)			9	221						
Total	5	16,713	73	6,735	5	14,220				
Annapolis Royal, N.S.—										
United States (a)					9	4,482				
United States (b)	3	330	1	160						
Total	3	330	1	160	9	4,482				
Anyox, B.C.—										
United States (a)	1	1,625	3	4,225						
Arichat, N.S.—										
Sea Fisheries (b)	25	365	8	106						
Baddeck, N.S.—										
United States (a)					38	45,000				
United States (b)			4	3,378						
Sea Fisheries (b)	6	180	3	240						
Total	6	180	7	3,618	38	45,000				
Barrington Passage, N.S.—										
United States (a)			6	136						
Sea Fisheries (a)	5	56	7	285						
Total	5	56	13	421						
Bathurst, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)					1	797				
United States (a)					2	2,737				
United States (b)			1	1,345						
Sea Fisheries (a)	1	343								
Sea Fisheries (b)	60	897								
Total	61	1,240	1	1,345	3	3,534				
Bear River, N.S.—										
United States (b)	3	239								
Belliveau's Cove, N.S.—										
United States (b)	5	1,228	3	322						
Bonne Espérance, Que.—										
Newfoundland (a)	18	6,532								
Newfoundland (b)	4	246								
Total	22	6,778								
Bridgetown, N.S.—										
United States (b)	1	203								

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

COMMERCE AVEC CHAQUE PAYS ET NATIONALITÉ DES NAVIRES

N° 12.—Relevé du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur déclarés *à l'entrée* à chacun des ports et ports secondaires sous-mentionnés du Canada venant des pays étrangers, et de la nationalité des navires employés dans le commerce avec chaque pays.

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	— Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	683
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	28,203
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	2,729	4	11,973
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	221
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,729	84	40,397
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4,482
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	490
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4,972
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,850
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	471
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	45,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,378
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	420
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	48,798
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	136
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	341
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	477
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	797
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,737
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,345
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	343
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	897
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	6,119
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	239
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,550
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6,532
1	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	372
1	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	6,904
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	203

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Bridgewater, N.S.—										
United States (b)	6	2,487	4	2,586						
Britannia Beach, B.C.—										
United States (a)	3	8,905	77	56,696					1	3,120
China (a)					1	2,516				
Japan (a)										
Total	3	8,905	77	56,696	1	2,516			1	3,120
Buctouche, N.B.—										
Spain (b)										
Butedale, B.C.—										
United States (a)			68	1,888						
Sea Fisheries (a)	62	1,467	14	364						
Total	62	1,467	82	2,252						
Campbellton, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	279								
United States (b)	1	295	4	3,885	3	2,510				
Iceland (a)	1	2,038								
Total	3	2,612	4	3,885	3	2,510				
Campo Bello, N.B.—										
United States (a)	406	26,607	522	9,671						
Canso, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	2	258								
Newfoundland (a)					1	743				
St. Pierre (b)	1	99								
United States (b)	3	1,087	2	2,170						
Sea Fisheries (a)	180	26,045	46	1,049						
Sea Fisheries (b)	36	3,733	7	433						
From Sea (a)	1	32								
From Sea (b)	3	261								
Total	226	31,515	55	3,652	1	743				
Caraquet, N.B.—										
Sea Fisheries (b)	112	1,920								
Cardigan, P.E.I.—										
St. Pierre (b)	1	48								
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—										
British W. Indies (b)	2	825								
Newfoundland (a)	1	1,003								
Newfoundland (b)	3	219								
Italy (a)					1	899				
St. Pierre (b)	1	78								
Spain (a)					1	744				
United States (a)			1	1,177	9	6,093				
United States (b)	2	716	3	2,060						
Sea Fisheries (b)	3	39								
Total	12	2,880	4	3,237	11	7,736				
Chatham, N.B.—										
Holland (a)	1	1,462								
Spain (b)					1	286				
United States (a)					4	5,012				
United States (b)			1	481						
Total	1	1,462	1	481	5	5,298				

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5,073
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	72,620
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,516
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	1	3,079	1	3,079
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,899	.....	.....	.....	1	3,079	84	78,215
1	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	360
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	1,888
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	1,831
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	3,719
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	279
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6,690
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,038
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9,007
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	928	36,278
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	258
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	743
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,257
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	27,094
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	4,166
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	261
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282	35,910
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	1,920
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	825
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,003
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	219
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	899
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	744
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7,270
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,776
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	13,853
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,462
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	286
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,012
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	481
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7,241

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Chemainus, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	834	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	52	9,322	37	13,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	19	19,130	17	25,659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan (a)	3	10,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	74	39,105	54	39,005	1	834	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester, N.S.—										
St. Pierre (a)	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	20	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	21	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicoutimi, Que.										
United States (a)	.....	.....	2	3,482	1	1,251	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Point, N.S.—										
United States (b)	1	149	2	733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark's Harbour, N.S.—										
United States (a)	.....	.....	38	937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	3	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	44	38	937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clementsport, N.S.—										
United States (b)	7	674	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalhousie, N.B.—										
British W. Indies (b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium (b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	.....	.....	1	826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	1	826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby, N.S.—										
British W. Indies (b)	1	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	26	703	3	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	19	933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Sea (a)	20	1,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Sea (b)	3	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	69	3,468	3	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fredericton, N.B.—										
United States (b)	.....	.....	1	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freeport, N.S.—										
British W. Indies (b)	1	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	10	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11	569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaspé, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland (a)	13	24,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland (b)	1	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain (b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	1	1,839	2	403	8	6,201	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	.....	.....	2	1,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	16	28,056	4	1,961	8	6,201	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*. etc,—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	834
2	6,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	28,787
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	44,789
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10,653
2	6,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	85,063
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	285
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	303
1	1,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,921
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	882
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	937
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	981
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	674
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Finnish.....	1	1,565	1	1,565
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Finnish.....	1	2,540	1	2,540
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	826
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,105	3	4,931
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	375
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	736
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	933
.....	.....	1	462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1,634
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	285
.....	.....	1	462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	3,963
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	244
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	238
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	331
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	569
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,280
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	24,856
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	81
1	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	232
1	1,669	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10,112
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,558
2	1,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	38,119

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vesesls entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Georgetown, P.E.I.—										
British W. Indies (b)	1	64								
Sea Fisheries (b)	2	132								
Total	3	196								
Glace Bay, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	3	186								
Great Britain (b)	23	724								
Total	26	910								
Guysboro, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (a)					1	682			1	1,236
United States (a)										
Total					1	682			1	1,236
Halifax, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	121	696,418	1	3,032	2	1,800				
British W. Indies (a)	43	93,202	2	2,446	6	4,909				
British W. Indies (b)	9	2,017								
Newfoundland (a)	127	170,545	1	75	7	4,739				
Newfoundland (b)	36	3,190								
Belgium (a)	26	200,277							1	3,613
San Domingo (a)			1	1,414	5	5,142				
Cuba (a)	3	5,471								
France (a)	2	12,093								
Germany (a)	12	93,669								
Holland (a)	4	9,852			1	3,343				
Mexico (a)	1	5,519								
Norway (a)					19	125,277				
Peru (a)	10	49,594	1	4,390						
Portugal (b)										
Denmark (a)			2	6,206						
St. Pierre (a)	12	4,154			1	838				
St. Pierre (b)	17	2,404								
Spain (a)	3	4,990			1	1,013				
Sweden (a)					1	3,704				
United States (a)	211	688,627	52	67,879	30	30,614				
United States (b)	34	15,073	12	7,468						
Argentina (a)	3	7,320								
British India (a)	18	70,140								
Australia (a)	17	63,372								
From Sea (a)	95	39,904			2	1,676				
From Sea (b)	49	6,167								
Sea Fisheries (a)	314	36,833	22	1,251						
Sea Fisheries (b)	34	1,102	6	398						
Ecuador (a)	1	4,414								
Total	1,202	2,286,347	100	94,559	75	183,055			1	3,613
Hantsport, N.S.—										
United States (a)	1	888								
United States (b)			2	2,072						
Total	1	888	2	2,072						
Havre St. Pierre, Que.—										
Newfoundland (a)	6	5,076								
Hillsboro, N.B.—										
St. Pierre (a)					1	905				
United States (b)			3	2,351						
Total			3	2,351	1	905				

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
													1	64
													2	132
													3	196
													3	186
													23	724
													26	910
													2	1,918
1	1,172												1	1,172
1	1,172												3	3,090
2	1,896	2	767	1	10,170	1	3,098			Nicaraguan	1	277	132	719,633
										Dutch	1	2,175		
				1	813					Swedish	21	22,135	74	124,664
										Hondurian	1	1,159		
													9	2,017
										Hondurian	1	1,158	136	176,517
													36	3,190
										Spanish	1	3,210	28	207,100
1	1,145												7	7,701
1	1,355									Swedish	5	5,230	9	12,056
		18	70,184										20	82,277
				11	61,312								23	154,981
1	1,347			1	1,797					Dutch	20	184,032	27	200,371
													1	5,519
													19	125,277
													11	53,984
										Portuguese	1	147	1	147
37	193,409												39	199,615
		23	4,934							Nicaraguan	1	277	37	10,203
		5	923										22	3,327
										Spanish	1	289	5	6,292
										Swedish	21	153,784	22	157,488
										Hondurian	1	1,158		
6	27,662			3	2,329	1	6,057			Dutch	1	1,236	312	871,258
										Swedish	7	45,696		
													46	22,541
													3	7,320
													18	70,140
													17	63,372
										Nicaraguan	2	554		
		3	2,413							Hondurian	3	226	105	44,773
													49	6,167
		20	5,500										356	43,584
													40	1,500
													1	4,414
48	226,814	71	84,721	17	76,421	2	9,155				89	422,743	1,605	3,387,428
													1	888
													2	2,072
													3	2,960
													6	5,076
													1	905
													3	2,351
													4	3,256

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Isaacs Harbour, N.S.—										
St. Pierre (b)	1	79								
United States (a)			1	16						
Sea Fisheries (a)	2	22	19	469						
From Sea (a)	1	32								
Total	4	133	20	485						
Joggin Mines, N.S.—										
United States (a)	1	49	1	307						
Kentville, N.S.—										
United States (b)	1	203								
Kingsport, N.S.—										
United States (a)			1	266						
Ladner, B.C.—										
United States (a)	4	243								
Ladysmith, B.C.—										
United States (a)	113	32,768	54	34,043						
United States (b)	96	43,779	21	4,433						
Total	209	76,547	75	38,476						
La Have, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	9	1,884								
Newfoundland (a)					1	928				
Newfoundland (b)	1	99								
Cuba (b)	1	200								
St. Pierre (a)	1	33								
United States (b)	4	1,409								
Dutch West Indies (b)	1	136								
From Sea (a)	5	363								
From Sea (b)	5	1,415								
Sea Fisheries (a)	8	222								
Sea Fisheries (b)	40	4,068								
Total	75	9,829	—		1	928				
Liscomb, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (b)	1	54								
United States (a)			4	235						
United States (b)			2	108						
Sea Fisheries (a)			8	163						
Sea Fisheries (b)	1	11	1	17						
Total	2	65	15	523						
Liverpool, N.S.—										
Cuba (a)										
St. Pierre (a)	6	285	1	16						
United States (a)	1	268	40	1,871	3	1,651				
United States (b)	3	1,189	2	1,599						
Sea Fisheries (a)	43	1,152	18	1,023						
From Sea (a)	18	1,278	1	16						
From Sea (b)	2	296								
Total	73	4,468	62	4,525	3	1,651				
Lockeport, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	1	92								
United States (a)			8	120						
United States (b)	2	191								
Sea Fisheries (b)	20	925	3	175						
From Sea (b)	6	198								
Total	29	1,406	11	295						

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	491
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	618
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	356
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	203
1	1,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,723
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	243
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	66,811
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	48,212
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284	115,023
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,884
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	928
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,409
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	136
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	363
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,415
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	222
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	4,068
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	10,757
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	235
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	108
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	163
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	588
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hondurian..	1	71	1	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	301
8	5,096	.....	.....	1	813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	9,699
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,788
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	2,175
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1,294
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	296
8	5,096	.....	.....	1	813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	71	148	16,624
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	191
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1,100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	198
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1,701

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Lord's Cove, N.B.—										
United States (a)	467	9,998	251	2,819						
Louisburg, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	28	77,894			4	7,921				
British West Indies (a)	1	1,886								
Newfoundland (a)	21	23,609			8	5,416				
Newfoundland (b)	11	941								
Belgium (a)	2	5,405								
France (a)	1	1,136								
Germany (a)	1	2,696								
Holland (a)	2	4,291								
Portugal (a)	1	3,218								
St. Pierre (a)	2	576								
St. Pierre (b)	3	231								
Sweden (a)										
United States (a)	23	18,264			1	3,569				
United States (b)			1	92						
British South Africa (a)										
Sea Fisheries (a)	5	597								
Sea Fisheries (b)	11	241	27	678						
Total	112	140,985	28	770	13	16,906				
Lower East Pubnico, N.S.—										
St. Pierre (a)	1	87								
United States (a)	3	83	19	950						
Sea Fisheries (a)			4	232						
Total	4	170	23	1,182						
Lunenburg, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	41	8,328								
Newfoundland (a)	1	81								
Cuba (b)	1	121								
Portugal (b)	1	132								
St. Pierre (a)	19	1,388								
United States (b)	13	4,164	1	475						
From Sea (a)	73	7,391								
From Sea (b)	33	5,736								
Sea Fisheries (a)	36	1,248	23	1,361						
Sea Fisheries (b)	170	17,148	1	91						
Total	388	45,737	25	1,927						
Mabou, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (a)					1	663				
Mahone Bay, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	2	289								
St. Pierre (b)	2	218								
Sea Fisheries (b)	7	680								
From Sea (a)	1	75								
Total	12	1,262								
Maitland, N.S.—										
United States (b)	4	1,747								
Meteghan River, N.S.—										
United States (b)	2	431								
Moncton, N.B.—										
British West Indies (b)	1	275								
United States (b)	4	1,019	3	722						
Total	5	1,294	3	722						

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—Relevé du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	718	12,817
.....	.....	1	306	.....	.....	2	7,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	93,826
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,886
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29,025
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	941
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,405
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,136
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	2,170	2	4,866
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	2	5,024	4	9,315
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,218
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	576
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	231
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	1,072	1	1,072
5	5,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	27,773
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. 1	3,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,663
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	597
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	919
5	5,940	1	306	.....	.....	3	11,368	.....	.....	.....	4	8,266	166	184,541
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1,033
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1,352
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	8,328
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	121
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	132
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1,388
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4,639
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	7,391
.....	.....	5	461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Portuguese..	3	289	41	6,486
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	2,609
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	17,239
.....	.....	5	461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	289	421	48,414
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	663
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	289
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	218
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	680
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,262
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,747
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	431
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	275
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,741
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,016

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Montague, P.E.I.—										
Newfoundland (b)	5	287								
St. Pierre (b)	1	48								
Sea Fisheries (b)	1	11								
Total	7	346								
Montreal, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	305	1,551,560			5	5,798			1	3,170
British West Indies (a)	33	66,361	1	1,667	6	6,714				
Newfoundland (a)	45	60,159								
Belgium (a)	50	228,375			2	1,420			1	3,122
Brazil (a)	4	9,708			1	2,613				
Mexico (a)	10	42,967	5	27,899						
Cuba (a)	6	9,177	1	4,293	4	6,350				
Irish Free State (a)	5	14,249								
France (a)	6	29,366			6	17,252				
Germany (a)	12	40,375			12	31,212				
Holland (a)	16	45,024	1	1,667	15	34,903			1	4,118
Italy (a)	4	13,147								
Peru (a)	10	54,510	1	5,644						
Norway (a)					3	6,829				
Denmark (a)					3	1,993				
French Africa (a)	1	3,244								
San Domingo (a)			1	2,443	4	6,001				
Portugal (a)	1	1,875								
British South Africa (a)					1	1,678				
British West Africa (a)	8	34,754								
Portuguese Africa (a)	9	30,447								
St. Pierre (a)			1	201						
Argentina (a)										
Spain (a)	1	3,040								
Colombia (a)	1	5,960								
Sweden (a)										
British East Africa (a)	1	1,830								
United States (a)	27	107,756	171	275,103	23	59,526			1	3,156
Chile (a)										
Hayti (a)										
Egypt (a)	1	3,269								
Australia (a)	6	23,230								
New Zealand (a)	6	19,995								
Honduras (a)										
Total	568	2,400,378	182	318,917	85	182,289			4	13,566
Moose Factory, Ont.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	2,415								
Murray Harbour, P.E.I.—										
Sea Fisheries (b)	4	73								
Nanaimo, B.C.—										
United States (a)	62	20,162	529	77,695	2	5,211				
United States (b)	11	2,479	77	22,230						
Peru (a)	1	3,210								
Japan (a)	3	10,357			2	6,415				
Chile (a)										
China (a)	2	6,064								
Sea Fisheries (a)			14	249						
Total	79	42,272	620	100,174	4	11,626				

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
													5	287
													1	48
													1	11
													7	346
										Dutch	6	15,103		
2	3,243	1	3,239			4	12,823			Swedish	1	2,302	328	1,605,278
										Grecian	3	8,040		
													40	74,742
													45	60,159
2	2,574	1	2,036							Dutch	3	6,218	59	243,745
													5	12,321
													15	70,866
										Dutch	1	1,676	12	21,496
													5	14,249
		2	5,051			3	10,520			Grecian	1	2,795	18	64,984
										Dutch	2	4,841		
				2	4,049	1	3,952			Grecian	3	6,259	33	91,972
										Swedish	1	1,284		
										Jugo Slavian	1	2,607		
		3	10,244			5	17,942			Grecian	1	2,668	89	247,106
										Spanish	1	2,925		
										Dutch	45	125,008		
						15	50,653						19	63,800
													11	60,154
													3	6,829
3	5,447												6	7,440
										Grecian	1	2,780	2	6,024
													5	8,444
						1	3,715						2	5,590
													1	1,678
													8	34,754
													9	30,447
													1	201
		1	3,199							Grecian	1	1,735	2	4,934
										Spanish	1	3,478	2	6,518
													1	5,960
1	1,292												1	1,292
													1	1,830
										Dutch	1	1,203		
5	9,794	1	3,199			6	20,087			Japanese	1	4,227	238	491,622
										Swedish	2	7,571		
1	3,583												1	3,583
1	1,183												1	1,183
						2	6,290						3	9,559
													6	23,230
													6	19,995
										Hondurian	1	1,864	1	1,864
15	27,116	9	26,968	2	4,049	37	125,982				77	204,584	979	3,303,849
													1	2,415
													4	73
						1	3,381			Dutch	1	3,151	596	113,926
										Japanese	1	4,326		
													88	24,709
													1	3,210
						2	6,255			Japanese	2	7,196	9	30,223
										Japanese	1	3,496	1	3,496
													2	6,064
													14	249
						3	9,636				5	18,169	711	181,877

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Newcastle, N.B.—										
Newfoundland (a)	1	609								
United States (a)	1	1,458			2	2,113				
United States (b)	1	480	2	2,205						
Total	3	2,547	2	2,205	2	2,113				
New Westminster, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	8	27,341								
United States (a)	52	141,749	42	141,075	16	49,533			2	6,272
United States (b)	2	412	5	11,100						
Argentina (a)	1	3,551								
Japan (a)	15	52,628	1	4,267	7	24,336				
China (a)	2	6,452								
Total	80	232,133	48	156,442	23	73,869			2	6,272
North East Harbour, N.S.—										
From Sea (a)			1	415						
Sea Fisheries (b)	1	12								
Total	1	12	1	415						
North Head, N.B.—										
United States (a)	205	27,890	14	149						
North Sydney, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	17	62,263			2	2,885				
British W. Indies (a)	4	7,381								
Newfoundland (a)	200	213,306	1	75	5	5,071				
Newfoundland (b)	247	17,887	2	111						
Belgium (a)	2	4,714								
Denmark (a)										
Argentina (a)					2	2,327				
Holland (a)	3	9,292			3	3,249				
St. Pierre (a)	2	444								
St. Pierre (b)	19	1,516								
Spain (b)	2	256								
United States (a)	3	6,843	1	1,445	2	2,368				
United States (b)	2	176	3	252						
Greenland (b)	1	83								
Irish Free State (a)	3	7,907			1	899				
Sea Fisheries (a)	81	4,171								
Sea Fisheries (b)	6	777								
Total	592	337,016	7	1,883	15	16,799				
Ocean Falls, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	6	12,927								
Belgium (a)									1	3,120
United States (a)			1	2,228						
Sea Fisheries (a)			2	23						
Total	6	12,927	3	2,251					1	3,120
Parrsboro, N.S.—										
United States (a)	2	129			3	2,491				
United States (b)	38	9,523	9	3,940						
Total	40	9,652	9	3,940	3	2,491				
Paspebiac, Que.—										
Newfoundland (a)	2	2,360								
United States (b)			2	1,850						
Total	2	2,360	2	1,850						

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	609
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	1,853	4	5,424
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,685
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,853	8	8,718
1	1,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	29,326
2	6,331	2	8,042	.....	.....	1	3,899	.....	.....	Swedish...	4	8,380	128	395,672
										Japanese...	7	30,391		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	11,512
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,551
3	8,586	.....	.....	1	2,443	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	12	54,999	39	147,259
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	2,861	3	9,313
6	16,902	2	8,042	1	2,443	1	3,899	.....	.....	.....	24	96,631	187	596,633
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	415
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	427
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	28,039
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Grecian.....	1	2,572	20	67,720
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7,381
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	218,452
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	17,998
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,714
2	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	193
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,327
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12,541
.....	.....	102	21,908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	22,352
.....	.....	1	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,664
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	256
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10,656
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	428
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8,806
.....	.....	87	21,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	25,621
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	777
2	193	190	43,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,572	807	401,969
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12,927
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,228
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	18,298
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	1,282	6	3,902
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	13,463
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,282	53	17,365
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,360
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,850
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4,210

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Pictou, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland (a)	2	3,906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	937	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	.....	.....	6	1,190	2	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	.....	.....	1	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Sea (a)	1	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	4,004	7	2,081	3	2,687	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plympton, N.S.—										
United States (b)	3	642	1	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Alberni, B.C.—										
United States (a)	3	8,119	13	16,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan (a)	7	24,192	.....	.....	2	5,972	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10	32,311	13	16,371	2	5,972	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Alfred, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	4	7,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland (a)	1	1,866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France (a)	1	2,335	.....	.....	1	1,462	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,290	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	4	10,649	2	5,966	1	1,564	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10	22,307	2	5,966	3	4,316	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Clyde, N.S.—										
United States (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	659	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (b)	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	16	.....	.....	1	659	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Elgin, N.B.—										
St. Pierre (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Hastings, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (b)	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	1	1,673	2	1,377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	1,733	2	1,377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (b)	8	601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre (b)	1	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	1	1,559	5	3,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	2	731	2	884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Sea (b)	2	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	56	7,263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (b)	4	392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	74	10,842	7	4,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port La Tour, N.S.—										
United States (b)	1	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Mulgrave, N.S.—										
United States (a)	.....	.....	1	1,122	3	2,031	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	1	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	127	1	1,122	3	2,031	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée—Suite*, etc.

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	870	1	870
1	1,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5,094
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	937
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,940
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	891
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	98
1	1,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	870	15	10,830
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	806
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	2	7,928	18	32,418
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	3	11,202	12	41,366
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	19,130	30	73,784
1	1,348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	2,162	6	10,967
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,866
.....	.....	4	8,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11,971
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	2,162	1	2,162
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,290
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	18,179
1	1,348	4	8,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,324	22	46,435
1	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,119
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16
1	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,135
.....	.....	2	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,050
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,110
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	601
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	1,236	1	1,236
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4,739
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,615
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	198
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	7,263
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	392
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,236	82	16,142
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,153
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	127
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,280

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		orwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Port Wade, N.S.—										
United States (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	996	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	3	109	1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	109	1	160	2	996	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Williams, N.S.—										
United States (b)	1	397	1	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Powell River, B.C.—										
United States (a)	2	7,963	183	148,554	6	14,794	1	857	.....	.....
New Zealand (a)	2	7,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia (a)	8	29,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	44,952	183	148,554	6	14,794	1	857	.....	.....
Prince Rupert, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	3,241	.....	.....	1	2,328	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	99	110,218	194	38,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	914	8,521	822	23,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan (a)	3	10,310	.....	.....	3	8,942	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,017	132,290	1,016	61,995	4	11,270	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pugwash, N.S.—										
Norway (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,306	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre (b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,306	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quatsino, B.C.—										
Japan (a)	2	7,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	7	7,796	1	2,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	3	706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	15,929	1	2,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	170	1,279,136	.....	.....	1	1,673	.....	.....	.....	.....
British W. Indies (a)	19	37,257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland (a)	32	44,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium (a)	41	205,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France (a)	1	4,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany (a)	14	136,526	.....	.....	6	16,718	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,147	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy (a)	1	3,218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	13	35,198	3	5,911	10	18,126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina (a)	2	4,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch West Indies (a)	5	16,853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece (a)	1	3,218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico (a)	4	13,883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	303	1,783,765	3	5,911	18	38,664	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rimouski, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	47	53,499	5	5,793	4	5,510	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland (a)	1	1,239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	2	2,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	50	57,185	5	5,793	4	5,510	.....	.....	.....	.....
River Hebert, N.S.—										
United States (b)	2	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	996
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	269
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,265
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	822
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	176,067
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7,980
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	29,009
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	213,056
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,569
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	1	3,383	294	151,696
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,736	32,421
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	10	45,225	16	64,477
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	48,608	2,048	254,163
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,306
.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40
.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,346
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,881	.....	.....	Japanese....	3	11,433	6	21,741
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13,975
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	706
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,780	.....	.....	.....	3	11,433	18	36,422
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,783	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	1,482	174	1,287,798
										Grecian....	1	2,724		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	37,257
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	44,381
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	205,184
.....	.....	1	556	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,649
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	153,244
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,730	.....	.....	Dutch.....	4	13,265	6	18,142
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,528
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Spanish.....	1	3,389	1	3,389
2	1,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,384	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	819	30	64,712
.....	.....	1	3,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8,017
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16,853
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,218
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	13,883
2	1,274	2	3,755	.....	.....	4	12,207	.....	.....	.....	8	21,679	340	1,867,255
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	64,802
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,239
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,447
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	68,488
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	246

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Riverport, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	5	1,114								
St. Pierre (a)	1	281								
United States (a)	1	281								
United States (b)	2	470								
From Sea (a)	8	964								
From Sea (b)	8	1,755								
Sea Fisheries (b)	43	4,496								
Total	68	9,361								
Salmon River, N.S.—										
United States (b)	2	245								
From Sea (b)	1	71								
Total	3	316								
Sandy Cove, N.S.—										
United States (b)	3	319								
Sandy Point, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (b)					1	10				
United States (b)	2	947	37	2,570						
From Sea (b)	2	497	1	96						
Sea Fisheries (b)	1	32	74	4,918						
Total	5	1,476	112	7,584	1	10				
Sheet Harbour, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (a)	2	1,788								
France (b)					1	1,034				
St. Pierre (a)					2	1,205				
United States (a)	1	2,335			3	2,284				
United States (b)	1	609	1	747						
From Sea (a)	1	353								
Total	5	5,085	1	747	6	4,523				
Shelburne, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	1	12								
Newfoundland (b)			1	92						
United States (b)	4	711	35	2,031						
From Sea (a)	1	78								
From Sea (b)	13	1,491	1	33						
Sea Fisheries (b)	4	289	20	1,305						
Total	23	2,581	57	3,461						
Sherbrooke, N.S.—										
United States (a)	6	6,186			1	682				
United States (b)			1	292						
Total	6	6,186	1	292	1	682				
Shippegan, N.B.—										
Spain (a)										
Spain (b)					1	244				
Sea Fisheries (a)	19	220								
Sea Fisheries (b)	8	157								
Total	27	377			1	244				
Sidney, B.C.—										
Chile (a)					1	3,184				
United States (a)	70	12,138	661	212,361	2	6,262				
United States (b)	6	940	3	31						
Total	76	13,078	664	212,392	3	9,446				

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	281
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	281
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	470
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	964
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,755
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	4,496
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	9,361
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	245
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	316
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	319
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	3,517
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	593
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	4,950
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	9,070
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,788
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,034
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,205
2	1,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5,893
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,356
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	353
2	1,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	11,629
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	2,742
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	78
.....	.....	2	709	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2,233
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1,594
.....	.....	2	709	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	6,751
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6,868
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	292
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7,160
1	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	218
1	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	558
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	220
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	157
2	532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,153
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,184
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	733	230,761
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	971
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	743	234,916

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Sorel, Que.—										
Belgium (a)					1	2,788				
Chile (a)					2	5,583				
Total					3	8,371				
Souris, P.E.I.—										
Newfoundland (b)	3	234								
St. Pierre (b)	2	147								
United States (b)	1	87								
Sea Fisheries (b)	2	64								
Total	8	532								
Steveston, B.C.—										
United States (a)	26	1,698	12	273						
Stewart, B.C.—										
United States (a)	57	44,428	6	8,140						
St. Andrews, N.B.—										
United States (a)	828	35,397	682	10,455						
St. George, N.B.—										
United States (a)	3	8	59	1,556						
United States (b)	8	3,307	3	707						
Total	11	3,315	62	2,263						
St. John, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)	119	556,440	1	1,977	3	2,241				
British West Indies (a)	33	77,737	1	1,223	5	4,232				
British West Indies (b)	2	1,113								
Newfoundland (a)	1	1,453			2	1,356				
Belgium (a)	18	63,590								
British South Africa (a)			1	3,521						
Cuba (a)	2	2,835	1	1,658	3	4,120				
France (a)					1	2,391				
Germany (a)	16	53,895			7	19,267				
Holland (a)	4	12,948			7	20,759				
Italy (a)										
Norway (a)					2	3,784				
Hayti (a)										
Denmark (a)										
St. Pierre (a)	1	455								
Honduras (a)										
United States (a)	263	124,742	358	285,167	49	51,333				
United States (a)	75	33,524	66	24,106						
Argentina (a)	2	4,628								
Azores and Maderia (a)	1	3,285								
San Domingo (a)	3	4,116	3	6,079	14	15,968				
Australia (a)	2	7,744								
Sea Fisheries (a)	12	248								
Total	554	948,753	431	323,731	93	125,451				
St. Peters, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (a)					1	1,114				
United States (a)					4	2,828				
Total					5	3,942				
St. Stephen, N.B.—										
United States (a)	4	50	4	101						
United States (a)	3	1,296	7	3,781						
Total	7	1,346	11	3,882						

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,788
1	3,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9,166
1	3,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11,954
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	234
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	147
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	532
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1,971
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	52,568
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,510	45,852
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	1,564
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4,014
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	5,578
2	3,733	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	24,188	.....	.....	Swedish..	2	2,236	133	590,815
1	1,547	.....	.....	1	813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	85,552
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,809
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	63,590
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,521
2	2,776	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	11,389
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,391
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	73,162
.....	.....	1	4,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	2,139	13	40,010
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12,371
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,784
1	1,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,115
1	1,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,284
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	455
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	1,226	2	3,090
										Honduran..	1	1,864		
10	14,048	.....	.....	2	2,353	9	29,467	.....	.....	Honduran...	1	860	692	507,970
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	57,630
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,628
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,285
4	4,869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish...	1	1,309	26	33,483
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	1,142		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7,744
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	248
21	29,372	1	4,164	3	3,166	19	66,026	.....	.....	.....	8	10,776	1,130	1,511,439
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,828
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,942
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	151
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5,077
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	5,228

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Summerside, P.E.I.—										
United States (a)					4	2,713				
United States (b)	2	1,582	1	790						
Total	2	1,582	1	790	4	2,713				
Sydney, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	107	299,457			5	12,450			2	6,321
British W. Indies (a)	3	6,502			1	1,431				
Newfoundland (a)	62	88,549			64	206,841				
Newfoundland (b)	12	942	2	86						
Belgium (a)	7	28,107			2	5,904				
Brazil (a)					1	3,484				
Cuba (a)					1	1,459				
France (a)	5	14,105			1	1,892				
Germany (a)	6	19,047								
Holland (a)	19	53,751			2	4,791				
Italy (a)	2	6,381								
Norway (a)	1	4,351			3	9,559				
Argentina (a)	1	2,451			2	4,840				
Portugal (a)					1	1,229				
Hayti (a)					2	3,403				
St. Pierre (a)	1	121								
Spain (a)										
Sweden (a)					1	665				
United States (a)	22	51,631	1	2,707	15	32,937				
Egypt (a)	1	2,737								
British South Africa (a)	6	23,149								
From Sea (a)	2	134								
Honduras (a)					1	1,251				
Sea Fisheries (a)	3	444								
Sea Fisheries (b)			14	266						
Gibraltar (a)					1	2,585				
Total	260	601,859	17	3,059	103	294,721			2	6,321
Three Rivers, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	19	57,275	3	7,944	7	17,680				
Germany (a)					1	3,054				
Holland (a)					2	5,518				
United States (a)			2	6,094	2	4,991				
Total	19	57,275	5	14,038	12	31,243				
Truro, N.S.—										
United States (b)	2	618	1	154						
Union Bay, B.C.—										
United States (a)	6	3,436	15	7,214	4	11,422				
United States (b)	3	681	4	1,464						
Japan (a)	8	25,835								
Peru (a)	1	4,030								
Argentina (a)									1	3,211
Total	18	33,982	19	8,678	4	11,422			1	3,211
Vancouver, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	56	222,612							1	3,991
British W. Indies (a)	1	2,950			1	3,246				
Peru (a)	2	7,153			2	5,565				
Belgium (a)	15	56,349			1	4,479				
Brazil (a)	1	3,551	1	3,405						
Cuba (a)			1	2,890	2	5,568				
Chile (a)					2	6,203				
France (a)	3	10,745								
Germany (a)			7	24,212						
Holland (a)	13	75,524								

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
1	1,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,908
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,372
1	1,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6,280
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	13,388	.....	.....	Czecho-Slovakian.	1	2,212	122	339,505
										Dutch.....	2	4,509		
										Swedish...	1	1,168		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7,933
3	3,564	.....	.....	2	6,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	305,168
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1,028
1	1,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	3	5,189	13	40,484
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,484
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,459
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	15,997
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	19,047
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,931	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	1,872	24	67,345
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10,333
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	2,964	7	23,088
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7,291
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,229
1	1,183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,586
.....	.....	11	2,226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2,347
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Spanish.....	1	3,210	1	3,210
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	665
2	1,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	1	4,226	41	93,326
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,737
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	23,149
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	134
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,251
.....	.....	14	3,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3,828
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	266
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,585
7	7,856	25	5,610	4	12,428	7	24,271	.....	.....	.....	11	25,350	436	981,475
1	3,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	2	5,440	32	91,922
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,054
2	4,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9,749
2	3,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	19,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	34,628
5	11,621	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	19,736	.....	.....	.....	2	5,440	49	139,353
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	772
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	22,072
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2,145
3	9,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,381	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	2,729	13	40,949
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,030
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,211
3	9,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,381	.....	.....	.....	1	2,729	47	72,407
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	226,603
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,196
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12,718
1	4,244	1	3,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	7	33,717	25	102,128
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,956
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	857	4	9,315
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,203
.....	.....	19	72,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	83,261
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	48,304	1	3,883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	76,399
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	12	66,589	26	145,768
										Swedish...	1	3,655		

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Vancouver, B.C.—*Con.*										
Denmark (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7,692	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hong Kong (a)	26	218,879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal (a)	1	3,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia (a)	24	151,229	1	3,529	2	10,180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico (a)	7	8,107	1	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fiji Islands (a)	3	10,737	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	980	1,406,399	472	804,247	16	48,174	.....	.....	1	3,120
United States (b)	.....	.....	2	1,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombia (a)	5	9,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina (a)	.....	.....	3	10,574	1	2,296	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand (a)	5	17,561	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii (a)	.....	.....	4	14,065	1	3,150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan (a)	67	288,041	3	10,637	19	63,772	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippines (a)	1	3,207	1	3,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	102	1,476	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China (a)	3	11,077	11	53,822	2	5,242	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama (a)	1	334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,151
Total	1,316	2,508,851	507	934,382	51	165,567	.....	.....	3	10,262
Victoria, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	31	125,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia (a)	12	98,946	.....	.....	1	2,328	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand (a)	3	25,896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium (a)	4	14,401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China (a)	16	143,182	7	58,713	1	2,516	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan (a)	27	189,214	20	162,355	3	11,111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina (a)	1	3,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Sea (a)	12	988	25	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland (a)	5	27,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	733	797,362	948	1,228,283	2	6,203	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	186	36,071	120	25,398	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,030	1,462,552	1,120	1,475,080	7	22,158	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallace, N.S.—										
United States (b)	.....	.....	1	1,253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport, N.S.—										
British W. Indies (b)	1	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	20	665	23	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	1	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	22	1,187	23	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weymouth, N.S.—										
British W. Indies (b)	1	393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre (b)	2	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	1	59	.....	.....	1	693	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	15	1,900	3	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (b)	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Sea (b)	10	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	30	3,672	3	228	1	693	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Rock, B.C.—										
United States (a)	59	1,777	14	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	17	3,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	76	4,932	14	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
7	30,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	30,103
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	58,359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	58,359
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7,692
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	218,879
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,889
3	10,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	3	8,202	33	183,316
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	Panaman...	2	277	11	13,321
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10,737
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	8	23,170	8	23,170
5	15,144	4	5,807	1	2,443	2	7,798	.....	.....	Chinese....	2	6,195	1,536	2,491,004
										Panaman..	4	5,069		
										Swedish...	9	22,263		
										Japanese...	40	164,345		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,430
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Panaman...	2	1,730	7	10,761
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12,870
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	17,561
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	17,215
8	27,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	19,667	.....	.....	Swedish...	3	8,452	199	812,143
										Japanese...	79	342,166		
										Chinese....	14	51,924		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,778
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	1,476
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese...	15	77,716	33	153,936
										Swedish...	1	2,862		
										Chinese....	1	3,217		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,485
24	87,151	24	81,662	16	53,684	22	89,707	.....	.....	.....	204	822,406	2,167	4,753,672
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	5,808	32	131,579
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	101,274
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	25,896
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14,401
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	2	9,869	26	214,280
1	2,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	51	232,882	102	598,255
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,551
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Panaman...	1	865	38	2,184
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	4	23,344	9	50,514
2	4,540	1	4,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	40	192,712	1,726	2,233,368
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306	61,469
3	7,233	1	4,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	465,480	2,260	3,436,771
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,253
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	310
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	996
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	212
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	1,518
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	393
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	198
1	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,389
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2,128
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,100
1	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	5,230
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	2,165
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3,155
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	5,320

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Concluded*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Windsor, N.S.—										
United States.....(*a*)	10	8,880	.....	.....	129	154,236	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....(*b*)	15	4,135	15	9,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	25	13,015	15	9,863	129	154,236	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolfville, N.S.—										
United States.....(*b*)	7	1,767	1	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth, N.S.—										
British W. Indies.....(*b*)	5	1,721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....(*a*)	116	107,599	51	87,853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....(*b*)	37	8,389	45	1,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Sea.....(*a*)	8	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Sea.....(*b*)	71	5,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries.....(*b*)	20	1,166	48	2,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	257	124,927	144	91,269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York Factory, Man.—										
Great Britain.....(*a*)	1	2,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Fin*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
50	82,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	245,966
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	13,998
50	82,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	259,964
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,011
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,721
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	195,452
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	9,484
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	660
.....	.....	10	1,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	7,382
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	3,487
.....	.....	10	1,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	411	218,186
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,415

No. 13.—Summary Statement of the Nationality of Sea-going Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, from each Country

No.	Countries from which arrived — Pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
		Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
1	Great Britain	1,071	5,040,848	10	18,746	36	61,917			4	13,482
2	Australia	69	373,530	1	3,529	3	12,508				
3	British East Africa	1	1,830								
4	British South Africa	6	23,149	1	3,521	1	1,678				
5	British West Africa	8	34,754								
6	British India	18	70,140								
7	British West Indies	220	312,326	4	5,336	19	20,532				
8	Fiji Islands	3	10,737								
9	Gibraltar					1	2,585				
10	Hong Kong	26	218,879								
11	Irish Free State	8	22,156			1	899				
12	Newfoundland	868	674,920	7	439	92	227,563			1	1,236
13	New Zealand	16	71,432								
14	Argentina	10	26,319	3	10,574	5	9,463			1	3,211
15	Azores	1	3,285								
16	Belgium	165	806,402			6	14,59			3	9,855
17	Brazil	5	13,259	1	3,405	2	6,097				
18	Chile					5	14,970				
19	China	23	166,775	18	112,535	4	10,274				
20	Colombia	6	14,991								
21	Cuba	13	17,804	3	8,841	10	17,497				
22	Denmark			2	6,206	3	1,993				
23	Dutch West Indies	6	16,989								
24	Ecuador	1	4,414								
25	Egypt	2	6,006								
26	France	19	73,873			10	24,031				
27	French Africa	1	3,244								
28	Germany	61	346,208	7	24,212	26	70,251				
29	Greece	1	3,218								
30	Greenland	1	83								
31	Hawaii			4	14,065	1	3,150				
32	Hayti					2	3,403				
33	Holland	68	240,553	1	1,667	31	74,710			1	4,118
34	Honduras					1	1,251				
35	Iceland	1	2,038								
36	Italy	7	22,746			1	899				
37	Japan	137	624,951	24	177,259	37	123,498				
38	Mexico	22	70,476	6	29,899						
39	Norway	1	4,351			30	154,447				
40	Panama	1	334							1	3,151
41	Peru	24	118,497	2	10,034	2	5,565				
42	Philippines	1	3,207	1	3,571						
43	Portugal	4	9,114	1	1,229						
44	Portuguese Africa	9	30,447								
45	Saint Pierre	98	13,006	2	217	5	3,885				
46	San Domingo	3	4,116	5	9,936	23	27,111				
47	Sea Fisheries	2,490	129,732	1,220	41,538						
48	Spain	6	8,286			4	2,287				

N° 13.—État sommaire des nationalités des long-courriers de chaque pays, *déclarés à l'entrée*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total — Total		
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	No.
										Nicaraguan	1	277			
										Dutch	12	31,239			
9	15,788	4	4,312	1	10,170	18	63,985			Swedish	7	12,016	1,179	5,288,328	1
										Grecian	5	13,336			
										Czecho-Slovakian	1	2,212			
3	10,176									Swedish	3	8,202	79	407,945	2
													1	1,830	3
						1	3,663						9	32,011	4
													8	34,754	5
													18	70,140	6
										Swedish	21	22,135			
1	1,547			2	1,626					Honduran	1	1,159	269	366,226	7
										Finnish	1	1,565			
													3	10,737	8
													1	2,585	9
													26	218,879	10
													9	23,055	11
5	4,878			2	6,214					Honduran	1	1,158	976	916,408	12
													16	71,432	13
		2	6,398							Grecian	1	1,735	22	57,700	14
													1	3,285	15
										Finnish	1	2,540			
4	8,102	2	5,375							Spanish	1	3,210	195	895,199	16
										Dutch	13	45,124			
													8	22,761	17
2	7,166									Japanese	1	3,496	8	25,632	18
										Swedish	2	5,723			
										Japanese	17	87,585	65	386,109	19
										Chinese	1	3,217			
										Panaman	2	1,730	8	16,721	20
										Swedish	6	6,087			
3	4,131									Dutch	1	1,676	37	56,107	21
										Honduran	1	71			
50	230,436												55	238,635	22
													6	16,989	23
													1	4,414	24
						2	6,290						4	12,296	25
		44	156,481			3	10,520			Grecian	1	2,795	77	267,700	26
										Grecian	1	2,780	2	6,024	27
										Dutch	3	7,011			
				27	113,665	2	7,835			Grecian	3	6,259	130	576,725	28
										Swedish	1	1,284			
													1	3,218	29
													1	83	30
													5	17,215	31
3	3,481												5	6,884	32
										Dutch	90	423,435			
										Jugo Slavian	1	2,607			
3	5,578	4	14,408	1	1,797	8	27,603			Grecian	1	2,668	211	805,724	33
										Spanish	1	2,925			
										Swedish	1	3,655			
										Honduran	2	3,728	4	6,205	34
										Dutch	1	1,226			
													1	2,038	35
						34	128,645						42	152,290	36
										Swedish	5	13,910			
15	47,767			1	2,443	10	32,184			Japanese	161	708,182	404	1,782,118	37
										Chinese	14	51,924			
				1	2,937					Panaman	2	277	31	103,589	38
				2	6,214					Dutch	1	2,964	34	167,976	39
													2	3,485	40
													28	134,096	41
													2	6,778	42
						1	3,715			Portuguese	1	147	7	14,205	43
													9	30,447	44
		145	30,263							Dutch	1	1,236			
										Nicaraguan	1	277	252	48,884	45
5	6,014									Swedish	1	1,309			
										Dutch	1	1,142	38	49,628	46
		121	30,334										3,831	201,604	47
4	1,124									Spanish	4	10,366	18	22,063	48

No. 13.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Nationality of Sea-going Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, from each Country—*Concluded*

No.	Countries from which arrived — Pays de départ	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
		Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
49	Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5,659	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	United States	5,711	4,121,527	6,275	3,769,349	417	606,310	1	857	5	15,668
51	From Sea	455	78,384	29	891	2	1,676	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	11,667	13,839,336	7,627	4,256,999	783	1,510,700	1	857	16	50,721

N° 13.—ÉTAT SOMMAIRE des nationalités des long-courriers de chaque pays, *déclarés à l'entrée—Fin*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total — Total		
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	No.
1	1,292	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	30	178,026	34	184,977	49
110	194,482	8	21,316	7	7,938	30	105,506	.....	.....	Japanese...	93	411,538	12,693	9,361,227	50
										Swedish...	25	87,864			
										Honduran.	2	2,018			
										Chinese....	2	6,195			
										Panaman..	4	5,069			
										Dutch.....	3	5,590			
....	.....	21	6,035	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nicaraguan	2	554	516	88,920	51
										Honduran.	3	226			
										Panaman..	1	865			
										Portuguese	3	289			
218	541,962	351	274,922	44	153,004	109	389,946	.....	.....	.....	566	2,205,834	21,382	23,224,281	

TRADE WITH EACH COUNTRY AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards *for Sea*, at each of the undermentioned Ports and Outports in Canada, for foreign countries distinguishing the Nationality of the Vessels employed in the trade with each country.

Ports and Outports and Countries from which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Albert, N.B.—										
United States.....(b)	5	1,370	2	412	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alert Bay, B.C.—										
United States.....(a)	5	16,713	49	4,479	5	14,220	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries.....(a)	.....	.....	29	579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5	16,713	78	5,058	5	14,220	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annapolis Royal, N.S.—										
United States.....(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4,482	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....(b)	6	355	1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6	355	1	160	9	4,482	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anyox, B.C.—										
United States.....(a)	55	62,291	3	4,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....(b)	12	23,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	67	86,053	3	4,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arichat, N.S.—										
Sea Fisheries.....(b)	28	448	8	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baddeck, N.S.—										
United States.....(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	45,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....(b)	.....	.....	4	3,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries.....(b)	9	254	3	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9	254	7	3,318	38	45,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrington Passage, N.S.—										
United States.....(a)	.....	.....	9	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....(b)	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries.....(a)	5	56	7	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5	56	17	437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst, N.B.—										
Great Britain.....(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	797	.....	.....	.....	.....
British W. Indies.....(b)	1	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,036	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba.....(b)	.....	.....	1	1,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	701	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries.....(b)	60	897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	61	1,240	1	1,345	3	3,534	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bear River, N.S.—										
British W. Indies.....(b)	1	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....(b)	6	473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7	755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belliveau's Cove, N.S.—										
British W. Indies.....(b)	1	282	.....	.....	3	134	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....(b)	8	790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries.....(b)	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	10	1,094	.....	.....	3	134	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

COMMERCE AVEC CHACUN DES PAYS ET NATIONALITÉ DES NAVIRES

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés à la sortie à chacun des ports et ports secondaires du Canada mentionnés ci-après, à destination étrangers, et de la nationalité des long-courriers employés dans le commerce avec chaque pays.

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,782
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	2,729	60	38,141
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	579
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,729	89	38,720
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4,482
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	515
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	4,997
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	66,516
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	23,762
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	90,278
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	554
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	45,300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,078
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	494
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	48,872
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	122
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	341
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	493
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	797
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	343
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,636
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,345
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	701
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	897
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	6,119
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	282
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	473
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	755
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	416
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	790
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,228

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Bonne Espérance, Que.—										
Newfoundland (a)	16	5,692								
Newfoundland (b)	4	227								
Portugal (b)										
Total	20	5,919								
Bridgetown, N.S.—										
United States (b)	1	80								
Bridgewater, N.S.—										
British W. Indies (b)	5	1,697								
United States (a)					3	3,239				
United States (b)	12	5,039	2	1,800						
Total	17	6,736	2	1,800	3	3,239				
Britannia Beach, B.C.—										
United States (a)	1	2,697	71	62,337	1	2,516			1	3,120
Japan (a)	2	6,208								
Total	3	8,905	71	62,337	1	2,516			1	3,120
Buctouche, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)										
Butedale, B.C.—										
United States (a)	2	502	31	837						
Sea Fisheries (a)	60	965	51	1,415						
Total	62	1,467	82	2,252						
Campbellton, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)	2	2,923			6	6,679				
British W. Indies (b)	5	1,690								
Brazil (a)	1	2,039								
Brazil (b)										
United States (a)					2	2,487				
United States (b)	1	394	4	3,875						
Australia (a)										
Total	9	7,046	4	3,875	8	9,166				
Campobello, N.B.—										
United States (a)	253	27,844	142	1,659						
Canso, N.S.—										
British W. Indies (b)	2	198								
Newfoundland (a)	1	38								
Newfoundland (b)	1	93								
St. Pierre (a)	1	18								
St. Pierre (b)	1	99								
United States (a)	4	1,488	1	398	1	730				
United States (b)	1	397	3	2,568						
Sea Fisheries (a)	142	20,910	56	1,433						
Sea Fisheries (b)	35	3,479	10	457						
For Sea (a)	1	32								
Total	189	26,752	70	4,856	1	730				
Caraquet, N.B.—										
Sea Fisheries (b)	118	2,032								
Cardigan, P.E.I.—										
Newfoundland (b)	1	76								

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	5,692
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	227
1	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	126
1	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	6,045
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,697
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,239
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6,839
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	11,775
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	74,569
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	1	3,079	3	9,287
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,899	.....	.....	.....	1	3,079	78	83,856
1	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	325
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1,339
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	2,380
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	3,719
1	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9,916
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,690
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,039
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Finnish.....	1	1,565	1	1,565
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,487
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4,269
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Finnish.....	1	2,540	1	2,540
1	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,105	24	24,506
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	29,503
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	198
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	93
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,616
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,965
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	22,343
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	3,936
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	32,338
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	2,032
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	76

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—										
Newfoundland (a)	20	20,437			10	6,770				
Newfoundland (b)	3	255								
St. Pierre (b)	4	515								
United States (a)			3	7,578	4	4,875				
United States (b)			1	792						
Sea Fisheries (b)	3	39								
Total	30	21,246	4	8,370	14	11,645				
Chatham, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)	2	2,950			6	7,555				
Great Britain (b)					1	286				
United States (a)	1	1,839			6	6,123				
United States (b)			1	481						
Total	3	4,789	1	481	13	13,964				
Chemainus, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	2	6,660								
British W. Indies (a)	3	9,894								
United States (a)	57	13,455	39	15,700	1	4,164			1	3,152
United States (b)	17	18,632	16	24,048						
Japan (a)	1	3,374								
British South Africa (a)	2	6,298								
British Oceania (a)	1	3,549			2	5,799				
Total	83	61,862	55	39,748	3	9,963			1	3,152
Chester, N.S.—										
St. Pierre (a)	1	18								
Sea Fisheries (a)	18	240	1	16						
Total	19	258	1	16						
Chicoutimi, Que.—										
United States (a)			1	1,647	1	1,251				
Church Point, N.S.—										
United States (b)	1	149								
Clark's Harbour, N.S.—										
United States (a)			38	937						
Sea Fisheries (a)	3	44								
Total	3	44	38	937						
Clementsport, N.S.—										
United States (b)	6	594								
Dalhousie, N.B.—										
United States (b)			2	1,605						
Digby, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	2,335								
British West Indies (a)	13	729								
St. Pierre (a)	3	195								
St. Pierre (b)	3	282								
United States (a)	45	864								
United States (b)	14	814	7	83						
Total	79	5,219	7	83						
Fredericton, N.B.—										
United States (b)			1	244						

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	27,207
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	255
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	515
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	12,453
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	792
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	41,261
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10,505
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	286
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7,962
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	481
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	19,234
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	1	2,931	3	9,591
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9,894
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish...	2	1,691	101	41,514
										Japanese...	1	3,352		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	42,680
2	6,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	1	3,385	4	13,089
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,298
1	3,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,874	.....	.....	Japanese....	1	4,464	6	20,111
3	9,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,874	.....	.....	.....	6	15,823	152	143,177
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	256
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	274
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,898
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	149
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	937
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	981
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	594
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,605
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,335
.....	.....	1	462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1,191
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	195
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	282
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	864
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	897
.....	.....	1	462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	5,764
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	244

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries from which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Freeport, N.S.—										
United States (a)	8	280								
Gaspé, Que.—										
British West Indies (b)	2	672								
Newfoundland (a)	6	12,174								
Newfoundland (b)	1	81								
St. Pierre (a)										
St. Pierre (b)	1	99								
United States (a)	13	15,685	1	1,229	10	7,924				
United States (b)	1	396	4	2,395						
Total	24	29,107	5	3,624	10	7,924				
Georgetown, P.E.I.—										
Newfoundland (a)					1	677				
Newfoundland (b)	2	147								
St. Pierre (b)	1	98								
United States (a)	1	1,455								
Total	4	1,700			1	677				
Glace Bay, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	3	186								
Great Britain (b)	26	799								
Total	29	985								
Guysboro, N.S.—										
United States (a)	2	2,232			4	3,077				
Halifax, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	137	666,204	2	7,513	5	7,429				
British W. Indies (a)	42	5,294	4	5,968	9	7,909				
Newfoundland (a)	121	69,310			14	10,445				
Newfoundland (b)	42	5,280								
For Sea (a)	31	32,133								
Brazil (b)	2	713								
Cuba (a)	51	31,179	7	15,561	2	1,621				
Cuba (b)	20	3,677								
Azores and Madeira (b)	2	496								
British Guiana (a)	33	75,551								
British Guiana (b)	7	668								
Holland (a)			1	4,229						
Honduras (a)										
Italy (a)	2	9,714								
Norway (a)					1	2,846				
French West Indies (a)			1	2,223						
Porto Rico (a)					1	677				
Denmark (a)	1	100								
Bermuda (a)	12	4,217								
Australia (a)	13	45,217								
St. Pierre (a)	34	3,928			3	1,515				
St. Pierre (b)	21	2,736								
Colombia (a)	1	5,185								
Dutch West Indies (a)	1	4,054								
Sweden (a)										
United States (a)	257	1,160,084	29	58,597	43	147,638			1	3,613
United States (b)	47	17,626	21	17,552						
Mexico (a)	1	5,510								
Uruguay (a)	1	3,446								
British Honduras (a)	7	17,376								
Peru (a)	6	20,334								
Sea Fisheries (a)	385	39,193	24	3,839						
Sea Fisheries (b)	42	3,529								
Total	1,319	2,232,754	89	115,482	78	180,080			1	3,613

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	280
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	672
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12,174
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	81
.....	.....	1	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	216
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	99
1	1,668	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	26,506
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,791
1	1,668	1	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	42,539
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	677
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	147
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,455
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,377
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	186
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	799
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	985
3	3,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8,905
2	3,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	684,621
.....	.....	2	273	2	2,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish...	26	27,365	88	50,147
										Nicaraguan	3	1,300		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	79,755
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	5,280
.....	.....	3	3,359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	35,492
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	713
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	48,361
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3,677
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	496
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	75,551
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	668
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,229
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nicaraguan.	3	831	3	831
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15,771
3	19,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	22,387
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,223
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	677
1	6,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,124
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4,217
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	45,217
.....	.....	24	5,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nicaraguan	1	277	63	10,892
										Cuban.....	1	71		
.....	.....	2	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	3,098
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5,185
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,054
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	8	60,721	8	60,721
										Spanish....	1	3,210		
43	203,353	13	72,528	13	72,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish...	21	141,426	442	2,048,948
										Dutch.....	21	186,207		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	35,178
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5,510
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,446
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	17,376
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	20,334
.....	.....	25	7,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Spanish.....	1	289	435	50,483
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	3,529
49	232,393	69	88,785	15	74,330	1	6,057	.....	.....	.....	86	421,697	1,707	3,355,191

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Havre St. Pierre, Que.										
Newfoundland (a)	2	1,692								
Hillsboro, N.B.—										
United States (a)			4	3,141						
United States (b)					4	3,654				
Total			4	3,141	4	3,654				
Isaacs Habour, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	1	79								
St. Pierre (a)	1	32								
United States (a)			10	156						
United States (b)	1	99								
Sea Fisheries (a)	2	22	19	472						
Total	5	232	29	628						
Joggin Mines, N.S.—										
United States (a)			1	307						
Ladner, B.C.—										
United States (a)	1	26								
Ladysmith, B.C.—										
United States (a)	81	7,452	45	27,812						
United States (b)	90	21,256	19	3,968						
Total	171	28,708	64	31,780						
La Have, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	6	1,828								
Newfoundland (b)	6	886								
Cuba (a)	3	99								
Porto Rico (b)	3	392								
St. Pierre (a)	3	396								
St. Pierre (b)	1	99								
United States (a)	1	281								
United States (b)	6	2,391	4	1,692						
Sea Fisheries (a)	9	348	1	28						
Sea Fisheries (b)	27	2,791								
Total	65	9,511	5	1,720						
Liverpool, N.S.—										
British West Indies (a)	4	137								
British West Indies (b)	2	591								
Newfoundland (a)	6	602								
Cuba (a)	4	171								
Cuba (b)	1	148								
France (a)										
St. Pierre (a)	11	705								
St. Pierre (b)	1	148								
United States (a)	4	408	1	22	6	3,804				
United States (b)	7	2,168	1	200						
Sea Fisheries (a)	48	1,242	57	2,871						
Total	88	6,320	59	3,093	6	3,804				
Lockeport, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	6	198								
United States (a)			9	135						
Sea Fisheries (b)	22	1,083	3	175						
Total	28	1,281	12	310						

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

No. 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,692
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,141
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,654
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6,795
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	156
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	494
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	860
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	307
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	35,264
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	25,224
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	60,488
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,828
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	886
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	392
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	396
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	281
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4,083
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	376
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2,791
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	11,231
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	137
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	591
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	602
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	171
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	148
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	813
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	705
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	148
8	5,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	9,330
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,368
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	4,113
8	5,096	.....	.....	1	813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	19,126
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	198
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	135
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1,258
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1,591

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Lords Cove, N.B.—										
United States (a)	437	9,440	235	2,799						
Louisburg, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	9	22,165			10	13,273				
Newfoundland (a)	23	24,663			3	2,031				
Newfoundland (b)	5	476	1	92						
Brazil (a)	1	2,500								
Cuba (a)	1	455								
Holland (a)	1	757								
Italy (a)	1	2,997								
Norway (a)					2	4,530				
St. Pierre (a)	4	1,684								
St. Pierre (b)	4	208								
Sweden (a)										
United States (a)	37	81,671	1	1,433	4	2,708				
United States (b)	2	508								
Japan (a)	1	4,426								
Australia (a)	4	11,508								
Sea Fisheries (a)	21	2,664	1	306						
Sea Fisheries (b)	10	143	27	678						
Total	124	156,825	30	2,509	19	22,542				
Lower East Pubnico, N.S.—										
British West Indies (a)	1	87								
Sea Fisheries (a)			23	1,170						
Total	1	87	23	1,170						
Lunenburg, N.S.—										
British W. Indies (a)	14	796								
British W. Indies (b)	17	2,541								
Newfoundland (a)	5	422								
Newfoundland (b)	8	1,507								
Cuba (a)	8	881								
Cuba (b)	4	389								
Porto Rico (a)	2	484								
Porto Rico (b)	17	1,768								
Portugal (b)	1	132								
St. Pierre (a)	46	3,683								
St. Pierre (b)	16	3,091								
United States (a)	1	37								
United States (b)	6	2,756	1	747						
Mexico (a)	1	33								
Azores and Madeira (a)										
Sea Fisheries (a)	62	1,708	24	1,452						
Sea Fisheries (b)	188	19,174								
Total	396	39,402	25	2,199						
Mabou, N.S.—										
United States (a)					1	663				
Mahone Bay, N.S.—										
British W. Indies (a)	1	75								
Porto Rico (b)	2	236								
Sea Fisheries (b)	2	195								
Total	5	506								
Maitland, N.S.—										
United States (b)	4	1,747								
Meteghan River, N.S.—										
British W. Indies (b)	1	282								
United States (b)	1	149								
Total	2	431								

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	672	12,239
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	35,438
1	1,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27,882
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	568
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	455
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	757
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,997
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,530
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,684
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	208
1	1,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,959
4	4,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7,075	.....	.....	Swedish...	2	3,237	52	105,192
										Dutch.....	2	3,686		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	508
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,426
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11,508
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	2,970
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	821
6	7,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7,705	.....	.....	.....	4	6,923	185	204,403
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1,170
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1,257
.....	.....	1	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Spanish.....	2	142	17	1,037
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2,541
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	422
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,507
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	881
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	389
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	484
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1,768
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	132
.....	.....	2	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	3,872
.....	.....	2	463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Spanish.....	1	363	19	3,917
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3,503
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Portuguese..	1	145	1	145
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	3,160
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	19,174
.....	.....	5	751	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	650	430	43,002
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	663
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	195
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	506
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,747
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	282
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	149
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	431

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Moncton, N.B.—										
United States (b)	9	2,052	3	722						
Montague, P.E.I.—										
Newfoundland (b)	11	647								
St. Pierre (b)	1	98								
Total	12	745								
Montreal, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	323	1,636,890								
British W. Indies (a)	30	59,626								
Newfoundland (a)	61	75,309	1	2,709	7	6,770				
Belgium (a)	20	62,179			1	3,533				
Brazil (a)	3	7,913			2	5,512				
Cuba (a)			1	4,293						
France (a)	28	156,088			8	20,245				
Germany (a)	28	82,433	1	1,667	16	44,369			1	3,170
Holland (a)	31	98,218			9	24,872			2	6,278
Italy (a)	16	47,792			2	3,675				
Norway (a)					18	43,966				
French Africa (a)										
Argentina (a)					2	6,978				
Portugal (a)	3	8,728			1	4,147				
Irish Free State (a)	10	27,166			3	2,552				
Venezuela (a)	1	3,005								
British South Africa (a)	7	31,645								
Peru (a)	5	27,521								
Denmark (a)					1	726				
Sweden (a)					1	1,462				
United States (a)	20	94,499	77	153,331	6	11,191			1	4,118
Dutch West Indies (a)	2	6,324								
Colombia (a)	2	8,955								
Mexico (a)	14	66.214	2	10,301						
Australia (a)	14	43,541			1	2,379				
New Zealand (a)	14	40,709								
Finland (a)	1	1,344								
Greece (a)	1	2,175								
Total	634	2,588,274	82	172,301	78	182,377			4	13,566
Moose Factory, Ont.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	2,415								
Murray Harbour, P.E.I.—										
Sea Fisheries (b)	4	73								
Nanaimo, B.C.—										
Great Briatin (a)	4	13,172								
British W. Indies (a)			1	2,121						
United States (a)	95	50,586	132	85,864	6	19,464				
United States (b)	17	6,301	75	21,869						
Japan (a)	4	11,495			2	6,415				
Peru (a)										
British Oceania (a)										
Chile (a)										
Sea Fisheries (a)	11	227	434	8,079						
Total	131	81,781	642	117,933	8	25,879				

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2,774
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	647
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	745
.....	.....	1	1,849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	2,749	325	1,641,488
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	59,626
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	84,788
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	17	37,579	40	111,502
										Spanish....	1	3,210		
										Swedish...	1	5,001		
1	3,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	17,008
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Honduran...	1	1,864	2	6,157
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	21,603	.....	.....	Dutch.....	2	3,627	46	207,200
										Spanish....	1	3,478		
										Grecian....	1	2,159		
.....	.....	1	3,840	.....	.....	3	11,727	.....	.....	Dutch.....	14	35,586	65	185,094
										Swedish...	1	2,302		
1	1,292	.....	.....	1	2,958	4	11,960	.....	.....	Dutch.....	23	73,543	71	219,121
1	2,675	4	12,842	.....	.....	25	85,373	.....	.....	Japanese...	2	8,486	54	171,271
										Jugo Slavian.....	1	2,607		
										Spanish....	1	2,925		
										Grecian....	2	4,896		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	43,966
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,284
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	2	5,440	4	12,418
.....	.....	1	3,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Grecian.....	1	1,941	6	18,015
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	29,718
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,005
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	31,645
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	27,521
7	10,597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	1,284	9	12,607
2	3,918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5,380
1	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,310	.....	.....	Grecian.....	1	1,735	107	270,384
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,324
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8,955
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	76,515
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	45,920
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	40,709
1	1,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	1,203	3	4,094
.....	.....	1	3,202	.....	.....	3	10,146	.....	.....	Grecian.....	5	13,546	10	29,069
14	25,812	8	24,932	1	2,958	43	147,403	.....	.....	.....	80	215,161	944	3,372,784
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,415
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	73
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16,109
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,121
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese...	1	4,359	235	163,424
										Dutch.....	1	3,151		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	28,170
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,381	.....	.....	Japanese....	5	17,021	12	38,312
1	1,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,115
1	3,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	2	7,395	3	10,820
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	1	3,496	1	3,496
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445	8,306
2	4,540	.....	.....	1	2,937	1	3,381	.....	.....	.....	10	35,422	795	271,873

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries from which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Newcastle, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	1,697			2	2,113				
Newfoundland (b)			1	1,026						
United States (a)					1	1,251				
United States (b)	3	2,028	3	3,012						
Irish Free State (a)					1	1,316				
Total	4	3,725	4	4,038	4	4,680				
New Westminster, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	25	85,371	5	21,054	3	8,827				
Belgium (a)	1	3,554								
Cuba (a)										
United States (a)	46	113,734	34	102,852	12	37,264			2	6,271
United States (b)	2	412								
Japan (a)	6	22,595	3	15,727	9	30,652				
Total	80	225,666	42	139,633	24	76,743			2	6,271
North Head, N.B.—										
United States (a)	204	27,248	15	137						
North Sydney, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	9	17,964			7	13,324				
British W. Indies (a)	2	2,835								
British W. Indies (b)	2	133								
Newfoundland (a)	220	231,837			6	5,878				
Newfoundland (b)	235	17,288	3	194						
Belgium (a)	1	2,881								
France (a)	1	2,745			2	3,663				
Germany (a)	2	2,271			2	6,265				
Holland (a)	4	11,637			3	7,488				
Italy (a)										
St. Pierre (a)	2	485								
St. Pierre (b)	20	1,320								
United States (a)	17	36,330	1	75	6	10,904				
United States (b)			2	169						
Greenland (b)	1	83								
Greece (a)					2	4,113				
Sea Fisheries (a)	6	888								
Sea Fisheries (b)	93	4,574	1	90						
Total	615	333,271	7	528	28	51,635				
Ocean Falls, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	10	35,139								
Belgium (a)									1	3,120
United States (a)	67	87,879	1	2,228						
Sea Fisheries (a)	1	10	2	23						
Total	78	123,028	3	2,251					1	3,120
Parrsboro, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)					3	2,887				
United States (a)	7	440								
United States (b)	76	23,050	13	5,840						
Total	83	23,490	13	5,840	3	2,887				
Paspebiac, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	3	3,919								
Great Britain (b)					1	244				
Newfoundland (b)	2	167								
United States (a)	1	396								
United States (b)			2	1,759						
Total	6	4,482	2	1,759	1	244				

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,810
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,026
1	1,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,446
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5,040
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,316
1	1,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13,638
1	3,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish...	1	2,709	38	133,019
										Japanese...	3	11,859		
.....	.....	2	8,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11,596
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	834	1	834
3	8,315	.....	.....	1	2,443	1	3,899	.....	.....	Swedish...	2	4,837	105	298,004
										Japanese...	4	18,389		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	412
										Swedish...	1	2,861		
1	2,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese...	13	57,048	33	131,577
5	14,208	2	8,042	1	2,443	1	3,899	.....	.....	.....	25	98,537	182	575,442
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	27,385
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	31,288
.....	.....	2	924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,759
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	133
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	241,098
3	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	17,756
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,881
.....	.....	5	1,722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8,130
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8,536
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	19,125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,013
.....	.....	28	6,194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	6,679
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,320
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	49,881
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	169
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,113
.....	.....	150	33,806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	34,694
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	4,664
3	274	185	42,646	1	3,383	3	6,585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	842	438,322
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	35,139
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	90,107
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	128,399
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	2	2,450	5	5,337
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	440
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	28,890
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,450	101	34,667
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,919
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	244
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	167
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	396
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,759
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6,485

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessesl entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Pictou, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	2	3,245	.....	.....	3	2,684	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland (a)	3	4,186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	.....	.....	1	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	7,431	1	891	3	2,684	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plympton, N.S.—										
United States (b)	5	915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe au Pic, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	757	.....	.....	2	1,492	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	693	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	757	.....	.....	3	2,185	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Alberni, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	3,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	13	44,413	23	40,196	6	20,306	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan (a)	4	12,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Oceania (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	18	60,254	24	40,205	6	20,306	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Clyde, N.S.—										
United States (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	993	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (b)	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	16	.....	.....	1	993	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Elgin, N.B.—										
St. Pierre (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Hastings, N.S.—										
United States (a)	.....	.....	1	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	3	574	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland (b)	2	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	.....	.....	3	1,709	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	1	396	3	1,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	51	6,513	1	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (b)	5	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	62	8,108	7	3,398	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Mulgrave, N.S.—										
United States (a)	2	760	1	1,122	3	2,031	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	1	1,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	1	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4	2,446	1	1,122	3	2,031	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Wade, N.S.—										
United States (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	996	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	10	793	1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10	793	1	160	2	996	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port William, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	1	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	5	1,859	1	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	2,169	1	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
1	1,460	.....	.....	1	1,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	870	8	10,057
1	1,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,374
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	891
2	2,648	.....	.....	1	1,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	870	13	16,322
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	915
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,249
1	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,330
1	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,579
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,374
1	2,729	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	107,644
3	9,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	4	14,804	11	36,328
1	2,726	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,726
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9
5	14,512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14,804	57	150,081
1	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,630
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16
1	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,646
.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,177
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	574
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	193
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	1,236	4	2,945
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,059
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	6,539
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	432
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,236	70	12,742
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3,913
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,559
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	127
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5,599
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	996
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	953
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,949
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	310
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,284
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2,594

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Powell River, B.C.—										
Cuba (a)	.....	.....	1	3,816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	.....	.....	269	163,580	.....	.....	1	857	.....	.....
New Zealand (a)	8	29,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia (a)	3	12,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan (a)	1	3,538	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina (a)	.....	.....	5	17,645	6	14,804	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	44,952	275	185,041	6	14,804	1	857	.....	.....
Prince Rupert, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	4	13,588	.....	.....	3	8,754	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	147	155,540	923	59,278	2	5,992	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	933	8,746	91	1,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,084	177,874	1,014	60,582	5	14,746	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pugwash, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,306	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quatsino, B.C. —										
Japan (a)	2	7,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	4	6,463	3	10,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	13,895	3	10,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	96	713,638	1	1,667	3	5,529	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland (a)	30	42,448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium (a)	33	106,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba (a)	1	3,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France (a)	1	3,009	.....	.....	7	17,192	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany (a)	15	138,843	.....	.....	11	29,225	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland (a)	2	6,156	.....	.....	9	24,748	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,988	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	4	28,628	2	2,910	2	4,710	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico (a)	1	3,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama (a)	1	4,414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru (a)	1	4,414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	185	1,055,053	3	4,577	33	83,392	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richibucto, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	218	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain (b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre (a)	1	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,755	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	1	643	2	1,316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	714	2	1,316	3	2,973	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rimouski, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	8	9,972	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	42	47,213	5	5,793	4	5,510	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	50	57,185	5	5,793	4	5,510	.....	.....	.....	.....
River Hebert, N.S.—										
United States (b)	2	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
													1	3,816
						1	3,899						271	168,336
													8	29,024
													3	12,390
													1	3,538
													11	32,449
						1	3,899						295	249,553
										Japanese	8	35,081	15	57,423
													1,072	220,810
													1,024	10,050
										Japanese	3	13,489	3	13,489
											11	48,570	2,114	301,772
													1	1,306
										Japanese	2	9,470	4	16,902
						1	3,381						8	20,502
						1	3,381				2	9,470	12	37,404
										Dutch	2	4,154	102	724,988
													30	42,448
													33	106,293
													1	3,513
													8	20,201
													26	168,068
										Dutch	9	40,406	20	71,310
		1	3,199			4	11,780			Spanish	1	3,389	6	18,368
													1	1,988
										Swedish	1	819	1	819
2	1,274												10	37,522
1	1,284												1	1,284
													1	3,697
													1	4,414
													1	4,414
3	2,558	1	3,199			4	11,780				13	48,768	242	1,209,327
													1	218
1	233												1	233
													1	71
													2	2,755
													3	1,959
1	233												8	5,236
													8	9,972
													51	58,516
													59	68,488
													2	246

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries from which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Riverport, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	7	1,595								
Newfoundland (b)	4	559								
Cuba (a)	6	1,210								
St. Pierre (a)	2	158								
St. Pierre (b)	2	199								
United States (b)	1	660								
Sea Fisheries (b)	34	3,595								
Total	56	7,976								
Salmon River, N.S.—										
St. Pierre (b)	1	71								
United States (b)	4	490								
Total	5	561								
Sandy Point, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (b)			1	92						
United States (b)	7	1,657	11	897	1	10				
For Sea (a)	1	294								
Sea Fisheries (b)	3	77	103	7,156						
Total	11	2,028	115	8,145	1	10				
Sheet Harbour, N.S.—										
United States (a)					13	11,086				
United States (b)	1	282	1	747						
Total	1	282	1	747	13	11,086				
Shelburne, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	11	1,664								
Newfoundland (b)			1	92						
Cuba (b)	7	1,005								
St. Pierre (b)										
United States (b)	6	371	7	348						
Honduras (b)										
Sea Fisheries (b)	2	189	55	3,234						
Total	26	3,229	63	3,674						
Sherbrooke, N.S.—										
United States (a)	7	7,217			14	13,000				
United States (b)	5	2,009	4	1,480						
Total	12	9,226	4	1,480	14	13,000				
Shippegan, N.B.—										
Sea Fisheries (a)	21	248								
Sea Fisheries (b)	8	149								
Total	29	397								
Sidney, B.C.—										
United States (a)	75	14,548	659	209,864	3	9,446				
United States (b)	14	2,433	3	31						
Total	89	16,981	662	209,895	3	9,446				
Sorel, Que.—										
Newfoundland (a)	2	2,075								

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,595
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	559
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,210
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	158
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	199
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	660
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	3,595
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	7,976
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	490
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	561
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2,564
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	294
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	7,233
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	10,183
2	1,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	1,068	16	13,428
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,029
2	1,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,068	18	14,457
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1,664
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,005
.....	.....	1	369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	369
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	719
.....	.....	1	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	340
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	3,423
.....	.....	2	709	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	7,612
1	1,183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	21,400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3,489
1	1,183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	24,889
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	248
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	149
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	397
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	737	233,858
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2,464
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754	236,322
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,075

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Souris, P.E.I.—										
Newfoundland (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	677	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland (b)	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre (b)	7	501	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	1	87	1	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (b)	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10	639	1	92	1	677	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steveston, B.C.—										
United States (a)	21	1,253	12	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stewart, B.C.—										
United States (a)	11	2,911	7	9,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Andrews, N.B.—										
United States (a)	737	36,302	671	10,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. George, N.B.—										
United States (a)	3	9	60	1,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	12	4,999	2	661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15	5,008	62	2,266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)	79	377,642	34	126,046	5	6,725	.....	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies (b)	1	397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland (a)	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium (a)	5	32,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morocco (a)	1	2,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba (a)	11	18,809	1	1,280	13	14,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba (b)	2	346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France (a)	12	74,112	1	3,093	6	17,032	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany (a)	8	24,748	.....	.....	9	25,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,391	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy (a)	6	15,762	.....	.....	2	4,581	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,762	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayti (a)	1	2,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay (a)	2	5,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt (a)	11	33,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British East Indies (a)	2	9,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	202	113,699	329	162,167	19	24,005	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	40	16,362	66	19,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British South Africa (a)	5	21,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand (a)	6	23,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru (a)	1	1,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	13	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	409	773,726	431	312,204	57	98,262	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peters, N.S.—										
United States (a)	3	3,345	.....	.....	4	4,146	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Stephen, N.B.—										
United States (a)	.....	.....	4	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	.....	.....	2	1,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	6	1,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summerside, P.E.I.—										
Newfoundland (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5,416	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	2	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	216	.....	.....	8	5,416	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	677
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	501
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	179
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,408
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1,526
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	12,284
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,408	47,204
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	1,614
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	5,660
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	7,274
2	3,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	2	2,351	122	516.577
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	397
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	32,855
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,005
7	8,819	1	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Spanish.....	3	3,882	36	47,117
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	346
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	110,338
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	2,139	18	52,487
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,391
.....	.....	1	4,164	.....	.....	18	63,562	.....	.....	Dutch.....	2	7,025	29	95,094
2	2,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6,330
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,602
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,032
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	33,861
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9,646
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Spanish.....	1	1,864	1	1,864
7	9,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish...	2	2,235	562	315,014
										Dutch.....	3	3,594		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	35,980
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	21,103
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	23,193
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,394
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	151
1	1,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,292
19	25,806	2	4,325	.....	.....	23	79,663	.....	.....	.....	14	23,090	955	1,317,076
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8,304
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	101
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,163
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,264
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5,416
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	216
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5,632

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Sydney, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	74	211,697			19	27,774	1	1,282		
British West Indies (a)	1	121								
Newfoundland (a)	39	51,260			65	221,028				
Newfoundland (b)	27	1,912								
Belgium (a)	8	21,782			1	3,533				
Argentina (a)					1	4,119				
Iceland (a)	1	158								
France (a)	14	35,944			7	11,981				
Germany (a)	5	14,440			4	10,781				
Holland (a)	5	16,308			2	6,232				
Italy (a)	8	25,299			1	2,561				
Norway (a)	1	1,003			2	3,370				
Greece (a)										
Portugal (a)	1	3,870								
Denmark (a)					1	726				
St. Pierre (a)										
St. Pierre (b)	4	230								
Greenland (a)			2	45						
United States (a)	46	126,484	2	86	9	23,188			2	6,321
United States (b)	1	83								
Gibraltar (a)	1	2,175								
Japan (a)	3	12,259								
British South Africa (a)	6	27,180			1	956				
Australia (a)	17	51,759			1	2,378				
Sea Fisheries (a)	7	694								
Sea Fisheries (b)	2	119	15	284						
Total	271	604,777	19	415	114	318,627	1	1,282	2	6,321
Three Rivers, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	18	54,896	3	7,944	11	28,519				
Brazil (a)	1	2,379								
United States (a)			2	6,094						
Argentina (a)					1	2,724				
Total	19	57,275	5	14,038	12	31,243				
Truro, N.S.—										
United States (b)	3	1,244	2	553						
Union Bay, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	4	11,120								
Brazil (a)					1	4,007				
Russia (a)					1	4,028				
Mexico (a)					1	1,020				
United States (a)	38	96,842	15	5,276	2	5,573			2	7,202
United States (b)	2	388	4	1,377						
British Oceania (a)	3	10,927			2	5,799				
Egypt (a)	1	2,851								
Japan (a)	3	9,386			3	9,818				
Total	51	131,514	19	6,653	10	30,245			2	7,202
Vancouver, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	98	405,019	17	63,278	3	10,411				
British West Indies (a)	3	9,367								
Malta (a)										
Denmark (a)										
British India (a)										
Belgium (a)	9	29,274	2	7,433						
Hawaii (a)			1	860						
Hawaii (b)			1	1,284						

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	2	3,707	97	245,551
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	121
3	3,564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	2,964	108	278,816
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1,912
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	25,315
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,119
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	158
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,640	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	1,976	24	55,700
										Grecian....	1	2,159		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	29,173
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,633	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	2,789	9	27,962
										Japanese...	1	4,226		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	41,210	.....	.....	Spanish....	2	6,313	28	87,035
										Jugo Slavian.....	3	7,426		
1	2,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7,210
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,121	.....	.....	Grecian.....	3	8,605	4	11,726
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,870
2	2,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,299
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	688
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	378
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	45
1	2,200	.....	.....	1	3,383	1	3,098	.....	.....	Dutch.....	3	6,062	65	170,822
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Grecian.....	2	4,940	3	7,115
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12,259
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	28,136
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	54,137
.....	.....	14	2,986	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	3,680
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	403
7	11,174	14	2,986	2	4,474	21	58,490	.....	.....	.....	20	51,167	471	1,059,713
4	8,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	19,736	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	2,870	43	122,003
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,379
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,094
1	3,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	2,570	3	8,877
5	11,621	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	19,736	.....	.....	.....	2	5,440	49	139,353
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,797
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11,120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,007
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,028
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,020
1	2,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	2,729	59	120,621
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,765
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16,726
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,851
2	6,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,762	.....	.....	Japanese....	2	9,102	12	41,073
3	9,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,762	.....	.....	.....	3	11,831	90	203,211
										Swedish...	1	2,852		
4	15,459	2	6,523	1	2,937	2	7,202	.....	.....	Japanese...	11	46,708		
										Dutch.....	12	63,647	152	626,510
										Panaman..	1	2,474		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9,367
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	1	4,056	1	4,056
4	19,223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19,223
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chinese.....	1	3,302	1	3,302
.....	.....	18	68,329	4	12,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	117,877
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	860
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,284

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Vancouver, B.C.—*Con.*										
Cuba (a)			2	3,976						
China (a)	1	6,791	13	64,815						
France (a)	2	8,391								
French West Indies (a)					1	3,246				
Germany (a)	3	13,651	4	14,165						
Colombia (a)			7	12,043						
Holland (a)										
Dutch West Indies (a)			1	2,000						
Italy (a)										
Norway (a)					2	9,203				
Panama (a)	1	3,889								
Fiji Islands (a)										
Fiji Islands (b)			1	570						
French East Indies (a)	1	1,199								
Japan (a)	26	96,699	9	44,177	14	53,732				
Hong Kong (a)	33	287,757								
British South Africa (a)	5	16,161			1	3,028				
Sweden (a)										
United States (a)	968	1,294,426	402	691,907	21	62,351			3	10,262
Australia (a)	24	149,959	3	10,706	2	5,799				
Peru (a)					6	14,887				
Mexico (a)	7	4,785								
Chile (a)			1	3,074						
Philippines Islands (a)			1	4,774						
New Zealand (a)	9	32,993	19	69,864						
Argentina (a)			1	3,467	1	2,485				
Egypt (a)	1	2,851								
Sea Fisheries (a)	102	1,460	10	277						
Total	1,293	2,364,672	495	998,670	51	165,142			3	10,262
Victoria, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	587								
British West Indies (a)	1	2,670			1	3,246				
New Zealand (a)	4	26,900								
Australia (a)	9	84,288								
Japan (a)	26	205,892	31	260,160	1	4,164				
China (a)	7	73,352								
For Sea (a)	13	336	38	590						
Mexico (a)					1	4,027				
Fiji Islands (a)	1	4,913								
United States (a)	681	935,517	891	1,189,586	2	6,418			1	3,151
United States (b)	168	31,407	118	25,209						
Total	911	1,365,862	1,078	1,475,545	5	17,855			1	3,151
Wallace, N.S.—										
United States (b)			1	1,253						
Westport, N.S.—										
United States (a)	13	362	18	272						
Weymouth, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)					2	1,951				
British West Indies (b)	5	1,299								
Cuba (b)	1	238	1	475						
St. Pierre (b)	9	678								
United States (a)					4	2,933				
United States (b)	23	3,259	4	677						
Total	38	5,474	5	1,152	6	4,884				

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	857	3	4,833
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chinese....	4	14,376		
										Japanese...	23	106,009	41	191,991
.....	.....	1	4,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12,678
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,246
2	9,462	.....	.....	10	35,463	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	1	4,495	20	77,236
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	12,043
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dutch.....	5	26,351	5	26,351
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	63,021	.....	.....	Japanese....	1	4,258	15	67,279
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	2	6,588	4	15,791
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,889
.....	.....	3	2,623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,623
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	570
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	2,353	2	3,552
										Swedish...	3	8,585		
8	25,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	13,524	.....	.....	Chinese....	11	40,338	162	661,278
										Japanese...	87	378,639		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	287,757
1	2,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21,721
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	6	18,026	6	18,026
										Swedish...	7	17,409		
3	8,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7,798	.....	.....	Panaman..	3	2,595	1,420	2,137,717
										Chinese....	1	3,320		
										Japanese...	10	38,875		
1	3,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,874	.....	.....	Swedish....	6	18,015	37	190,552
1	1,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16,002
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Panaman..	4	2,734		
										Swedish...	1	857	12	8,376
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	3,160	2	6,234
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,774
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	102,857
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,952
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,851
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	1,737
24	85,348	24	81,762	15	51,241	23	94,419	.....	.....	.....	205	820,879	2,133	4,672,395
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	587
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,916
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	26,900
2	6,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	90,912
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japanese....	40	194,137	98	664,353
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	73,352
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	926
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Panaman...	1	865	2	4,892
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,913
										Japanese...	49	233,416		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,874	.....	.....	Swedish...	1	3,446	1,626	2,374,408
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286	56,616
2	6,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,874	.....	.....	.....	91	431,864	2,089	3,303,775
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,253
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	634
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,951
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,299
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	713
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	678
1	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,570
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	3,936
1	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	12,147

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Concluded*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
White Rock, B.C.—										
United States.....(*a*)	57	1,696	13	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....(*b*)	17	3,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....(*a*)	74	4,831	13	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor, N.S.—										
United States.....(*a*)	12	10,656	.....	.....	136	161,469	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....(*b*)	23	8,924	20	12,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	35	19,580	20	12,625	136	161,469	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolfville, N.S.—										
United States.....(*b*)	1	397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth, N.S.—										
British West Indies.....(*b*)	33	2,777	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba.....(*b*)	21	2,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre.....(*b*)	29	2,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....(*a*)	116	107,599	50	87,650	1	677	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....(*b*)	26	1,013	47	1,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries.....(*b*)	24	1,495	48	2,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	249	118,089	145	91,034	1	677	.....	.....	.....	.....
York Factory, Man.—										
Great Britain.....(*a*)	1	2,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Fin*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	2,070
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3,135
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	5,205
51	84,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	1	1,309	200	257,741
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	21,549
51	84,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,309	243	279,290
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	397
.....	.....	1	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	2,959
.....	.....	8	1,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	3,854
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	2,975
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	195,926
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	2,076
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	3,816
.....	.....	9	1,806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404	211,606
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,415

No. 15.—Summary Statement of the Nationality of Sea-going Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, for each Country

No.	Countries for which departed — Pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
		Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
1	Great Britain	945	4,308,739	62	227,502	98	158,777	1	1,282		
2	Australia	84	398,662	3	10,706	4	10,556				
3	Bermuda	12	4,217								
4	British South Africa	25	102,387			2	3,984				
5	British Guiana	40	76,219								
6	British Honduras	7	17,376								
7	British India										
8	British East Indies	2	9,646								
9	British West Indies	228	111,063	5	8,089	13	11,289				
10	British Oceania	4	14,476			4	11,598				
11	Fiji Islands	1	4,913	1	570						
12	Gibraltar	1	2,175								
13	Hong Kong	33	287,757								
14	Irish Free State	10	27,166			4	3,868				
15	Malta										
16	Newfoundland	911	571,986	8	4,205	116	261,728				
17	New Zealand	41	152,819	19	69,864						
18	Argentina			6	21,112	11	31,110				
19	Azores	2	496								
20	Belgium	77	258,818	2	7,433	2	7,066			1	3,120
21	Brazil	8	15,544			3	9,519				
22	Chile			1	3,074						
23	China	8	80,143	13	64,815						
24	Colombia	3	14,140	7	12,043						
25	Cuba	141	64,350	14	30,746	15	15,787				
26	Denmark	1	100			2	1,452				
27	Dutch West Indies	3	10,378	1	2,000						
28	Egypt	13	39,563								
29	Finland	1	1,344								
30	France	58	280,289	1	3,093	30	70,113				
31	French Africa										
32	French East Indies	1	1,199								
33	French West Indies			1	2,223	1	3,246				
34	Germany	61	276,386	5	15,832	42	116,240			1	3,170
35	Greece	1	2,175			2	4,113				
36	Greenland	1	83	2	45						
37	Hawaii			2	2,144						
38	Hayti	1	2,602								
39	Holland	43	133,076	1	4,229	24	65,731			2	6,278
40	Honduras										
41	Iceland	1	158								
42	Italy	33	101,564			5	10,817				
43	Japan	79	395,771	43	320,064	29	104,781				
44	Mexico	24	80,239	2	10,301	2	5,047				
45	Morocco	1	2,005								
46	Norway	1	1,003			28	69,665				
47	Panama	2	8,303								
48	Peru	13	53,663			6	14,887				
49	Philippines			1	4,774						
50	Porto Rico	24	2,880			1	677				
51	Portugal	5	12,730			1	4,147				
52	Russia					1	4,028				

N° 15.—État sommaire des long-courriers *déclarés à la sortie*, pour chaque pays

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total — Total		
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	No.
										Japanese...	23	96,579			
17	36,316	3	8,372	4	8,763	8	26,938			Dutch.....	19	76,608			
										Swedish...	6	11,751	1,187	4,964,101	1
										Panaman..	1	2,474			
3	9,823					1	2,874			Finnish....	1	2,540	102	453,176	2
										Swedish...	6	18,015			
													12	4,217	3
1	2,532												28	108,903	4
													40	76,219	5
													7	17,376	6
										Chinese...	1	3,302	1	3,302	7
													2	9,646	8
										Swedish...	26	27,365			
		7	1,940	2	2,038					Nicaraguan	3	1,300	286	163,226	9
										Spanish....	2	142			
3	9,576					1	2,874			Japanese....	3	11,859	15	50,383	10
		3	2,623										5	8,106	11
										Grecian.....	2	4,940	3	7,115	12
													33	287,757	13
													14	31,034	14
										Japanese....	1	4,056	1	4,056	15
8	6,214			1	3,383					Dutch.....	1	2,964	1,045	850,480	16
													60	222,683	17
1	3,583									Swedish....	3	8,010	21	63,815	18
										Portuguese..	1	145	3	641	19
										Dutch.....	17	37,579			
		20	76,371	4	12,841					Spanish....	1	3,210	125	411,439	20
										Swedish...	1	5,001			
1	3,583									Finnish.....	1	1,565	13	30,211	21
										Japanese...	1	3,496	3	9,730	22
										Swedish...	1	3,160			
										Japanese...	26	119,498	51	278,832	23
										Chinese....	4	14,376	10	26,183	24
										Honduran..	1	1,864			
7	8,819	9	1,785							Swedish...	2	1,691	192	128,924	25
										Spanish....	3	3,882			
16	40,993									Swedish....	1	1,284	20	43,829	26
													4	12,378	27
													13	39,563	28
1	1,547									Dutch.....	1	1,203	3	4,094	29
										Dutch.....	3	5,603			
		6	6,009	1	813	12	41,344			Spanish....	1	3,478	114	415,060	30
										Grecian....	2	4,318			
						1	3,284						1	3,284	31
										Swedish....	1	2,353	2	3,552	32
													2	5,469	33
2	9,462	1	3,840		35,463	4	15,679			Dutch.....	16	42,220	143	520,594	34
				10						Swedish...	1	2,302			
		1	3,202			4	13,267			Grecian.....	8	22,151	16	44,908	35
													3	128	36
													2	2,144	37
													1	2,602	38
1	1,292			1	2,958	5	14,593			Dutch.....	38	143,089	115	371,246	39
		1	340							Nicaraguan	3	831	5	3,035	40
										Spanish....	1	1,864			
													1	158	41
										Japanese...	4	16,970			
										Jugo Slavian..	4	10,033			
1	2,675	6	20,205			77	275,016			Spanish....	4	12,627	138	461,828	42
										Grecian....	2	4,896			
										Dutch.....	2	7,025			
										Japanese...	155	686,685			
16	49,670					7	23,667			Swedish...	4	11,446	344	1,632,422	43
										Chinese....	11	40,338			
										Panaman..	5	3,599	34	100,043	44
										Swedish...	1	857			
													1	2,005	45
6	24,946									Swedish....	2	6,588	37	102,202	46
													2	8,303	47
2	2,230												21	70,780	48
													1	4,774	49
													25	3,557	50
1	126	1	3,199							Grecian.....	1	1,941	9	22,143	51
													1	4,028	52

No. 15.—Summary Statement of the Nationality of Sea-going Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, for each Country—*Concluded*

No.	Countries for which departed — Pays de destination	British — Britannique		United States — Américaine		Norwegian — Norvégienne		Austrian — Autrichienne		Belgian — Belge	
		Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
53	Saint Pierre	235	24,820	.....	.....	3	1,515	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Sea Fisheries	2,623	131,272	1,105	38,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,462	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	United States	5,669	5,075,354	5,842	3,373,340	427	707,918	1	857	14	47,210
57	Uruguay	3	8,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Venezuela	1	3,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	For Sea	46	32,795	38	590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	11,527	13,204,327	7,185	4,237,119	877	1,711,121	2	2,139	18	59,778

N° 15.—État sommaire des long-courriers *déclarés à la sortie* pour chaque pays—*Fin*

Danish — Danoise		French — Française		German — Allemande		Italian — Italienne		Russian — Russe		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total — Total		
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Names — Noms	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	No.
....	.....	61	12,934	....	.....	3	836	.....	.....	Nicaraguan	1	277	305	40,816	53
										Cuban.....	1	71			
										Spanish....	1	363			
....	.....	189	43,954	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Spanish.....	1	289	3,918	213,840	54
3	5,877	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Swedish....	15	79,566	19	86,905	55
										Swedish...	41	182,116			
										Japanese...	65	298,391			
										Dutch.....	31	203,936			
136	346,140	13	72,528	16	78,931	12	42,435	.....	.....	Panaman..	3	2,595	12,273	10,440,016	56
										Chinese....	1	3,320			
										Spanish....	1	3,210			
										Grecian....	1	1,735			
....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8,478	57
....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,005	58
....	.....	3	3,359	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	36,744	59
226	565,404	324	260,661	39	145,190	135	462,807	.....	.....	.....	590	2,276,942	20,923	22,925,488	

No. 16.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes between Canada and the United States (exclusive of Ferriage) which arrived at each Port and Outport

N° 16.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et les lacs entre le Canada et les États-Unis (à l'exclusion des traversiers) arrivés à chaque port et ports secondaires

VESSELS ARRIVED—NAVIRES ARRIVÉS

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Canadian—Canadiens						United States—États-Unis					
	Steam and Motor—Vapeurs			Sail—Voiliers			Steam and Motor—Vapeurs			Sail—Voiliers		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Amherstburg, Ont	20	4,917	159	1	561	10	1,857	389,491	18,850			
Bath, Ont				5	811	24	7	511	38			
Belle River, Ont							256	1,231	507			
Belleville, Ont	183	59,548	3,460	71	37,609	367	28	105	60	8	3,168	16
Blind River, Ont	5	879	46				69	21,535	762	25	11,814	168
Bridgeburg, Ont							234	10,966	962	389	166,315	432
Brighton, Ont	1	28,776	62									
Brockville, Ont	248	182,305	10,350				326	21,701	2,238	5	2,473	35
Bruce Mines, Ont	1	18	4				8	63	23			
Byng Inlet, Ont	70	143,274	1,553				40	101,040	1,033			
Cardinal, Ont	53	19,964	610				6	3,852	90			
Chatham, Ont	47	9,682	1,504				2	176	13			
Chicoutimi, Que	1	1,201	23				13	16,460	301			
Chippawa, Ont	6	113	22				20	45	38			
Cobourg, Ont	611	2,018,595	22,746									
Cockburn Island, Ont	4	741	52				22	8,952	176	9	5,814	66
Cornwall, Ont							1	25	10			
Courtright, Ont	8	18,538	245	1	48	2	99	3,255	220	5	2,878	16
Cutler, Ont							2	922	30			
Dawson, Y. T							8	4,824	235	5	1,538	5
Depot Harbour, Ont	19	27,368	416				79	185,511	3,121			
Deseronto, Ont	7	35	20				4	26	15			
Erieau, Ont							205	213,548	5,735			
Fort William, Ont	206	614,941	7,765				402	1,063,935	11,357	19	43,214	200
Gananoque, Ont	1,011	60,196	2,998	1	57	3	1,556	11,610	2,948			
Georgeville, Que	1	50	4									
Goderich, Ont	4	4,796	104				11	27,286	423			
Gore Bay, Ont	3	653	38				30	3,223	178			
Hamilton, Ont	8	3,513	96				8	5,468	162	20	8,765	24
Hull, Que	32	773	283	81	14,890	168				67	7,600	130
Iroquois, Ont							3	768	28			
Kenora, Ont	12	171	29									
Key Harbour, Ont	33	50,369	686									
Kingston, Ont	814	659,085	27,281	135	9,315	408	371	10,890	760			
Kingsville, Ont							240	5,096	598			
Leamington, Ont							16	1,260	172			
Levis, Que	1	1,128	20				2	1,946	44			

Little Current, Ont	65	99,742	1,394				15	30,926	359			
Magog, Que	72	50	4									
Michipicoten, Ont							9	13,419	207			
Midland, Ont	31	71,842	827	2	5,638	22	66	167,992	1,838	1	2,710	8
Montreal, Que							695	676,643	13,691	22	3,321	50
Morrisburg, Ont	3	290	24	4	1,440	20	2	478	18			
Napanee, Ont				9	1,665	45						
Niagara, Ont	445	387,194	29,653									
Owen Sound, Ont	3	3,937	56	1	664	7	16	36,271	492			
Parry Sound, Ont							21	27,079	2,629			
Penetanguishene, Ont							6	6,103	117			
Picton, Ont	2	166	13	3	603	12						
Point Edward, Ont	142	449,775	7,030	3	1,618	31	213	17,517	1,219	255	751	305
Port Alfred, Que	7	9,676	146									
Port Arthur, Ont	113	243,366	3,330	24	33,758	117	461	1,366,968	12,309	23	49,657	193
Port Burwell, Ont	8	308	50									
Port Colborne, Ont	393	396,883	6,104				296	95,226	2,257			
Port Dalhousie, Ont	156	6,096	473				162	10,665	1,205			
Port Dover, Ont	25	325	103				62	11,137	934			
Port Hope, Ont	1	3	2	1	336	4						
Port McNicoll, Ont	11	38,166	278				38	123,534	1,057			
Port Stanley, Ont	17	18,000	1,000				106	135,000	7,000			
Prescott, Ont	85	131,208	7,356				349	10,777	1,535	1	15	1
Quebec, Que	46	49,004	915	1	989	6	12	13,079	255	192	22,918	384
Queenston, Ont	478	460,675	33,960									
Rainy River, Ont	17	320	50				29	339	56			
Rimouski, Que	41	45,938	837				5	5,793	113			
Rockport, Ont	101	403	210				345	8,053	1,563			
Sandwich, Ont	34	13,986	409	7	3,927	70	5,727	305,927	14,242	48	25,222	204
Sarnia, Ont	106	15,074	603	58	13,334	178	650	208,798	20,877	64	71,132	300
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	318	281,574	3,714				394	453,033	4,761	20	12,760	137
Sorel, Que	2	2,382	40	2	1,630	12	1	973	22	52	5,648	104
St. Johns, Que				24	3,169	48	52	2,378	441	302	37,377	604
Stag Island, Ont	137	684	281									
Stickeen, B.C	13	46	18				33	1,462	226			
Thessalon, Ont	15	602	80	1	352	6	34	14,907	490	22	11,573	148
Thorold, Ont	79	87,953	1,594							8	3,723	8
Three Rivers, Que	27	27,062	539				23	22,741	497	145	22,859	277
Toronto, Ont	1,143	909,970	63,615				27	4,359	133			
Trenton, Ont	10	985	68	2	615	10						
Walkerville, Ont	13	7,117	299	6	4,040	85	3,288	88,009	7,124	2	230	2
Wallaceburg, Ont	84	26,595	527	26	8,147	186						
Welland, Ont	24	16,301	313				68	26,531	539	8	3,537	15
West Dock, Ont	46	11,178	506				197	34,882	1,044			
Whitby, Ont	14	86	28				6	620	32			
White Horse, Y.T							1	603	25			
Wiarton, Ont							1	2,858	32			
Windsor, Ont	171	207,131	8,332	12	4,880	101	383	201,346	6,736	32	8,354	167
Wolfe Island, Ont	12	30	21	9	235	26						
Total	7,919	7,933,752	255,678	490	150,331	1,968	19,718	6,242,647	157,202	1,749	535,366	3,999

No. 16.—Summary Statement of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on Inland Waters, which arrived at Canadian Ports and Outports

N° 16.—État sommaire des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les eaux intérieures, arrivés aux ports du Canada

RECAPITULATION—RÉCAPITULATION

—	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Canadian—Canadiens:—Steam and motor—Vapeurs	7,919	7,933,752	255,678
Sail—Voiliers	490	150,331	1,968
United States—États-Unis:—Steam and motor—Vapeurs	19,718	6,242,647	157,202
Sail—Voiliers	1,749	535,366	3,999
Total	29,876	14,862,096	418,847

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

Description	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Steam and motor—Vapeurs:—Screw—A hélice	25,864	12,591,028
Paddle—A aubes	1,538	1,573,802
Stern-wheel—Roue à l'arrière	235	11,569
Sail—Voiliers:—Schooners—Barques	127	54,455
Sloops—Goélettes	14	435
Barges—Barges	2,098	630,807
Total	29,876	14,862,096

No. 17.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes between Canada and the United States (exclusive of Ferriage), which Departed from each Port and Outport

N° 17.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et les lacs entre le Canada et les États-Unis (à l'exclusion des traversiers), partis de chaque port ou port secondaires

VESSELS DEPARTED—NAVIRES PARTIS

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Canadian—Canadiens						United States—États-Unis					
	Steam and Motor—Vapeurs			Sail—Voiliers			Steam and Motor—Vapeurs			Sail—Voiliers		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Amherstburg, Ont	19	5,053	162	1	561	10	1,857	402,934	18,927			
Bath, Ont				5	811	24	7	511	38			
Belle River, Ont							256	1,231	507			
Belleville, Ont	207	60,166	3,471	67	35,221	350	33	120	71	8	3,168	16
Blind River, Ont	10	2,533	96				69	21,535	762	25	11,814	168
Bridgeburg, Ont							233	10,964	961	387	166,113	430
Brighton, Ont	1	28,776	62									
Brockville, Ont	248	182,305	10,350				325	21,640	2,234	5	2,473	35
Bruce Mines, Ont	2	1,168	24				8	63	23			
Byng Inlet, Ont	34	75,513	767				43	108,827	1,099			
Cardinal, Ont	53	19,964	610				6	3,852	90			
Chatham, Ont	43	8,694	1,339				2	176	13			
Chicoutimi, Que	1	1,201	23				13	16,460	301			
Chippawa, Ont	5	83	18				19	43	36			
Cobourg, Ont	620	2,023,741	22,077									
Cockburn Island, Ont	1	5	2				22	8,952	176	9	5,814	66
Cornwall, Ont							2	315	20			
Courtright, Ont	11	24,315	287				99	3,255	225	4	2,830	14
Cutler, Ont							2	922	30			
Dawson, Y.T	4	10	6				8	4,824	238	4	1,295	4
Depot Harbour, Ont	19	27,368	415				79	184,790	2,090			
Deseronto, Ont	6	30	16				4	26	15			
Erieau, Ont							•200	208,526	5,610			
Fort William, Ont	98	290,995	2,797				405	1,280,429	11,466	15	28,274	114
Gananoque, Ont	1,011	60,196	2,998	1	57	3	1,556	11,610	2,948			
Georgeville, Que	1	50	4									
Goderich, Ont	31	66,549	722				10	25,612	395			
Gore Bay, Ont							30	3,223	178			
Hamilton, Ont	8	5,491	186				8	5,468	162	20	8,765	24
Hull, Que	30	720	270	90	15,597	180				67	7,619	134
Iroquois, Ont							3	768	28			
Kenora, Ont	16	435	65									
Key Harbour, Ont	11	17,535	235									
Kingston, Ont	863	675,827	29,695	171	18,859	523	222	8,915	584			
Kingsville, Ont							241	5,183	600			

No. 17.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes, etc.—*Concluded*

N° 17.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et les lacs, etc.—*Fin*

VESSELS DEPARTED—NAVIRES PARTIS—*Fin*

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Canadian—Canadiens						United States—États-Unis					
	Steam and Motor—Vapeurs			Sail—Voiliers			Steam and Motor—Vapeurs			Sail—Voiliers		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Leamington, Ont							16	1,260	172			
Lévis, Que							1	973	22			
Little Current, Ont	50	37,116	1,044				15	30,926	359			
Magog, Que	72	50	4									
Michipicoten, Ont							9	13,419	207			
Midland, Ont	36	109,465	888	1	2,819	11	67	169,483	1,762	1	2,710	8
Montreal, Que							1,111	1,367,496	23,852	25	4,658	59
Morrisburg, Ont	3	290	24	4	1,440	20	2	478	18			
Napanee, Ont				8	1,480	40						
Niagara, Ont	365	332,106	25,023									
Owen Sound, Ont	6	2,025	119	1	650	7	15	32,785	464			
Parry Sound, Ont							21	27,079	2,633			
Paspébiac, Que	1	1,283	24				4	4,652	91			
Penetanguishene, Ont							7	6,103	118			
Picton, Ont	2	166	13	3	603	12						
Point Edward, Ont	112	343,581	4,266	3	336	8	212	17,892	1,232	255	751	301
Port Alfred, Que	7	9,676	146									
Port Arthur, Ont	217	506,810	7,732	23	32,998	125	473	1,388,554	12,539	22	47,920	187
Port Burwell, Ont	7	264	42									
Port Colborne, Ont	525	1,169,889	9,937	1	2,819	11	287	87,740	2,131	7	4,738	21
Port Dalhousie, Ont	164	6,973	523				159	9,613	1,198			
Port Dover, Ont	25	325	103				51	11,150	901			
Port Hope, Ont	3	5	6	2	396	8						
Port McNicoll, Ont	14	40,859	344				37	120,710	1,032			
Port Stanley, Ont	19	19,000	1,000				106	135,000	7,000			
Prescott, Ont	36	50,720	2,754				349	10,837	1,545			
Quebec, Que	53	59,455	1,061	7	168	14	3	3,719	70	161	17,063	322
Queenston, Ont	577	532,034	39,846									
Rainy River, Ont	15	270	45				28	324	54			
Rimouski, Que	41	45,938	837				5	5,793	113			
Rockport, Ont	101	403	210				345	8,053	1,563			
Sandwich, Ont	39	26,206	377	16	8,976	160	5,699	296,495	14,868	45	25,255	199
Sarnia, Ont	114	26,806	929	59	12,719	162	661	208,803	20,900	60	70,847	292
Sault Ste-Marie, Ont	417	223,257	4,085				394	453,033	4,861	20	12,760	137
Sorel, Que	16	16,018	308				1	973	22	50	5,331	100

St. Johns, Que.				17	2,400	34	52	2,878	441	455	56,860	910
Stag Island, Ont.	135	538	269									
Stickeen, B.C.	16	77	27				34	1,397	228			
Thessalon, Ont.	17	638	91	1	352	6	34	14,907	490	22	11,573	148
Thorold, Ont.	79	87,953	1,594							8	3,723	8
Three Rivers, Que.	27	27,062	539				23	22,741	497	136	21,856	262
Toronto, Ont.	1,212	928,490	64,316	4	1,214	17	23	4,350	124	2	792	4
Trenton, Ont.	16	1,316	97	6	2,132	30						
Walkerville, Ont.	12	473	109	8	6,008	113	3,265	41,468	7,005	2	230	2
Wallaceburg, Ont.	90	31,784	1,034	23	7,293	168						
Welland, Ont.	67	61,903	1,169				65	23,177	489	8	3,537	15
West Dock, Ont.	47	11,321	517				187	33,574	1,029			
Whitby, Ont.	23	118	47				6	620	32			
White Horse, Y.T.							1	603	24			
Wiarton, Ont.							1	2,858	32			
Windsor, Ont.	173	229,274	10,402	14	5,537	113	364	199,328	6,830	28	6,237	153
Wolfe Island, Ont.	11	29	20	9	235	26						
Total	8,315	8,520,689	258,618	545	161,681	2,175	19,915	7,102,418	166,775	1,851	535,006	4,133

No. 17.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Canadian and United States Vessels, trading on Inland Waters, which Departed from Canadian Ports

N° 17.—ÉTAT SOMMAIRE des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les eaux intérieures, partis des ports du Canada

RECAPITULATION—RÉCAPITULATION

—	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Canadian—Canadiens:—Steam and motor—Vapeurs	8,315	8,520,689	258,618
Sail—Voiliers	545	161,681	2,175
United States—États-Unis:—Steam and motor—Vapeurs	19,915	7,102,418	166,775
Sail—Voiliers	1,851	535,006	4,133
Total	30,626	16,319,794	431,701

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

Description	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Steam—Vapeurs:—Screw and motor—A hélice	26,491	14,090,620
Paddle—A aubes	1,506	1,521,523
Stern-wheel—Roue à l'arrière	233	10,964
Sail—Voiliers:—Schooners—Barques	137	56,238
Sloops—Goélettes	9	235
Barges—Barges	2,250	640,214
Total	30,626	16,319,794

No. 18.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes between Canada and the United States (exclusive of Ferriage), which Arrived and Departed.

N° 18.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et les lacs entre le Canada et les États-Unis (à l'exclusion des traversiers) arrivés et partis.

—	Canadian—Canadiens			United States—États-Unis			Total		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Arrived—Arrivé..	8,409	8,084,083	257,646	21,467	6,777,013	161,201	29,876	14,862,096	418,847
Departed—Partis.	8,860	8,682,370	260,793	21,766	7,637,424	170,908	30,626	16,319,794	431,701
Total.....	17,269	16,766,453	518,439	43,233	14,415,437	332,109	60,502	31,181,890	850,548

No. 19.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise from the undermentioned Ports and Outports

N° 19.—ÉTAT des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers aux ports ou ports secondaires ci-après mentionnés

STEAMERS AND MOTOR BOATS—VAPEURS

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Vessels Arrived—Arrivés						Vessels Departed—Partis					
	British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers			British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Alberton, P.E.I.	1	85	5				1	85	5			
Albert Bay, B.C.	1,154	508,151	27,650				1,190	502,169	27,863			
Amherstburg, Ont.	67	26,280	766				69	26,361	772			
Amherst Harbour, Que.	134	54,236	2,787				135	54,303	2,787			
Annapolis Royal, N.S.	110	8,677	658	1	498	17	110	8,565	661	1	498	17
Antigonish, N.S.	34	2,986	239				34	2,986	239			
Anyox, B.C.	522	271,169	11,391				468	215,761	9,881			
Arichat, N.S.	1,140	64,402	8,221				1,140	64,425	8,231			
Aultsville, Ont.	57	12,996	1,026				57	12,996	1,026			
Baddeck, N.S.	677	83,571	5,403				675	83,267	5,380			
Barrington Passage, N.S.	713	31,597	2,868	33	691	109	717	30,629	5,430	33	691	109
Bath, Ont.	129	11,714	1,249				129	11,714	1,249			
Bear River, N.S.	62	4,205	356				63	3,995	359			
Belleville, Ont.	151	78,471	4,479	5	17	10	129	79,874	4,482			
Blind River, Ont.	68	17,290	1,227				61	15,959	1,178			
Bonne Espérance, Que.	10	5,220	330				10	5,220	330			
Bridgetown, N.S.	40	2,239	227				40	2,239	227			
Bridgewater, N.S.	78	2,180	246	4	4,012	82	78	2,180	246	1	773	18
Britannia Beach, B.C.	524	139,445	9,485				519	134,487	9,268			
Brockville, Ont.	178	205,644	11,448				178	205,644	11,448			
Bruce Mines, Ont.	70	9,672	754				69	8,838	768			
Buctouche, N.B.	2	52	5									
Butedale, B.C.	911	218,116	11,629				911	218,116	11,629			
Burlington, Ont.	1	32	3									
Byng Inlet, Ont.	2	257	17				35	60,179	725			
Campbellton, N.B.	42	7,585	321	10	12,927	219	42	4,625	278	5	6,668	122
Campo Bello, N.B.	193	27,522	1,948				192	25,157	1,938			
Canning, N.S.	14	1,748	122				14	1,748	122			
Canso, N.S.	1,496	217,206	16,501	6	5,988	133	1,541	220,351	17,052	2	1,866	43
Caraquet, N.B.	1	147	12				1	147	12			
Cardigan, P.E.I.	1	12	2				1	12	2			
Cardinal, Ont.	8	4,187	100	1	1,324	24	12	5,289	145			
Carcross, Y.T.	98	73,108	2,820				98	73,108	2,874			
Chandler, Que.	7	7,067	143	7	6,452	140	7	7,067	143	7	6,452	140
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	497	161,992	6,714				475	132,293	6,109			
Chatham, N.B.	44	38,770	583	10	11,854	218	40	35,439	523	2	3,188	47
Chatham, Ont.	18	1,475	137				22	2,463	293			

No. 19.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise—*Continued*

N° 19.—État des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers—*Suite*

STEAMERS AND MOTOR BOATS-*Continued*—VAPEURS-*Suite*

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Vessels Arrived—Arrivés						Vessels Departed—Partis					
	British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers			British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Chemainus, B.C.	193	24,877	1,502				187	9,185	1,384			
Chester, N.S.	78	1,804	222				81	1,876	218			
Cheticamp, N.S.	125	11,306	1,264				125	11,306	1,264			
Chicoutimi, Que.	87	23,004	4,189				89	25,406	4,232			
Chippawa, Ont.	9	316	45				9	356	43			
Clark's Harbour, N.S.	479	19,455	3,161	18	323	55	484	20,269	3,244	32	858	107
Clementsport, N.S.	19	1,153	113				19	1,153	113			
Cobourg, Ont.	5	5,584	131				5	5,584	131			
Cockburn Island, Ont.	95	30,264	1,939				96	30,642	1,992			
Collingwood, Ont.	49	42,184	918	3	5,836	80	52	45,401	991	3	5,836	80
Cornwall, Ont.	104	48,371	2,007				89	47,283	1,576			
Courtright, Ont.	117	50,934	853				114	41,902	795			
Crapaud, P.E.I.	62	13,143	550				62	13,143	550			
Cutler, Ont.	162	25,383	1,164				162	25,383	1,164			
Dalhousie, N.B.	3	72	14				3	72	14			
Dawson, Y.T.	57	30,910	1,331				50	30,890	1,330			
Depot Harbour, Ont.	1	1,428	22									
Deseronto, Ont.	7	280	39				8	285	39			
Digby, N.S.	1,072	239,490	14,637	2	22	6	1,061	238,166	14,708			
Dunnville, Ont.	1	46	5				1	46	5			
Ellis Bay, Que.	86	45,554	2,018				86	45,554	2,018			
Erieau, Ont.	7	162	32				6	148	29	1	19	3
Forty Mile, Y.T.	1	630	25				1	630	25			
Fort William, Ont.	832	1,972,290	26,922				883	2,146,751	30,823			
Freeport, N.S.	370	33,976	2,845				369	33,073	2,663	1	11	3
Gananoque, Ont.	88	15,949	1,412				88	15,949	1,412			
Gaspé, Que.	108	113,970	2,900				108	113,970	2,910			
Georgetown, P.E.I.	4	2,631	65				2	499	28			
Glace Bay, N.S.	3	186	21				3	186	21			
Goderich, Ont.	91	182,096	1,977	8	26,156	222	74	135,373	1,573	1	1,485	25
Gore Bay, Ont.	361	74,747	4,850				361	74,747	4,850			
Grand Narrows, N.S.	59	4,475	365				59	4,475	365			
Grimsby, Ont.	3	478	51				3	478	51			
Guysboro, N.S.	350	33,304	2,900	4	3,583	77	347	30,049	2,858			
Halifax, N.S.	2,213	406,226	20,913	48	33,475	1,089	2,124	377,520	17,281	51	46,266	1,262
Hamilton, Ont.	602	363,331	12,955	9	6,198	179	446	213,703	10,393	9	6,198	179
Hantsport, N.S.	14	366	69				13	330	72			
Havre St. Pierre, Que.	95	32,511	1,922				99	35,895	2,067			
Hillsboro, N.B.				3	2,749	61						
Inverness, N.S.	1	79	11				1	79	11			

Iona, N.S.	249	23,618	1,254				249	23,618	1,254			
Iroquois, Ont.	58	13,224	1,102				58	13,224	1,102			
Isaac's Harbour, N.S.	138	29,192	1,755	1	16	4	132	29,090	1,734			
Kaslo, B.C.	464	327,235	9,347				465	327,141	9,398			
Kenora, Ont.	25	497	92	112	5,059	480	21	236	52	114	5,062	482
Kentville, N.S.	81	8,848	543				81	8,848	543			
Key Harbour, Ont.							22	32,834	451			
Kincardine, Ont.	4	105	12				3	81	9			
Kingsport, N.S.	11	924	77				11	924	77	2	1,723	27
Kingston, Ont.	534	361,826	10,943	1	1,609	23	444	263,998	5,705			
Kingsville, Ont.	225	54,023	2,452				225	53,420	2,434			
Ladner, B.C.	126	6,187	618				128	6,272	635			
Ladysmith, B.C.	1,337	157,736	15,027				1,335	161,633	14,528			
La Have, N.S.	193	11,672	1,084				193	13,190	1,077			
Leamington, Ont.	395	95,742	4,434				395	95,885	4,255			
Lévis, Que.	46	110,819	1,548				47	111,727	1,565	1	973	22
Little Current, Ont.	184	50,333	3,541				197	84,423	3,869			
Liverpool, N.S.	125	6,134	474	2	1,225	34	123	5,232	464	2	400	37
Lockeport, N.S.	1	35	3	3	76	10	1	35	3	2	61	7
Lord's Cove, N.B.	89	4,053	507	2	44	4	100	4,128	499	2	44	4
Louisburg, N.S.	97	95,806	1,960	21	25,516	463	78	94,010	1,651	12	21,107	305
Lower East Pubnico, N.S.	53	1,444	279				56	1,554	280			
Lunenburg, N.S.	339	14,002	1,378				358	15,764	1,482			
Mabou, N.S.	26	5,079	237				26	5,079	237			
Mahone Bay, N.S.	43	1,480	135				43	1,916	139			
Maitland, N.S.	13	1,638	90				13	1,638	90			
Margaree, N.S.	126	10,909	1,280				126	10,909	1,280			
Margaretsville, N.S.	59	6,349	392				59	6,349	392			
Meaford, Ont.	51	10,827	526	2	2,253	45	51	10,827	526	2	2,253	45
Midland, Ont.	183	340,235	4,005				186	304,550	3,964			
Moncton, N.B.	3	354	21				3	354	21			
Montmagny, Que.							3	102	25			
Montreal, Que.	4,541	3,585,347	111,192				4,095	2,918,068	100,387			
Morrisburg, Ont.	69	14,031	1,192				69	14,031	1,192			
Nanaimo, B.C.	2,988	996,792	52,339				3,021	895,395	52,699			
Napanee, Ont.	8	696	79				8	896	79			
Nelson, B.C.	1,334	543,930	23,878				1,335	548,500	23,467			
Newcastle, N.B.	1	1,697	26	5	6,637	118	1	1,458	26	4	6,085	96
New Campbellton, N.S.	76	11,325	682				76	11,325	682			
New Westminster, B.C.	1,232	236,571	12,186				1,243	244,384	12,257			
Niagara, Ont.	973	890,256	66,836				1,053	945,344	71,466			
North East Harbour, N.S.	85	3,649	687				85	3,649	679			
North Head, N.B.	172	7,451	559	1	6	2	210	6,914	631			
North Sydney, N.S.	338	295,445	5,726	23	28,031	772	308	282,197	5,791	28	11,921	748
Ocean Falls, B.C.	1,051	567,459	26,197				980	474,886	24,723			
Ottawa, Ont.	95	11,799	1,330				95	11,799	1,330			
Owen Sound, Ont.	289	173,033	5,779	4	13,200	107	298	173,181	5,795			
Parrsboro, N.S.	485	47,602	3,038	2	2,063	42	486	47,594	3,053	1	499	15
Parry Sound, Ont.	70	20,516	1,370				71	20,782	1,389			
Paspebiac, Que.	112	15,676	962	3	3,511	68	108	11,641	884			
Penetanguishene, Ont.	4	195	28				7	301	44			
Percé, Que.	16	1,462	53				17	1,483	55			
Picton, Ont.	196	21,931	1,953				197	22,781	1,959			
Pictou, N.S.	332	155,453	6,257				332	147,825	6,191	3	590	63
Plympton, N.S.	11	641	65				11	641	65			
Pointe au Pic, Que.	8	4,785	218	4	2,822	71	7	4,028	199			
Point Edward, Ont.	204	334,320	9,653				234	420,109	12,071			
Port Alberni, B.C.	297	80,509	4,340				298	66,023	4,368			
Port Alfred, Que.	68	156,618	7,668				68	156,618	7,668			
Port Arthur, Ont.	777	1,921,313	34,963				719	1,788,912	29,968			

No. 19.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise—*Continued*

N° 19.—État des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers—*Suite*

STEAMERS AND MOTOR BOATS-*Continued*—VAPEURS-*Suite*

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Vessels Arrived—Arrivés						Vessels Departed—Partis					
	British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers			British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Port Burwell, Ont	23	1,884	160				22	1,869	154			
Port Clyde, N.S	99	4,162	788	3	2,720	55	99	4,162	788	2	1,749	37
Port Colborne, Ont	1,243	882,982	25,960	2	854	101	1,122	1,246,014	22,103			
Port Dalhousie, Ont	581	350,177	14,303				558	315,996	13,516			
Port Dover, Ont	20	495	103	1	28	3	22	556	103			
Port Elgin, N.B	3	38	7	1	40	4	3	38	7			
Port George, N.S	51	5,760	348				51	5,760	348			
Port Hastings, N.S	40	5,499	337				45	7,572	377			
Port Hawkesbury, N.S	283	24,814	2,033				294	28,850	2,310			
Port Hood, N.S	280	23,793	2,918				280	23,793	2,918			
Port Hope, Ont	6	3,219	70				4	3,217	67			
Port La Tour, N.S	118	4,512	530	1	95	4	118	5,148	822			
Port Maitland, Ont	135	1,082	341	191	18	416	108	52	311	177	64	379
Port Morien, N.S	19	970	154				19	970	154			
Port Mulgrave, N.S	1,191	117,869	10,758				1,188	116,188	10,685			
Port McNicoll, Ont	237	635,070	9,933				230	620,136	9,756			
Port Stanley, Ont	66	36,000	900				27	3,000	300			
Port Wade, N.S	1	22	4	1	498	17	1	22	4			
Port William, N.S	14	1,652	98				14	1,652	98			
Powell River, B.C	1,858	773,294	48,010				1,797	765,104	66,182			
Prescott, Ont	311	333,537	19,089				323	351,685	20,117			
Prince Rupert, B.C	1,981	796,118	43,167	10	3,034	102	2,037	736,160	39,957	12	2,822	162
Quatsino, B.C	169	91,750	2,475	3	12,851	134	164	83,419	3,360	6	20,729	224
Quebec, Que	1,561	1,701,038	63,209	46	132,268	1,802	1,684	2,417,530	85,099	33	68,062	1,101
Queenston, Ont	374	330,918	25,262				275	259,559	19,376			
Rainy River, Ont	16	435	65				12	171	29			
Richibucto, N.B	5	126	14	3	2,973	55	4	109	10			
Riverport, N.S	111	5,376	388				89	2,605	254			
Rivière du Loup, Que	2	645	64				2	645	64			
Rockport, Ont	59	12,492	1,100				59	12,492	1,100			
Salmon River, N.S	3	76	11				3	76	10			
Sandy Point, N.S	28	1,536	217				28	1,536	217			
Sandwich, Ont	38	3,193	315				35	3,238	271	1	365	7
Sandy Cove, N.S	91	4,829	492				91	4,877	300			
Sarnia, Ont	266	132,984	2,931				266	120,890	2,701			
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	1,789	1,985,689	48,102				1,820	2,082,234	49,569			
Sherbrooke, N.S	51	6,567	500	14	13,449	289	50	5,484	476			
Shediac, N.B	1	35	4				1	35	4			
Sheet Harbour, N.S	193	35,976	2,283	10	9,079	202	262	42,554	3,158			
Shelburne, N.S	30	1,678	229				29	1,678	219			

Shippegan, N.B	194	5,338	644				196	5,358	648	1	218	9
Sidney, B.C	264	40,031	2,413	3	12	6	256	37,428	2,371	6	2,947	65
Smith's Falls, Ont	27	4,239	378				27	4,239	378			
Sorel, Que	622	902,931	42,564				614	896,276	42,116			
Souris, P.E.I	119	51,144	2,656				117	50,383	2,633			
Southampton, Ont	1	13	3				2	37	5			
Steveston, B.C	453	17,957	1,882				495	19,171	2,160			
Stewart, B.C	208	182,864	7,161	2	3,297	72	259	224,761	9,360			
Stickeen, B.C	13	46	18	33	1,462	226	16	77	27	34	1,397	228
St. Andrews, N.B	673	28,242	2,615	5	463	43	701	29,350	2,670	1	22	2
St. Catharines, Ont	1	1,548	21				1	1,548	21			
St. George, N.B	43	2,697	307				46	2,697	318			
St. John, N.B	1,766	409,788	20,341				1,889	589,095	23,508			
St. Peters, N.S	209	19,203	1,618	3	2,609	59	206	14,656	1,530	5	3,535	85
St. Stephen, N.B	211	9,718	912				212	9,777	928			
Summerside, P.E.I	7	75	46	5	3,385	88	7	75	46	2	1,877	39
Sydney, N.S	768	1,255,778	19,976	117	201,877	3,385	785	1,265,561	20,413	85	104,015	2,555
Thessalon, Ont	193	46,675	3,353				194	46,999	3,354			
Three Rivers, Que	1,038	1,106,064	28,418				1,038	1,110,004	28,731			
Thorold, Ont	79	87,953	1,594				79	87,953	1,594			
Tignish, P.E.I	1	35	4				1	35	4			
Tilsonburg, Ont	15	1,576	107				15	1,605	112			
Toronto, Ont	1,360	898,652	33,009				1,014	508,300	26,452			
Trenton, Ont	36	3,528	326				34	3,477	324			
Truro, N.S	12	1,512	108				12	1,512	108			
Union Bay, B.C	730	203,725	12,931				727	201,264	12.695			
Valleyfield, Que	2	399	20				2	399	20			
Vancouver, B.C	12 263	3,774,825	224,283				12,210	4,010,792	227,816			
Victoria, B.C	3,976	2,737,242	118,762	35	76,092	988	4,132	2,804,159	124,448	83	127,792	2,490
Walkerville, Ont	89	22,267	965				88	23,358	1,013			
Wallace, N.S	2	52	10				2	52	10			
Wallaceburg, Ont	51	25,590	1,361	38	23,587	1,150	43	18,508	1,068	57	23,588	1,150
Welland, Ont	75	77,338	1,472				15	17,936	308			
West Dock, Ont	219	53,345	2,404				219	53,345	2,404			
Westport, N.S	354	34,150	2,728	3	43	7	362	33,175	2,848	8	108	21
Weymouth, N.S	53	2,992	310	5	3,786	92	55	3,080	323			
Whitby, Ont	9	28	19									
White Horse, Y.T	124	40,874	1,843	1	603	24	125	41,365	1,865	1	603	25
White Rock, B.C	105	2,919	442				112	3,048	443			
Wiarton, Ont	18	3,625	135	1	2,858	32	18	3,625	135	1	2,858	32
Windsor, N.S	70	7,955	564	19	23,239	297	70	7,955	564	3	2,643	60
Windsor, Ont	167	174,492	5,500	2	801	25	129	17,377	2,642	2	51	7
Winnipeg (Chesterfield Inlet), Man	1	2,415	60				1	2,415	60			
Wolfville, N.S	149	13,054	1,067				149	13,054	1,067			
Yarmouth, N.S	514	34,912	3,114				518	32,872	3,236	41	801	128
York Factory, Man	1	2,415	60				1	2,415	60			
Total	79,009	38,613,812	1,568,799	916	736,194	14,642	78,127	38,422,848	1,585,907	883	497,773	12,812

No. 19.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise—*Continued*

N° 19.—État des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers—*Suite*

SAILING VESSELS—VOILIERS

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Vessels Arrived—Arrivés						Vessels Departed—Partis					
	British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers			British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Albert, N.B	34	2,350	82				29	1,275	60			
Alberton, P.E.I	12	513	38				14	577	41			
Alert Bay, B.C	1	148	9				1	148	9			
Amherst, N.S	38	1,813	125				38	1,813	131			
Amherst Harbour, Que	36	1,718	123	1	60	21	39	1,913	140	1	60	21
Annapolis Royal, N.S	53	1,262	110				53	1,356	115			
Antigonish, N.S	80	1,574	170				80	1,574	170			
Anyox, B.C	50	50,768	120				43	32,418	66			
Arichat, N.S	166	5,965	432				171	6,124	434			
Baddeck, N.S	156	5,982	421				151	5,134	417			
Bathurst, N.B	295	8,224	968				295	8,224	968			
Bear River, N.S	4	516	16									
Belliveau Cove, N.S	123	3,114	273	1	258	5	119	3,761	268	2	461	10
Belleville, Ont	5	1,580	31	1	396	1	5	1,939	32	1	396	1
Bonne Espérance, Que	2	170	11				1	96	6			
Bridgetown, N.S	1	80	3				1	203	6			
Bridgewater, N.S	22	6,443	91	1	841	9	11	1,756	41	3	1,627	20
Britannia Beach, B.C	45	28,384	175				45	28,384	175			
Buctouche, N.B	17	822	55				24	965	71			
Campbellton, N.B	32	2,124	94	3	4,419	55	24	658	61			
Canning, N.S	14	1,043	43				15	1,112	43			
Canso, N.S	313	12,005	1,039	1	398	7	323	12,816	1,117			
Caraquet, N.B	74	2,901	249				72	2,586	233			
Cardigan, P.E.I	24	939	62				23	871	58			
Chandler, Que	1	18	4				1	18	4			
Charlottetown, P.E.I	360	19,591	929				364	22,456	963			
Chatham, N.B	73	3,884	263				80	4,133	290			
Chatham, Ont	13	3,828	92				13	3,828	92			
Chemainus, B.C	63	36,888	222				63	35,594	214			
Chester, N.S							1	10	2			
Cheticamp, N.S	11	286	33				11	286	33			
Chicoutimi, Que	27	2,962	144				27	2,962	144			
Chippawa, Ont							1	601	22			
Church Point, N.S	10	755	28				10	755	27	2	733	11
Clementsport, N.S	5	50	10				7	253	18			
Courtright, Ont	5	2,471	51				5	2,432	50			
Crapaud, P.E.I	14	1,129	46				14	1,129	46			
Dalhousie, N.B	6	155	13	1	779	8	5	145	10	2	4,105	48
Dawson, Y.T	7	1,384	7	6	2,127	6	8	1,595	8	1	239	1
Dorchester, N.B	7	231	21				7	231	21			

Fort William, Ont.	3	8,457	33				4	11,276	45			
Freeport, N.S.							1	238	6			
Gananoque, Ont.	1	57	3				1	57	3			
Gaspé, Que.	39	4,239	177				40	4,202	176			
Georgetown, P.E.I.	112	4,803	281				110	4,606	270			
Glace Bay, N.S.	23	724	73				26	799	77			
Grand Narrows, N.S.	2	67	3				2	67	3			
Great Village, N.S.	6	321	16				6	321	16			
Guysboro, N.S.	28	1,221	59				30	1,368	79			
Halifax, N.S.	793	45,272	3,518	9	8,651	90	390	28,084	1,689	3	811	22
Hamilton, Ont.	4	3,281	26	20	8,765	24	4	3,281	26	20	8,765	24
Hantsport, N.S.	10	286	20				10	286	20	2	2,072	18
Havre St. Pierre, Que.	11	632	47				11	632	47			
Hillsboro, N.B.	1	65	3	1	790	11	1	65	3			
Iona, N.S.	2	97	4				2	97	4			
Isaac's Harbour, N.S.	23	1,337	77				23	1,325	70			
Joggin Mines, N.S.	30	1,082	72				31	1,131	74			
Kentville, N.S.	21	711	45				21	904	50			
Kingsport, N.S.	8	276	18				7	252	16			
Kingston, Ont.	79	50,318	233				69	53,441	424			
Ladysmith, B.C.	518	503,223	3,059				526	515,787	3,198			
La Have, N.S.	67	11,660	320				77	12,005	434			
Liverpool, N.S.	6	1,688	33	3	1,307	19	1	841	9	3	1,865	24
Lockeport, N.S.	21	940	64				26	1,190	96			
Louisburg, N.S.	40	2,638	150				48	2,825	188			
Lunenburg, N.S.	102	13,014	687	3	1,243	24	106	18,064	588	1	475	7
Mabou, N.S.	3	67	7				3	67	7			
Mahone Bay, N.S.	4	316	12				15	1,347	121			
Maitland, N.S.	5	2,828	23				5	2,828	23			
Margaree, N.S.	9	168	33				10	178	38			
Meteghan River, N.S.	32	1,895	78				32	1,817	77			
Midland, Ont.	3	8,457	35				5	14,095	57			
Moncton, N.B.	82	3,505	186	1	373	6	79	2,841	177	1	373	6
Montague Bridge, P.E.I.	68	2,620	166				64	2,314	140			
Montmagny, Que.							10	1,316	24			
Montreal, Que.	1,027	561,368	5,031				1,014	563,665	5,090			
Morrisburg, Ont.	5	2,220	34				5	2,220	34			
Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	109	3,361	241				111	3,424	243			
Nanaimo, B.C.	61	45,063	296				60	42,265	252			
Napanee, Ont.							1	185	5			
Nelson, B.C.	1,220	428,043	2,440				962	291,893	1,924			
Newcastle, N.B.	40	4,104	148	2	1,836	17	36	1,699	111			
New Campbellton, N.S.	9	297	24				9	297	24			
New Glasgow, N.S.	107	2,129	221				107	2,129	221			
New Westminster, B.C.	193	126,558	1,174				187	126,128	836			
North East Harbour, N.S.	6	236	46				6	236	47			
North Head, N.B.	1	116	3				2	882	10			
Northport, N.S.	9	199	24				9	199	24			
North Sydney, N.S.	611	32,762	2,484				661	34,388	2,754			
Owen Sound, Ont.	11	7,304	77				13	8,635	91			
Oxford, N.S.							1	10	1			
Parrsboro, N.S.	206	35,639	767	9	4,222	60	175	22,109	555	3	1,276	618
Paspebiac, Que.	17	1,390	59	2	766	15	16	866	48	1	613	7
Percé, Que.	1	90	3				1	90	3			
Pictou, N.S.	339	16,190	875				331	16,192	847			
Plympton, N.S.	29	992	66				27	592	56			
Point Edward, Ont.	74	56,986	1,061				74	58,005	1,058			
Port Alfred, Que.	23	12,511	310				23	12,511	310			
Port Clyde, N.S.	4	182	10				4	182	10			
Port Colborne, Ont.	41	30,312	278				53	34,891	396			

No. 19.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise—*Concluded*

N° 19.—État des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers—*Fin*

SAILING VESSELS-*Concluded*—VOILIERS-*Fin*

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Vessels Arrived—Arrivés						Vessels Departed—Partis					
	British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers			British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Port Dalhousie, Ont.	1	352	10									
Port Elgin, N.B.	33	1,097	93				35	1,177	100			
Port Hastings, N.S.	103	3,651	266				100	3,313	250			
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	125	9,433	382				133	8,557	388			
Port Hood, N.S.	7	271	18				7	271	18			
Port Morien, N.S.	1	16	2				1	16	2			
Port Mulgrave, N.S.	24	1,461	62				25	815	63			
Port Wade, N.S.	10	356	21				7	260	26			
Port Williams, N.S.	12	2,166	42				7	393	19			
Powell River, B.C.	5	13,628	55				4	10,758	43			
Prescott, Ont.	1	715	6				1	715	6			
Prince Rupert, B.C.	27	43,579	160				25	40,289	162			
Pugwash, N.S.	25	834	58				25	864	63			
Quatsino, B.C.	1	235	1				5	2,024	3			
Quebec, Que.	235	18,429	828	40	4,264	86	256	21,209	906	65	9,258	136
Richibucto, N.B.	51	3,683	171				48	2,239	148			
River Hebert, N.S.	1	30	2									
River John, N.S.	16	247	31				15	241	30			
Riverport, N.S.	36	5,049	191				47	6,445	762			
Rivière du Loup, Que.	2	103	6				2	103	6			
Sackville, N.B.	5	155	10				5	155	10			
Salmon River, N.S.	24	581	51				24	565	52			
Sandy Point, N.S.	41	2,820	128	2	464	29	38	2,689	131			
Sandwich, Ont.	32	18,199	325				30	17,077	305			
Sandy Cove, N.S.	1	149	5				3	447	15			
Sarnia, Ont.	86	41,865	846				89	41,591	809			
Sherbrooke, N.S.	28	4,328	100	2	713	13	22	1,844	67			
Shediac, N.B.	18	98	34				18	98	34			
Sheet Harbour, N.S.	126	4,646	392				70	3,025	230			
Shelburne, N.S.	39	2,302	128	1	81	25	40	1,782	125			
Shippegan, N.B.	20	810	73				24	948	87	2	558	15
Sidney, B.C.							1	183	1			
Sorel, Que.	10	5,957	39				18	11,592	93			
Souris, P.E.I.	57	3,308	185				52	3,095	161			
St. George, N.B.	5	1,372	28									
St. John, N.B.	47	4,857	148				87	27,546	442			
St. Johns, Que.	2	166	5				5	343	12			
St. Peters, N.S.	28	1,621	76				32	1,786	85			
St. Stephen, N.B.							3	1,273	21	6	2,618	35
Summerside, P.E.I.	123	5,605	335				128	7,989	365			

Sydney, N.S.	345	17,935	1,248	1	18	9	319	16,829	1,095			
Tatamagouche, N.S.	2	34	4				2	34	4			
Three Rivers, Que.	230	73,830	1,200				234	73,171	1,243			
Thorold, Ont.				8	3,723	8				8	3,723	8
Tignish, P.E.I.	17	61	32				17	61	30			
Toronto, Ont.	31	3,984	87				27	1,927	68			
Trenton, Ont.	4	1,239	20				3	1,582	14			
Truro, N.S.	20	1,599	45	2	860	11	20	2,216	61	1	461	6
Union Bay, B.C.	28	34,770	127				26	33,744	137			
Vancouver, B.C.	1,105	979,855	10,565				1,219	1,048,320	6,099			
Victoria, B.C.	31	22,626	169				35	24,805	120			
Walkerville, Ont.	68	55,432	1,004				68	55,401	1,001			
Wallace, N.S.	1	12	3	1	1,253	11	1	12	3	1	1,253	11
Wallaceburg, Ont.				6	527	24				8	564	30
Westport, N.S.							5	699	22			
Weymouth, N.S.	166	8,314	402	5	955	21	159	6,228	381	2	21	4
White Horse, Y.T.	17	3,311	17				17	3,322	17			
Windsor, N.S.	107	11,708	304	3	1,259	17	105	7,291	254			
Windsor, Ont.	57	44,185	746				54	40,639	754	1	230	2
Winnipeg (Chesterfield Inlet), Man.	3	217	26				2	160	19			
Wolfville, N.S.	22	1,796	66				28	3,166	96			
Yarmouth, N.S.	1	96	5				12	4,969	77	1	315	6
Total	12,161	3,723,565	56,119	136	51,348	632	11,663	3,653,974	50,286	141	42,872	491

No. 19.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise

N° 19.—État des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers

RECAPITULATION—RÉCAPITULATION

—	Steamers — Vapeurs			Sailing Vessels — Voiliers			Total		
	Vessels — Navires	Tonnage — Tonnage	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tonnage — Tonnage	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tonnage — Tonnage	Crew — Équipage
Arrived—Arrivés—									
British—Britanniques	79,009	38,613,812	1,568,799	12,161	3,723,565	56,119	91,170	42,337,377	1,624,918
Foreign—Étrangers...	916	736,194	14,642	136	51,348	632	1,052	787,542	15,274
Total.....	79,925	39,350,006	1,583,441	12,297	3,774,913	56,751	92,222	43,124,919	1,640,192
Departed—Partis—									
British—Britanniques	78,127	38,422,848	1,585,907	11,663	3,653,974	50,286	89,790	42,076,822	1,636,193
Foreign—Étrangers...	883	497,773	12,812	141	42,872	491	1,024	540,645	13,303
Total.....	79,010	38,920,621	1,598,719	11,804	3,696,846	50,777	90,814	42,617,467	1,649,496

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

—	Arrived—Arrivés		Departed—Partis		Total	
	Vessels — Navires	Tonnage — Tonnage	Vessels — Navires	Tonnage — Tonnage	Vessels — Navires	Tonnage — Tonnage
Steamers and motors—Vapeurs—						
Screw—Hélice.....	75,193	34,971,871	74,289	34,551,760	149,482	69,523,631
Paddle—Aubes.....	3,381	3,416,034	3,384	3,403,736	6,765	6,819,770
Sternwheel—Roue à l'arrière.....	1,351	962,101	1,337	965,125	2,688	1,927,226
Total.....	79,925	39,350,006	79,010	38,920,621	158,935	78,270,627
Sailing Vessels—Voiliers—						
Ships—Bâtiments.....	1	1,565	10	5,456	11	7,021
Barques—Barques.....	1,118	993,938	1,232	1,062,403	2,350	2,056,341
Schooners—Goélettes.....	6,660	428,064	6,256	397,642	12,916	825,706
Sloops—Corvettes.....	359	8,426	363	7,749	722	16,175
Barges—Barges.....	4,159	2,342,920	3,943	2,223,596	8,102	4,566,516
Total.....	12,297	3,774,913	11,804	3,696,846	24,101	7,471,759
Grand total.....	92,222	43,124,919	90,814	42,617,467	183,036	85,742,386

49661—8½

RECAPITULATION—RÉCAPITULATION

No. 20.—Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed by Provinces, Ports and Outports

N° 20.—État indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires

NOVA SCOTIA—NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Sea-going—Long-courriers				Coastwise—Cabotiers				Rivers and Lakes—Rivières et lacs				Total			
	Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Amherst					38	1,813	38	1,813					38	1,813	38	1,813
Joggin Mines	2	356	1	307	30	1,082	31	1,131					32	1,438	32	1,438
Northport					9	199	9	199					9	199	9	199
Oxford							1	10							1	10
Pugwash	2	1,346	1	1,306	25	834	25	864					27	2,180	26	2,170
River Hebert	2	246	2	246	1	30							3	276	2	246
Wallace	1	1,253	1	1,253	4	1,317	4	1,317					5	2,570	5	2,570
Annapolis Royal	13	4,972	16	4,997	164	10,437	164	10,419					177	15,409	180	15,416
Bridgetown	1	203	1	80	41	2,319	41	2,442					42	2,522	42	2,522
Clementsport	7	674	6	594	24	1,203	26	1,406					31	1,877	32	2,000
Port Wade	6	1,265	13	1,949	12	876	8	282					18	2,141	21	2,231
Antigonish					114	4,560	114	4,560					114	4,560	114	4,560
Arichat	33	471	36	554	1,306	70,367	1,311	70,549					1,339	70,838	1,347	71,103
St. Peters	5	3,942	8	8,304	240	23,433	243	19,977					245	27,375	251	28,281
Baddeck	51	48,798	54	48,872	833	39,553	826	88,401					884	138,351	880	137,273
Iona					251	23,715	251	23,715					251	23,715	251	23,715
New Campbellton					85	11,622	85	11,622					85	11,622	85	11,622
Barrington Passage	18	477	22	493	746	32,288	750	31,320					764	32,765	772	31,813
Clark's Harbour	41	981	41	981	497	19,778	516	21,127					538	20,759	557	22,108
Port La Tour	1	95			119	4,607	118	5,148					120	4,702	118	5,148

No. 20.—Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—État indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

NOVA SCOTIA-Continued—**NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE**-Suite

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Sea-going—Long-courriers				Coastwise—Cabotiers				Rivers and Lakes-Rivières et lacs				Total			
	Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Bridgewater	10	5,073	22	11,775	105	13,476	93	6,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	18,549	115	18,111
Canso	282	35,910	260	32,338	1,816	235,597	1,866	235,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,098	271,507	2,126	267,371
Guysboro	3	3,090	9	8,905	382	38,108	377	31,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	385	41,198	386	40,322
Isaac's Harbour	24	618	34	860	162	30,545	155	30,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	31,163	189	31,185
Liscomb	17	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	588	.....	.....
Port Mulgrave	5	3,280	8	5,599	1,215	119,330	1,213	117,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,220	122,610	1,221	122,602
Sherbrooke	8	7,160	31	24,889	95	25,057	72	7,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	32,217	103	32,217
Digby	73	3,963	87	5,764	1,074	239,512	1,061	238,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,147	243,475	1,148	243,930
Bear River	3	239	7	755	66	4,721	63	3,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	4,960	70	4,750
Freeport	11	569	8	280	370	33,976	371	33,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	381	34,545	379	33,602
Sandy Cove	3	319	.....	.....	92	4,978	94	5,324	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	5,297	94	5,324
Westport	45	1,518	31	634	357	34,193	375	33,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	402	35,711	406	34,616
Glace Bay	26	910	29	985	26	910	29	985	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	1,820	58	1,970
Halifax	1,605	3,387,428	1,707	3,355,191	3,063	493,624	2,568	452,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,668	3,881,052	4,275	3,807,872
Sheet Harbour	14	11,629	18	14,457	329	49,701	332	45,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	61.330	350	60,036
Kentville	1	203	.....	.....	102	9,559	102	9,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	9,762	102	9,752
Canning	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	2,791	29	2,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	2,791	29	2,860
Kingsport	2	1,723	.....	.....	19	1,200	20	2,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2,923	20	2,899
Port Williams	2	822	7	2,594	26	3,818	21	2,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	4,640	28	4,639
Wolfville	8	2,011	1	397	171	14,850	177	16,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	16,861	178	16,617
Liverpool	148	16,624	162	19,126	136	10,354	129	8,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	284	26,978	291	27,464

Lockeport	40	1,701	40	1,591	25	1,051	29	1,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	2,752	69	2,877
Lunenburg	421	48,414	430	43,002	444	28,259	465	34,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	865	76,673	895	77,305
Chester	21	303	20	274	78	1,804	82	1,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	2,107	102	2,160
La Have	76	10,757	70	11,231	260	23,332	270	25,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	34,089	340	36,426
Mahone Bay	12	1,262	5	506	47	1,796	58	3,263	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	3,058	63	3,769
Riverport	68	9,361	56	7,976	147	10,425	136	9,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	19,786	192	17,026
Middleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Margaretsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	6,349	59	6,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	6,349	59	6,349
Port George	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	5,760	51	5,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	5,760	51	5,760
New Glasgow	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	2,129	107	2,129	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	2,129	107	2,129
North Sydney	807	401,969	842	438,322	972	356,238	997	328,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,779	758,207	1,839	766,828
Grand Narrows	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	4,542	61	4,542	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	4,542	61	4,542
Parrsboro	53	17,365	101	34,667	702	89,526	665	71,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	755	106,891	766	106,145
Pictou	15	10,830	13	16,322	671	171,643	666	164,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	686	182,473	679	180,929
River John	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	247	15	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	247	15	241
Tatamagouche	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	34	2	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	34	2	34
Port Hawkesbury	82	16,142	70	12,742	408	34,247	427	37,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	490	50,389	497	50,149
Port Hastings	4	3,110	1	1,177	143	9,150	145	10,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	12,260	146	12,062
Port Hood	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	24,064	287	24,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	24,064	287	24,064
Cheticamp	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	11,592	136	11,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	11,592	136	11,592
Inverness	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	79	1	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	79	1	79
Mabou	1	663	1	663	29	5,146	29	5,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	5,809	30	5,809
Margaree	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	11,077	136	11,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	11,077	136	11,087
Shelburne	82	6,751	91	7,612	70	4,061	69	3,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	10,812	160	11,072
North East Harbour	2	427	.....	.....	91	3,885	91	3,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	4,312	91	3,885
Port Clyde	3	2,135	3	1,646	106	7,064	105	6,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	9,199	108	7,739
Sandy Point	118	9,070	127	10,183	71	4,820	66	4,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	13,890	193	14,408
Sydney	436	981,475	471	1,059,713	1,231	1,475,608	1,189	1,386,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,667	2,457,083	1,660	2,446,118
Louisburg	166	184,541	185	204,403	158	123,960	138	117,942	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	308,501	323	322,345
Port Morien	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	986	20	986	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	986	20	986
Truro	3	772	5	1,797	34	3,971	33	4,189	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	4,743	38	5,986
Great Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	321	6	321	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	321	6	321
Weymouth	35	5,230	50	12,147	229	16,047	216	9,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	21,277	266	21,476
Belliveau's Cove	8	1,550	13	1,228	124	3,372	121	4,222	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	4,922	134	5,450
Church Point	3	882	1	149	10	755	12	1,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,637	13	1,637
Meteghan River	2	431	2	431	32	1,895	32	1,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	2,326	34	2,248
Plympton	4	806	5	915	40	1,633	38	1,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	2,439	43	2,148
Salmon River	3	316	5	561	27	657	27	641	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	973	32	1,202

No. 20.—Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—État indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

NOVA SCOTIA-Concluded—**NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE**-Fin

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Sea-going—Long-courriers				Coastwise—Cabotiers				Rivers and Lakes-Rivières et lacs				Total			
	Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Windsor	219	259,964	243	279,290	199	44,161	178	17,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	418	304,125	421	297,179
Hantsport	3	2,960	.....	.....	24	652	25	2,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	3,612	25	2,688
Maitland	4	1,747	4	1,747	18	4,466	18	4,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	6,213	22	6,213
Yarmouth	411	218,186	404	211,606	515	35,008	572	38,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	926	253,194	976	250,563
Lower East Pubnico	27	1,352	24	1,257	53	1,444	56	1,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	2,796	80	2,811
Nova Scotia, Total	**5,602**	**5,749,228**	**5,905**	**5,917,643**	**22,012**	**4,199,589**	**21,544**	**3,950,571**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**27,614**	**9,948,817**	**27,449**	**9,868,214**

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

Charlottetown	27	13,853	48	41,261	857	181,583	839	154,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	884	195,436	887	196,010
Cardigan	1	48	1	76	25	951	24	883	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	999	25	959
Crapaud	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	14,272	76	14,272	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	14,272	76	14,272
Georgetown	3	196	5	2,377	116	7,434	112	5,105	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	7,630	117	7,482
Montague	7	346	12	745	68	2,620	64	2,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	2,966	76	3,059
Murray Harbour	4	73	4	73	109	3,361	111	3,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	3,434	115	3,497
Souris	8	532	12	1,408	176	54,452	169	53,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	54,984	181	54,886
Summerside	8	6,280	10	5,632	135	9,065	137	9,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	15,345	147	15,573
Alberton	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	598	15	662	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	598	15	662
Tignish	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	96	18	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	96	18	96
Prince Edward Island, Total	**58**	**21,328**	**92**	**51,572**	**1,593**	**274,432**	**1,565**	**244,924**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1,651**	**295,760**	**1,657**	**296,496**

NEW BRUNSWICK—NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

Bathurst	65	6,119	65	6,119	295	8,224	295	8,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	14,343	360	14,343
Caraquet	112	1,920	118	2,032	75	3,048	73	2,733	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	4,968	191	4,765
Shippegan	30	1,153	29	397	214	6,148	223	7,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	7,301	252	7,479
Campbellton	10	9,007	24	24,506	87	27,055	71	11,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	36,062	95	36,457
Dalhousie	3	4,931	2	1,605	10	1,006	10	4,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5,937	12	5,927
Chatham	7	7,241	17	19,234	127	54,508	122	42,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	61,749	139	61,994
Buctouche	1	360	1	325	19	874	24	965	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,234	25	1,290
Richibucto	.....	.....	8	5,236	59	6,782	52	2,348	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	6,782	60	7,584
Fredericton	1	244	1	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	244	1	244
Moncton	8	2,016	12	2,774	86	4,232	83	3,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	6,248	95	6,342
Albert	3	683	7	1,782	34	2,350	29	1,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	3,033	36	3,057
Dorchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	231	7	231	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	231	7	231
Hillsboro	4	3,256	8	6,795	5	3,604	1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6,860	9	6,860
Shediac	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	133	19	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	133	19	133
Newcastle	8	8,718	13	13,638	48	14,274	41	9,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	22,992	54	22,880
Sackville	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	155	5	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	155	5	155
Port Elgin	2	84	1	40	37	1,175	38	1,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	1,259	39	1,255
St. Andrews	1,510	45,852	1,408	47,204	678	28,705	702	29,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,188	74,557	2,110	76,576
Campo Bello	928	36,278	395	29,503	193	27,522	192	25,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,121	63,800	587	54,660
Lord's Cove	718	12,817	672	12,239	91	4,097	102	4,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	809	16,914	774	16,411
North Head	219	28,039	219	27,385	174	7,573	212	7,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	393	35,612	431	35,181
St. John	1,130	511,439	955	1,317,076	1,813	414,645	1,976	616,641	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,943	1,926,084	2,931	1,933,717
St. George	73	5,578	77	7,274	48	4,069	46	2,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	9,647	123	9,971
St. Stephen	18	5,228	6	1,264	211	9,718	221	13,668	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	14,946	227	14,932
New Brunswick, Total	**4,850**	**1,690,963**	**4,038**	**1,526,672**	**4,335**	**630,128**	**4,544**	**795,772**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**9,185**	**2,321,091**	**8,582**	**2,322,444**

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

QUEBEC

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Sea-going—Long-courriers				Coastwise—Cabotiers				Rivers and Lakes–Rivières et lacs				Total			
	Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Beebe Junction																
Georgeville									1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50
Magog									72	50	72	50	72	50	72	50
Chicoutimi	4	5,921	2	2,898	114	25,966	116	28,368	14	17,661	14	17,661	132	49,548	132	48,927
Port Alfred	22	46,435			91	169,129	91	169,129	7	9,676	7	9,676	120	225,240	98	178,805
Gaspé	30	38,119	41	42,539	147	118,209	148	118,172					177	156,328	189	160,711
Hull									180	23,263	187	23,936	180	23,263	187	23,936
Montreal	979	3,303,849	944	3,372,784	5,568	4,146,715	5,109	3,481,733	717	679,964	1,136	1,372,154	7,264	8,130,528	7,189	8,226,671
Paspébiac	4	4,210	9	6,485	134	21,343	125	13,120			5	5,935	138	25,553	139	25,540
Percé					17	1,552	18	1,573					17	1,552	18	1,573
Chandler					15	13,537	15	13,537					15	13,537	15	13,537
Quebec	340	1,867,255	242	1,209,327	1,882	1,855,999	2,038	2,516,059	251	85,990	224	80,405	2,473	3,809,244	2,504	3,805,791
Amherst Harbour					171	56,014	175	56,276					171	56,014	175	56,276
Bonne Espérance	23	6,904	21	6,045	12	5,390	11	5,316					35	12,294	32	11,361
Ellis Bay					86	45,554	86	45,554					86	45,554	86	45,554
Havre St. Pierre	6	5,076	2	1,692	106	33,143	110	36,527					112	38,219	112	38,219
Lévis					46	110,819	48	112,700	3	3,074	1	973	49	113,893	49	113,673
Montmagny							13	1,418							13	1,418
Pointe-au-Pic			5	3,579	12	7,607	7	4,028					12	7,607	12	7,607
Rivière-du-Loup					4	748	4	748					4	748	4	748

Rimouski	59	68,488	59	68,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	51,731	46	51,731	105	120,219	105	120,219
Sorel	4	11,954	2	2,075	632	908,888	632	907,868	57	10,633	67	22,322	693	931,475	701	932,265
St. Johns	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	166	5	343	378	43,424	524	62,138	380	43,590	529	62,481
Three Rivers	49	139,353	49	139,353	1,268	1,179,894	1,272	1,183,175	195	72,662	186	71,659	1,512	1,391,909	1,507	1,394,187
Valleyfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	399	2	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	399	2	399
Quebec, Total	**1,520**	**5,497,564**	**1,376**	**4,855,265**	**10,309**	**8,701,072**	**10,025**	**8,696,043**	**1,921**	**998,178**	**2,470**	**1,718,690**	**13,750**	**15,196,814**	**13,871**	**15,269,998**
ONTARIO																
Amherstburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	26,280	69	26,361	1,878	394,969	1,877	408,548	1,945	421,249	1,946	434,909
Kingsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	54,023	225	53,420	240	5,096	241	5,183	465	59,119	466	58,603
Leamington	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	95,742	395	95,885	16	1,260	16	1,260	411	97,002	411	97,145
West Dock	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	53,345	219	53,345	243	46,060	234	44,895	462	99,405	453	98,240
Belleville	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	80,464	135	82,209	290	100,430	315	98,675	452	180,894	450	180,884
Bridgeburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	623	177,281	620	177,077	623	177,281	620	177,077
Brockville	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	205,644	178	205,644	579	206,479	578	206,418	757	412,123	756	412,062
Chatham	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	5,303	35	6,291	49	9,858	45	8,870	80	15,161	80	15,161
Erieau	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	162	7	167	205	213,548	200	208,526	212	213,710	207	208,693
Cobourg	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5,584	5	5,584	611	2,018,595	620	2,023,741	616	2,024,179	625	2,029,325
Brighton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28,776	1	28,776	1	28,776	1	28,776
Collingwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	48,020	55	51,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	48,020	55	51,237
Meaford	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	13,080	53	13,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	13,080	53	13,080
Cornwall	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	48,371	89	47,283	1	25	2	315	105	48,396	91	47,598
Aultsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	12,996	57	12,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	12,996	57	12,996
Deseronto	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	280	8	285	11	61	10	56	18	341	18	341

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

ONTARIO-Continued—Suite

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Sea-going—Long-courriers				Coastwise—Cabotiers				Rivers and Lakes-Rivières et lacs				Total			
	Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Fort Francis																
Rainy River					16	435	12	171	46	659	43	594	62	1,094	55	765
Fort William					835	1,980,747	887	2,158,027	627	1,722,090	518	1,599,698	1,462	3,702,837	1,405	3,757,725
Gananoque					89	16,006	89	16,006	2,568	71,863	2,568	71,863	2,657	87,869	2,657	87,869
Rockport					59	12,492	59	12,492	446	8,456	446	8,456	505	20,948	505	20,948
Goderich					99	208,252	75	136,858	15	32,082	41	92,161	114	240,334	116	229,019
Kincardine					4	105	3	81					4	105	3	81
Southampton					1	13	2	37					1	13	2	37
Hamilton					635	381,575	479	231,947	36	17,746	36	19,724	671	399,321	515	251,671
Burlington					1	32							1	32		
Dunnville					1	46	1	46					1	46	1	46
Grimsby					3	478	3	478					3	478	3	478
Port Maitland					326	1,100	285	116					326	1,100	285	126
Kenora					137	5,556	135	5,298	12	171	16	435	149	5,727	151	5,733
Kingston					614	413,753	513	317,439	1,320	679,290	1,256	703,601	1,934	1,093,043	1,769	1,021,040
Wolfe Island									21	265	20	264	21	265	20	264
Midland					186	348,692	191	318,645	100	248,182	105	284,477	286	596,874	296	603,122
Penetanguishene					4	195	7	301	6	6,103	7	6,103	10	6,298	14	6,404
Morrisburg					74	16,251	74	16,251	9	2,208	9	2,208	83	18,459	83	18,459
Iroquois					58	13,224	58	13,224	3	768	3	768	61	13,992	61	13,992

Napanee					8	696	9	1,081	9	1,665	8	1,480	17	2,361	17	2,561
Bath					129	11,714	129	11,714	12	1,322	12	1,322	141	13,036	141	13,036
Niagara Falls																
Chippawa					9	316	10	957	26	158	24	126	35	474	34	1,083
Niagara					973	890,256	1,053	945,344	445	387,194	365	332,106	1,418	1,277,450	1,418	1,277,450
Queenston					374	330,918	275	259,559	478	460,675	577	532,034	852	791,593	852	791,593
North Bay																
Moose Factory	1	2,415	1	2,415									1	2,415	1	2,415
Ottawa					95	11,799	95	11,799					95	11,799	95	11,799
Smiths Falls					27	4,239	27	4,239					27	4,239	27	4,239
Owen Sound					304	193,537	311	181,816	20	40,872	22	35,460	324	234,409	333	217,276
Wiarton					19	6,483	19	6,483	1	2,858	1	2,858	20	9,341	20	9,341
Parry Sound					70	20,516	71	20,782	21	27,079	21	27,079	91	47,595	92	47,861
Byng Inlet					2	257	35	60,179	110	244,314	77	184,340	112	244,571	112	244,519
Depot Harbour					1	1,428			98	212,879	98	212,158	99	214,307	98	212,158
Key Harbour							22	32,834	33	50,369	11	17,535	33	50,369	33	50,369
Picton					196	21,931	197	22,781	5	769	5	769	201	22,700	202	23,550
Port Arthur					777	1,921,313	719	1,788,912	621	1,693,749	735	1,976,282	1,398	3,615,062	1,454	3,765,194
Port Hope					6	3,219	4	3,217	2	339	5	401	8	3,558	9	3,618
Port McNicoll					237	635,070	230	620,136	49	161,700	51	161,569	286	796,770	281	781,705
Prescott					312	334,252	324	352,400	435	142,000	385	61,557	747	476,252	709	413,957
Cardinal					9	5,511	12	5,289	59	23,816	59	23,816	68	29,327	71	29,105
Sarnia					352	174,849	355	162,481	878	308,338	894	319,175	1,230	483,187	1,249	481,656
Courtwright					122	53,405	119	44,334	113	24,719	114	30,400	235	78,124	233	74,734
Point Edward					278	391,306	308	478,114	613	469,661	582	362,560	891	860,967	890	840,674
Stag Island									137	684	135	538	137	684	135	538
Sault Ste. Marie					1,789	1,985,689	1,820	2,082,234	732	747,367	831	689,050	2,521	2,733,056	2,651	2,771,284
Blind River					68	17,290	61	15,959	99	34,228	104	35,882	167	51,518	165	51,841
Bruce Mines					70	9,672	69	8,838	9	81	10	1,231	79	9,753	79	10,069
Cockburn Island					95	30,264	96	30,642	35	15,507	32	14,771	130	45,771	128	45,413
Cutler					162	25,383	162	25,383	2	922	2	922	164	26,305	164	26,305
Gore Bay					361	74,747	361	74,747	33	3,876	30	3,223	394	78,623	391	77,970
Little Current					184	50,333	197	84,423	80	130,668	65	68,042	264	181,001	262	152,465
Michipicoten Harbour									9	13,419	9	13,419	9	13,419	9	13,419
Thessalon					193	46,675	194	46,999	72	27,434	74	27,470	265	74,109	268	74,469

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

ONTARIO-Concluded—Fin

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Sea-going—Long-courriers				Coastwise—Cabotiers				Rivers and Lakes-Rivières et lacs				Total			
	Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Simcoe																
Port Dover					21	523	22	556	87	11,462	76	11,475	108	11,985	98	12,031
St. Catharines					1	1,548	1	1,548					1	1,548	1	1,548
Port Dalhousie					582	350,529	558	315,996	318	16,761	323	16,586	900	367,290	881	332,582
Thorold					87	91,676	87	91,676	87	91,676	87	91,676	174	183,352	174	183,352
St. Thomas																
Port Stanley					66	36,000	27	3,000	123	153,000	125	154,000	189	189,000	152	157,000
Tillsonburg					15	1,576	15	1,605					15	1,576	15	1,605
Port Burwell					23	1,884	22	1,869	8	308	7	264	31	2,192	29	2,133
Toronto					1,391	902,636	1,041	510,227	1,170	914,329	1,241	934,846	2,561	1,816,965	2,282	1,445,073
Trenton					40	4,767	37	5,059	12	1,600	22	3,448	52	6,367	59	8,507
Wallaceburg					95	49,704	108	42,660	110	34,742	113	39,077	205	84,446	221	81,737
Welland					75	77,338	15	17,936	100	46,369	140	88,617	175	123,707	155	106,553
Port Colborne					1,286	914,148	1,175	1,280,905	689	492,109	820	1,265,186	1,975	1,409,257	1,995	2,546,091
Whitby					9	28			20	706	29	738	29	734	29	738
Windsor					226	219,478	186	58,297	598	421,711	599	440,376	824	641,189	785	498,673
Belle River									256	1,231	256	1,231	256	1,231	256	1,231
Sandwich					70	21,392	66	20,680	5,816	349,062	5,799	356,932	5,886	370,454	5,865	377,612
Walkerville					157	77,699	156	78,759	3,309	99,396	3,287	48,179	3,466	177,095	3,443	126,938
Ontario, Total	**1**	**2,415**	**1**	**2,415**	**16,070**	**14,052,240**	**15,203**	**13,695,653**	**27,895**	**13,855,445**	**28,089**	**14,592,898**	**43,966**	**27,910,100**	**43,293**	**28,290,966**

MANITOBA

Winnipeg (Chesterfield Inlet)					4	2,632	3	2,575					4	2,632	3	2,575
York Factory	1	2,415	1	2,415	1	2,415	1	2,415					2	4,830	2	4,830
Manitoba, Total	**7**	**2,415**	**1**	**2,415**	**5**	**5,047**	**4**	**4,990**					**6**	**7,462**	**5**	**7,405**

BRITISH COLUMBIA—COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Nanaimo	711	181,877	795	271,873	3,049	1,041,855	3,081	937,660					3,760	1,223,732	3,876	1,209,533
Chemainus	131	85,063	152	143,177	256	61,765	250	44,779					387	146,828	402	187,956
Ladysmith	284	115,023	235	60,488	1,855	660,959	1,861	677,420					2,139	775,982	2,096	737,908
Port Alberni	30	73,784	57	150,081	297	80,509	298	66,023					327	154,293	355	216,104
Union Bay	47	72,407	90	203,211	758	238,495	753	235,008					805	310,902	843	438,219
Nelson					2,554	971,973	2,297	840,393					2,554	971,973	2,297	840,393
Kaslo					464	327,235	465	327,141					464	327,235	465	327,141
New Westminster	187	596,633	182	575,442	1,425	363,129	1,430	370,512					1,612	959,762	1,612	925,954
Ladner	4	243	1	26	126	6,187	128	6,272					130	6,430	129	6,298
Steveston	38	1,971	33	1,526	453	17,957	495	19,171					491	19,928	528	20,697
White Rock	90	5,320	87	5,205	105	2,919	112	3,048					195	8,239	199	8,253
Prince Rupert	2,048	254,163	2,114	301,772	2,018	842,731	2,074	779,271					4,066	1,096,894	4,188	1,081,043
Anyox	4	5,850	70	90,278	572	321,937	511	248,179					576	327,787	581	338,457
Butedale	144	3,719	144	3,719	911	218,116	911	218,116					1,055	221,835	1,055	221,835
Ocean Falls	10	18,298	82	128,399	1,051	567,459	980	474,886					1,061	585,757	1,062	603,285
Stickeen					46	1,508	50	1,474	46	1,508	50	1,474	92	3,016	100	2,948
Stewart	63	52,568	18	12,284	210	186,161	259	224,761					273	238,729	277	237,045
Vancouver	2,167	4,753,672	2,133	4,672,395	13,368	4,754,680	13,429	5,059,112					15,535	9,508,352	15,562	9,731,507
Alert Bay	84	40,397	89	38,720	1,155	508,299	1,191	502,317					1,239	548,696	1,280	541,037
Britannia Beach	84	78,215	78	83,856	569	167,829	564	162,871					653	246,044	642	246,727
Powell River	203	213,056	295	249,553	1,863	786,922	1,801	775,862					2,066	999,978	2,096	1,025,415
Victoria	2,260	3,436,771	2,089	3,303,775	4,042	2,835,960	4,250	2,956,756					6,302	6,272,731	6,339	6,260,531
Quatsino	18	36,422	12	37,404	173	104,836	175	106,172					191	141,258	187	143,576
Sidney	743	234,916	754	236,322	267	40,043	263	40,558					1,010	274,959	1,017	276,880
British Columbia, Total	**9,350**	**10,260,368**	**9,510**	**10,569,506**	**37,587**	**15,109,464**	**37,628**	**15,077,762**	**46**	**1,508**	**50**	**1,474**	**46,983**	**25,371,340**	**47,188**	**25,648,742**

No. 20.—Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Concluded*

N° 20.—État indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Fin*

YUKON

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Sea-going—Long-courriers				Coastwise—Cabotiers				Rivers and Lakes-Rivières et lacs				Total			
	Arrived Arrivés		Departed Partis		Arrived Arrivés		Departed Partis		Arrived Arrivés		Departed Partis		Arrived Arrivés		Departed Partis	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Dawson	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	34,421	59	32,724	13	6,362	16	6,129	83	40,783	75	38,853
Forty Mile	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	630	1	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	630	1	630
White Horse	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	44,788	143	45,290	1	603	1	603	143	45,391	144	45,893
Carcross	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	73,108	98	73,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	73,108	98	73,108
Yukon, Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	**311**	**152,947**	**301**	**151,752**	**14**	**6,965**	**17**	**6,732**	**325**	**159,912**	**318**	**158,484**

RECAPITULATION—BY PROVINCES—PAR PROVINCES

Nova Scotia	5,602	5,749,228	5,905	5,917,643	22,012	4,199,589	21,544	3,950,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,614	9,948,817	27,449	9,868,214
Prince Edward Island	58	21,328	92	51,572	1,593	274,432	1,565	244,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,651	295,760	1,657	296,496
New Brunswick	4,850	1,690,963	4,038	1,526,672	4,335	630,128	4,544	795,772	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,185	2,321,091	8,582	2,322,444
Quebec	1,520	5,497,564	1,376	4,855,265	10,309	8,701,072	10,025	8,696,043	1,921	998,178	2,470	1,718,690	13,750	15,196,814	13,871	15,269,998
Ontario	1	2,415	1	2,415	16,070	14,052,240	15,203	13,695,653	27,895	13,855,445	28,089	14,592,898	43,966	27,910,100	43,293	28,290,966
Manitoba	1	2,415	1	2,415	5	5,047	4	4,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7,462	5	7,405
British Columbia	9,350	10,260,368	9,510	10,569,506	37,587	15,109,464	37,628	15,077,762	46	1,508	50	1,474	46,983	25,371,340	47,188	25,648,742
Yukon	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	152,947	301	151,752	14	6,965	17	6,732	325	159,912	318	158,484
Grand Total	21,382	23,224,281	20,923	22,925,488	92,222	43,124,919	90,814	42,617,467	29,876	14,862,096	30,626	16,319,794	143,480	81,211,296	142,363	81,862,749

No. 20.—Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Concluded*

N° 20.—État indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Fin*

YUKON

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Sea-going—Long-courriers				Coastwise—Cabotiers				Rivers and Lakes-Rivières et lacs				Total			
	Arrived Arrivés		Departed Partis		Arrived Arrivés		Departed Partis		Arrived Arrivés		Departed Partis		Arrived Arrivés		Departed Partis	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Dawson	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	34,421	59	32,724	13	6,362	16	6,129	83	40,783	75	38,853
Forty Mile	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	630	1	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	630	1	630
White Horse	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	44,788	143	45,290	1	603	1	603	143	45,391	144	45,893
Carcross	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	73,108	98	73,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	73,108	98	73,108
Yukon, Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	**311**	**152,947**	**301**	**151,752**	**14**	**6,965**	**17**	**6,732**	**325**	**159,912**	**318**	**158,484**

RECAPITULATION—BY PROVINCES—PAR PROVINCES

Nova Scotia	5,602	5,749,228	5,905	5,917,643	22,012	4,199,589	21,544	3,950,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,614	9,948,817	27,449	9,868,214
Prince Edward Island	58	21,328	92	51,572	1,593	274,432	1,565	244,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,651	295,760	1,657	296,496
New Brunswick	4,850	1,690,963	4,038	1,526,672	4,335	630,128	4,544	795,772	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,185	2,321,091	8,582	2,322,444
Quebec	1,520	5,497,564	1,376	4,855,265	10,309	8,701,072	10,025	8,696,043	1,921	998,178	2,470	1,718,690	13,750	15,196,814	13,871	15,269,998
Ontario	1	2,415	1	2,415	16,070	14,052,240	15,203	13,695,653	27,895	13,855,445	28,089	14,592,898	43,966	27,910,100	43,293	28,290,966
Manitoba	1	2,415	1	2,415	5	5,047	4	4,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7,462	5	7,405
British Columbia	9,350	10,260,368	9,510	10,569,506	37,587	15,109,464	37,628	15,077,762	46	1,508	50	1,474	46,983	25,371,340	47,188	25,648,742
Yukon	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	152,947	301	151,752	14	6,965	17	6,732	325	159,912	318	158,484
Grand Total	21,382	23,224,281	20,923	22,925,488	92,222	43,124,919	90,814	42,617,467	29,876	14,862,096	30,626	16,319,794	143,480	81,211,296	142,363	81,862,749

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

MINISTER
Hon. JAMES MALCOLM

DEPUTY MINISTER
F. C. T. O'HARA

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1927

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

Application for copies of this Publication should be addressed to the King's Printer, Ottawa

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MALCOLM,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.

Report of the Deputy Minister

OTTAWA, June 18, 1927.

The Hon. JAMES MALCOLM, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, that is to say, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA, 1926-27

The total trade of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1927, was greater than similar trade in 1926, thus indicating that the economic conditions in the Dominion in 1927 were practically the same as in 1926. During the year 1927 imports increased 11.1 per cent and exports decreased 4.6 per cent, and thus the net increase in the total trade was entirely due to expansion in the Dominion's purchases from abroad. In consequence of an increase each year from 1922 to 1926 in Canada's favourable trade balance (amounting to $401,400,000 in 1926), the purchasing power of the Dominion was enhanced, and as a direct result purchases from abroad in 1927, especially of manufactured goods, were considerably in excess of the previous year. The increase in the imports of $103,600,000 and the decrease in the exports of $61,100,000 were responsible for a total decrease in the favourable trade balance of 1926 of $164,700,000. The favourable trade balance in 1927 of $236,700,000 was mainly with the British Empire, as the statistics appended show:—

Country	Favourable Balance	Unfavourable Balance
United Kingdom	$284,100,000	.....
Other British Empire	44,900,000	.....
United States	.....	$208,400,000
Other Foreign Countries	116,100,000	.....

QUANTITY AND PRICE CHANGES

During the past few years only moderate changes have taken place in the average level of prices, while a comparison with prewar years and with the war and post-war periods, shows that abnormal changes have occurred in the level of prices, which have considerably affected the comparability of trade statistics. An analysis of Canada's imports and exports shows that the physical volume of both imports and exports in 1926 was greater than for any year on record Statistics have been compiled for the years ended March 31, 1921 to 1926, based on 1914 average values, which demonstrates this. The particulars are set out in the appended table.

Fiscal Years	Imports		Exports (Canadian)	
	Declared values	Based on 1914 average values	Declared values	Based on 1914 average values
	$	$	$	$
1914	619,194,000	619,194,000	431,588,000	431,588,000
1921	1,240,159,000	611,286,000	1,189,163,000	543,224,000
1922	747,804,000	505,128,000	740,241,000	497,546,000
1923	802,579,000	592,952,000	931,451,000	692,871,000
1924	893,367,000	637,893,000	1,045,351,000	801,452,000
1925	796,933,000	597,298,000	1,069,067,000	762,941,000
1926	927,403,000	703,875,000	1,315,193,000	897,208,000
	Index numbers of declared values	Index numbers based on 1914 average values	Index numbers of declared values	Index numbers based on 1914 average values
1914	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1921	200·3	98·8	275·6	125·8
1922	120·7	81·6	171·4	115·2
1923	129·6	96·0	215·7	160·5
1924	144·2	103·1	242·3	185·6
1925	128·8	96·7	247·8	176·8
1926	149·8	113·8	304·9	207·8

No statistics have been compiled for the year 1927, but it would appear from an examination of the trade statistics for that year that the elimination of price changes would result in an increase in the physical volume of imports over 1926 but probably a decrease in the exports.

Analysis of Canada's Trade

The total trade of Canada for the fiscal year 1927 shows an increase of $42,436,778, or 1.9 per cent over the year 1926, and an increase of $420,171,467, or 22.3 per cent over 1925. The total trade of the Dominion in 1927 was valued at $2,298,465,647; in 1926 at $2,256,028,869; and in 1925 at $1,878,294,180. Imports were wholly responsible for the increase, as the exports show a decrease. Compared with the year 1926 the imports in 1927 show an increase of $103,563,-773, or 11.1 per cent, and with the year 1925 an increase of $233,959,968, or 29.3 per cent. During the past three fiscal years the total imports were: 1927, $1,030,892,505; 1926, $927,328,732; and 1925, $796,932,537. The total exports for 1927, however, show a decrease of $61,126,995, or 4.6 per cent, compared with 1926, but an increase for the year 1925 of $186,211,499, or 17.2 per cent. Total exports in 1927 were valued at $1,267,573,142; in 1926 at $1,328,700,137; and in 1925 at $1,081,361,643. The domestic exports of Canada in 1927 were valued at $1,252,157,506; in 1926 at $1,315,355,791; and in 1925 at $1,069,067,353; the decrease in 1927 compared with 1926, amounting to $63,198,285, or 4.8 per cent, while the increase over 1925 amounted to $183,090,153, or 17.1 per cent.

The statistics in the following table indicate the trend of Canadian trade from 1914 to 1927, (*a*) with All Countries; (*b*) with the United Kingdom; and (*c*) with the United States.

SUMMARY OF TREND OF CANADIAN TRADE, 1914 TO 1927

(Values in Millions of Dollars)

Years ended March 31	Imports into Canada				Exports from Canada			Excess of Imports (i) Exports (e)	Percentage relation of Exports to Imports
	Dutiable Goods	Free Goods	Total Imports	Per Cent Free	Canadian Produce	Foreign Produce	Total Exports		
(a) With all Countries									
1914	410·3	208·9	619·2	33·7	431·6	23·8	455·4	(i) 163·8	73·5
1915	279·8	176·1	455·9	38·6	409·4	52·0	461·4	(e) 5·5	101·2
1916	289·4	218·8	508·2	43·0	741·6	37·7	779·3	(e) 271·1	153·3
1917	461·7	384·7	846·4	45·4	1,151·4	27·8	1,179·2	(e) 332·8	139·3
1918	542·3	421·2	963·5	43·7	1,540·0	46·1	1,586·1	(e) 622·6	164·6
1919	526·5	393·2	919·7	42·7	1,216·4	52·3	1,268·7	(e) 349·0	137·9
1920	693·6	370·9	1,064·5	34·8	1,239·5	47·1	1,286·6	(e) 222·1	120·9
1921	847·5	392·6	1,240·1	31·6	1,189·2	21·2	1,210·4	(i) 29·7	97·6
1922	495·6	252·2	747·9	33·7	740·2	13·7	753·9	(e) 6·1	100·8
1923	537·3	265·3	802·6	33·0	931·5	13·8	945·3	(e) 142·7	117·7
1924	591·3	302·1	893·4	33·8	1,045·4	13·4	1,058·8	(e) 165·4	118·5
1925	516·0	280·9	796·9	35·1	1,069·1	12·3	1,081·4	(e) 284·5	135·7
1926	583·0	344·3	927·3	37·1	1,315·4	13·3	1,328·7	(e) 401·4	143·1
1927	659·9	371·0	1,030·9	36·0	1,252·2	15·4	1,267·6	(e) 236·7	123·0
(b) With the United Kingdom									
1914	102·4	29·7	132·1	22·5	215·2	7·1	222·3	(e) 90·2	167·5
1915	68·0	22·1	90·1	24·5	186·6	25·1	211·7	(e) 121·6	234·9
1916	52·0	25·4	77·4	32·8	451·9	11·2	463·1	(e) 385·7	598·3
1917	75·5	31·6	107·1	29·5	742·1	13·9	756·0	(e) 648·9	705·9
1918	58·0	23·3	81·3	28·6	845·5	15·6	861·1	(e) 779·8	1,059·1
1919	50·0	23·0	73·0	31·5	540·7	20·1	560·8	(e) 487·8	768·2
1920	93·2	33·1	126·3	26·2	489·2	6·8	496·0	(e) 369·7	392·7
1921	170·1	43·8	213·9	20·5	312·8	1·4	314·2	(e) 100·3	146·9
1922	95·1	22·0	117·1	18·8	299·4	1·0	300·4	(e) 183·3	256·5
1923	116·2	25·1	141·3	17·7	379·1	0·8	379·9	(e) 238·6	268·8
1924	126·1	27·5	153·6	17·8	360·1	1·1	361·2	(e) 207·6	235·1
1925	124·7	26·4	151·1	17·5	395·9	1·3	397·2	(e) 246·1	262·8
1926	133·1	30·6	163·7	18·6	508·2	1·1	509·3	(e) 345·6	311·1
1927	135·0	28·9	163·9	17·6	446·9	1·1	448·0	(e) 284·1	273·3
(c) With the United States									
1914	249·5	146·8	396·3	37·0	163·4	13·6	177·0	(i) 219·3	44·6
1915	168·6	128·5	297·1	43·2	173·3	13·0	186·3	(i) 110·8	62·7
1916	199·5	171·4	370·9	46·2	201·1	15·6	216·7	(i) 154·2	58·4
1917	332·0	333·3	665·3	50·1	280·6	10·0	290·6	(i) 374·7	43·7
1918	429·3	363·6	792·9	45·8	417·2	23·6	440·8	(i) 352·1	55·6
1919	416·5	333·7	750·2	44·5	454·9	22·8	477·7	(i) 272·5	63·7
1920	499·7	301·4	801·1	37·6	464·0	37·1	501·1	(i) 300·0	62·5
1921	544·0	312·2	856·2	36·5	542·3	18·4	560·7	(i) 295·5	65·5
1922	312·1	203·9	516·0	39·5	292·6	11·5	304·1	(i) 211·9	58·9
1923	332·2	208·8	541·0	38·6	369·1	11·2	380·3	(i) 160·7	70·3
1924	355·9	245·3	601·2	40·8	430·7	10·9	441·6	(i) 159·6	73·4
1925	287·1	222·7	509·8	43·7	417·4	9·8	427·2	(i) 82·6	83·8
1926	338·0	271·7	609·7	44·5	474·9	11·0	485·9	(i) 123·8	79·7
1927	392·7	295·0	687·7	42·9	466·4	12·9	479·3	(i) 208·4	69·7

The statistics in the following table indicate the trend of Canadian trade by Main Groups, 1914 (pre-war year) 1921 (peak year of post-bellum boom) and 1927, (a) with all countries; (b) with the United Kingdom; and (c) with the United States.

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA BY MAIN GROUPS, 1914, 1921 AND 1927

Main Groups	Value of Imports (Million $)			Value of Exports (Domestic) (Million $)			Percentage 1927			
							of Imports		of Exports	
	1914	1921	1927	1914	1921	1927	1914	1921	1914	1921
(a) With all Countries										
							%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	97·6	259·4	213·1	201·2	482·1	575·0	218·3	82·1	285·3	119·3
Animals and Products	41·1	61·7	53·2	76·6	188·4	167·3	129·4	86·2	218·4	88·8
Fibres and Textiles	109·2	243·6	183·6	1·9	18·8	7·7	168·3	75·4	405·3	40·9
Wood and Paper	37·4	57·5	48·0	63·2	284·6	284·1	128·3	83·5	449·5	99·8
Iron and Products	143·8	245·6	229·4	15·5	76·5	74·3	159·5	893·4	148·0	97·1
Non-Ferrous Metals	35·6	55·7	52·8	53·3	45·9	80·6	148·3	94·8	151·2	175·6
Non-Metallic Minerals	85·3	206·1	156·8	9·3	40·1	28·5	183·8	76·1	306·4	71·1
Chemicals and Products	17·1	37·9	31·8	4·9	20·4	16·6	186·0	83·9	338·8	81·3
Miscellaneous	52·1	72·7	62·2	5·7	32·4	18·1	119·4	85·5	336·8	55·8
Total	619·2	1,240·2	1,030·9	431·6	1,189·2	1,252·2	166·5	83·1	290·1	105·3
(b) With the United Kingdom										
							%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	16·2	38·7	38·3	146·8	141·2	330·1	236·4	99·0	224·9	233·7
Animals and Products	5·7	5·2	5·4	35·4	91·3	67·8	94·7	103·8	191·5	74·2
Fibres and Textiles	60·6	111·3	72·7	0·2	2·6	0·9	120·0	65·3	450·0	34·6
Wood and Paper	3·7	3·1	3·9	12·8	36·8	15·8	105·4	129·0	123·2	42·8
Iron and Products	17·3	16·7	15·0	1·4	17·6	8·1	86·7	89·8	578·5	46·0
Non-Ferrous Metals	4·8	6·7	5·6	16·6	9·9	14·2	116·6	83·6	85·5	143·4
Non-Metallic Minerals	6·3	9·1	9·3	0·4	3·1	2·3	147·6	102·2	575·0	74·1
Chemicals and Products	4·3	6·0	4·9	0·6	3·4	3·6	113·9	81·6	600·0	105·8
Miscellaneous	13·2	17·1	8·8	1·0	6·9	4·1	66·6	51·4	410·0	59·4
Total	132·1	213·9	163·9	215·2	312·8	446·9	124·6	76·6	207·6	138·8
(c) With the United States										
							%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	44·1	119·6	97·1	34·1	146·5	59·9	220·2	81·2	175·6	38·1
Animals and Products	23·3	42·9	35·4	32·3	75·8	75·3	151·9	82·5	226·9	99·3
Fibres and Textiles	32·5	101·7	67·0	1·2	7·1	3·5	206·1	65·8	291·6	49·2
Wood and Paper	31·7	52·4	41·1	45·2	216·0	242·0	129·6	78·4	535·4	112·0
Iron and Products	121·4	226·6	206·6	2·0	19·7	10·7	170·6	91·0	535·0	54·3
Non-Ferrous Metals	27·7	46·0	42·9	34·2	30·0	39·0	154·8	93·2	114·0	130·0
Non-Metallic Minerals	74·2	188·4	132·0	7·2	22·3	17·3	177·8	70·0	240·2	77·5
Chemicals and Products	9·6	28·1	20·6	3·2	12·2	8·1	214·5	73·3	253·1	66·4
Miscellaneous	31·8	50·2	45·0	4·0	12·7	10·6	141·5	89·6	265·0	83·4
Total	396·3	856·2	687·7	163·4	542·3	466·4	173·5	80·3	285·4	86·0

Canada's Import Trade

The total imports in 1927 show an increase over 1926 of $103,563,773, while imports from the United Kingdom increased only $171,151, whereas those from the United States increased $78,026,773. Of the total increase in the imports in 1927, the imports of products for use in Canadian industries accounted for about 15 per cent of the total, foodstuffs (mainly fruits, grains and vegetables), alcoholic beverages, anthracite coal, seeds and other raw and semi-manufactured products, such as Canada does not produce, accounted for another 20 per cent, while the increase in fully manufactured products accounted for the balance, or 65 per cent. The principal manufactured products to show increases were: automobiles, $11,289,000; machinery, $9,050,000; farm implements, $5,610,000; woollen goods, $3,628,000; silk fabrics, $2,979,000; structural iron, $2,137,000;

paper, $1,956,000; books and printed matter, $1,592,000; manufactured wood, $1,381,000; glass, $1,341,000; refined sugar, $1,061,000; electric apparatus, $916,000; gasoline, $837,000; and silk clothing, $813,000.

The Increases (+) and Decreases (—) in the Imports into Canada by Main Groups, 1927 compared with 1926, were as under:—

Main Groups	Imports from all countries	Imports from United Kingdom	Imports from United States
	$	$	$
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	(+) 9,680,690	(+) 3,640,665	(—) 1,391,306
Animal Products	(+) 4,028,577	(—) 553,095	(+) 2,484,999
Fibres and Textiles	(—) 1,177,900	(+) 2,549,826	(—) 12,141,087
Wood and Paper	(+) 7,559,202	(+) 444,434	(+) 6,407,428
Iron and its products	(+) 48,232,685	(—) 2,898,253	(+) 48,627,077
Non-Ferrous Metals	(+) 5,054,857	(+) 339,989	(+) 3,960,808
Non-Metallic Minerals	(+) 17,750,767	(—) 4,973,078	(+) 21,305,632
Chemical Products	(+) 3,440,439	(+) 623,767	(+) 1,884,268
Miscellaneous	(+) 8,994,456	(+) 996,896	(+) 6,888,954
Total imports	(+) 103,563,773	(+) 171,151	(+) 78,026,773
Dutiable goods	(+) 76,845,343	(+) 1,846,191	(+) 54,698,601
Free goods	(+) 26,718,430	(—) 1,675,040	(+) 23,328,172

The outstanding decreases in imports occurred in the items of raw cotton and raw rubber. The imports of raw cottons were: 1926, quantity 128,560,963 pounds, value $28,858,520, and in 1927, quantity 135,796,625 pounds, value $20,-170,728, representing an increase in the quantity of 7,235,662 pounds but a decrease in the value of $8,687,792, while the imports of raw rubber were: 1926, quantity 46,813,120 pounds, value $32,107,181, and in 1927, quantity 50,224,614 pounds, value $22,313,346, showing an increase in the quantity of 3,411,494 pounds, but a decrease in the value of $9,783,835. Attention is directed to the following table showing one hundred commodities imported into Canada, 1927, with portions received from the United Kingdom and the United States.

Rank	Commodity	Total imports into Canada	Imports from United Kingdom	Imports from United States
		$	$	$
1	Coal	62,118,635	1,714,894	59,806,002
2	Machinery	41,081,674	4,335,185	35,710,103
3	Crude petroleum	36,489,936	.....	29,408,833
4	Raw sugar	34,947,666	.....	1,099,739
5	Automobile parts	30,336,461	69,476	30,194,863
6	Spirits and wines	28,978,932	25,228,892	9,580
7	Automobiles	27,083,081	361,482	26,702,172
8	Plates and sheets (iron)	24,085,439	3,066,691	20,552,182
9	Raw rubber	22,313,346	52,775	20,355,514
10	Silk fabrics and velvets	21,341,781	1,767,793	2,784,424
11	Green fruits	21,288,234	79,779	20,399,716
12	Raw cotton	20,170,728	.....	20,163,154
13	Farm implements	18,946,288	134,458	18,493,857
14	Electric apparatus	16,932,193	1,806,626	14,596,424
15	Engines and boilers	14,922,187	774,781	14,073,189
16	Worsteds and serges	14,140,784	11,755,726	142,362
17	Books and printed matter	13,741,022	1,992,161	11,114,209
18	Raw furs	13,235,100	1,274,101	9,550,466
19	Gasoline	12,473,364	.....	12,473,042
20	Tea	12,236,714	5,848,530	34,981
21	Vegetable oils	11,648,382	554,617	7,141,690
22	Coloured and printed cottons	11,533,079	6,382,523	4,201,242
23	Paper	11,359,582	1,360,544	8,821,928
24	Corn	10,910,611	291	8,641,324
25	Planks and boards	10,028,882	11,844	9,959,062
26	Wood manufacturers	9,757,585	548,776	8,333,935
27	Raw hides	9,057,183	94,347	7,092,223
28	Glass and glassware	8,638,579	1,502,094	3,754,819
29	Clay and its products	8,590,056	3,527,297	3,428,888
30	Bars and rods (iron)	8,309,723	825,515	6,569,721

Rank	Commodity	Total imports into Canada	Imports from United Kingdom	Imports from United States
		$	$	$
31	Settlers' effects	7,797,518	1,146,501	6,334,403
32	Structural iron and steel	7,671,300	44,368	7,317,290
33	Copper and its products	7,071,553	191,301	6,820,966
34	Jute cloth or canvas	6,890,604	1,550,596	1,215,280
35	Raw tobacco	6,473,167	51,072	5,170,848
36	Woollen clothing	6,427,140	5,477,651	564,351
37	Dried fruits	6,071,694	282,937	4,998,919
38	Stone and its products	5,965,893	524,144	4,995,717
39	Green coffee	5,676,759	314,574	28,290
40	Raw wool	5,655,760	2,430,064	1,781,169
41	Coke	5,537,604	5,641	5,370,704
42	Band or hoop iron	5,216,868	451,710	4,604,861
43	Leather, unmanufactured	5,134,475	728,223	4,354,009
44	Rubber manufactures	5,060,364	594,608	2,376,900
45	Sisal and manila grass	5,030,900	79,285	4,225,868
46	Brass and its products	4,995,981	515,589	4,188,496
47	Fresh vegetables	4,779,570	53,349	4,394,773
48	Castings and forgings (iron)	4,764,733	333,232	4,417,940
49	Nails, tops and waste wool	4,656,047	3,936,340	174,574
50	Paints and varnishes	4,607,411	724,427	3,115,553
51	Meats	4,561,648	436,334	3,727,727
52	Nuts (except cocoanuts)	4,357,239	127,693	1,628,830
53	Ships' stores	4,238,499	211,409	3,108,553
54	Goods returned within 5 years	4,234,642	1,210,123	2,421,304
55	Woollen yarns	4,118,119	3,838,389	28,543
56	Leather manufactures	4,101,893	1,304,145	2,105,426
57	Scientific and educational equipment	4,076,410	220,287	3,491,237
58	Binder twine	4,076,338	29,768	2,654,859
59	Raw silk	4,065,514	2,645	3,532,101
60	Tweeds	4,029,996	3,757,034	15,519
61	Hardware and cutlery	3,874,736	1,068,091	2,118,253
62	Tubes and pipe (iron)	3,841,908	419,547	3,178,766
63	Silk clothing	3,837,017	393,102	1,673,339
64	Dyeing and tanning materials	3,738,952	157,581	2,159,462
65	Alumina	3,634,939	508	3,634,108
66	Fertilizers	3,492,448	46,879	2,415,459
67	Seeds	3,492,183	258,960	1,337,381
68	Containers (outside coverings)	3,465,696	1,366,864	1,230,657
69	Cocoa and chocolate	3,420,950	735,896	821,925
70	Grey andwhite cottons	3,329,863	1,344,992	1,942,193
71	Tin in blocks	3,258,515	1,057,174	1,677,831
72	Post office parcels	3,184,530	449,374	2,727,138
73	Hats and caps	3,169,085	1,389,726	1,102,375
74	Soda and soda compounds	3,163,121	769,125	2,218,946
75	Wire	3,160,849	999,755	1,857,895
76	Clocks and watches	3,141,254	65,997	1,190,773
77	Medicinal preparations	3,108,199	1,107,817	1,416,748
78	Sulphur	3,004,540	.....	2,998,371
79	Iron ore	2,835,159	.....	2,242,208
80	Diamonds, unset	2,799,520	1,042,672	25,087
81	Fish	2,626,227	181,682	894,738
82	Cotton yarns	2,576,595	713,206	1,858,451
83	Musical instruments	2,535,951	122,909	2,035,287
84	Canned fruits	2,484,033	217,334	1,458,459
85	Cotton clothing	2,465,072	418,815	1,638,316
86	Cotton lace and embroidery	2,423,193	1,300,739	431,406
87	Animals, living	2,334,311	180,860	2,103,262
88	Molasses	2,298,097	56,767	434,762
89	Dress goods to be dyed	2,225,133	1,288,769	.....
90	Carpets, wool	2,181,174	1,252,467	155,287
91	Rice	2,115,787	93,612	266,605
92	Silk yarn, artificial	2,046,703	288,284	380,838
93	Toys and dolls	1,940,842	215,535	755,871
94	Refined sugar	1,680,039	9,799	231,385
95	Pigs and ingots (iron)	1,634,048	240,252	1,081,746
96	Film	1,594,443	29,040	1,559,825
97	Jewellery	1,475,461	108,590	1,027,366
98	Hemp	1,458,768	.....	1,329,485
99	Canned vegetables	1,219,379	822	720,824
100	Soap	1,204,622	137,187	920,651
	Total value of above commodities	851,516,208	125,175,366	572,028,133
	Total value of imports	1,030,892,505	163,941,052	687,707,719
	Percentage represented by above commodities	82·6	76·4	83·2

Canada's Principal Exports

During the fiscal year 1927, Canada's domestic exports, compared with similar exports in 1926, show a decrease of $63,198,285. The chief decreases were: raw gold, $19,113,752; oats, $15,638,938; wheat, $11,269,448; cheese, $8,762,408; meats, $7,703,228; flaxseed, $7,511,185; planks and boards, $7,029,175; cattle, $6,502,422; butter, $5,421,536; refined sugar, $4,864,688; and automobiles, $3,966,-186; while the chief increases occurred in printing paper, $14,292,314; rubber tires, $4,560,528; farm implements, $3,784,606; raw furs, $3,087,339; coal, $3,103,287; whiskey, $3,000,352; barley, $2,692,913; and zinc, $2,611,555.

Compared with the year 1926, the increases (+) and decreases (—) in the main groups of domestic exports in 1927 were:—

Main Groups	Exports to all countries	Exports to United Kingdom	Exports to United States
	$	$	$
Agricultural and Vegetable products	(—)31,064,510	(—)26,977,565	(—) 6,010,531
Animal products	(—)23,683,828	(—)31,059,622	(+)11,855,403
Fibres and Textiles	(—) 1,274,483	(—) 377,733	(—) 1,176,990
Wood and Paper	(+) 5,445,307	(—) 3,311,934	(+) 4,113,491
Iron and its products	(—) 450,253	(—) 178,076	(+) 3,097,929
Non-Ferrous Metals	(—)16,837,073	(—) 1,431,443	(—)19,733,041
Non-Metallic Minerals	(+) 3,940,993	(+) 1,103,625	(+) 6,339
Chemical products	(—) 923,375	(+) 248,642	(—) 1,105,558
Miscellaneous	(+) 1,648,937	(+) 622,647	(+) 385,130
Total exports (Canadian)	(—)63,198,285	(—)61,361,459	(—) 8,567,828

Attention is directed to the table appended showing "Seventy Leading Commodities (of Canadian origin) Exported from Canada, 1927, with Portions sent to the United Kingdom and the United States."

Note.—Commodities arranged in order of importance of total Exports.

Rank	Commodity	Total Canadian Exports 1927	Exports to United Kingdom	Exports to United States
		$	$	$
1	Wheat	353,094,940	251,907,138	11,177,835
2	Printing paper	116,993,256	1,363,794	108,364,741
3	Wheat flour	68,720,334	24,614,968	83,576
4	Planks and boards	59,795,171	6,573,422	48,252,034
5	Wood pulp	49,887,739	3,426,537	41,140,921
6	Fish	34,498,702	5,537,331	14,470,687
7	Automobiles	31,751,252	3,904,179	62,758
8	Meats	29,408,705	20,626,205	7,243,564
9	Barley	25,875,024	16,138,117	3,069
10	Cheese	24,956,179	21,668,564	2,413,584
11	Raw furs	20,285,005	7,232,737	12,750,703
12	Whiskey	18,712,574	148,239	16,148,701
13	Rubber tires	18,564,229	3,553,882	98,394
14	Farm implements	17,412,947	673,945	4,204,581
15	Pulp wood	15,400,343	.....	15,400,343
16	Sugar, refined	15,116,239	8,762,324	105,824
17	Copper ore and blister	13,854,057	1,207,227	12,646,830
18	Lead	13,464,483	5,391,431	517,572
19	Silver ore and bullion	12,976,334	298,228	5,788,263
20	Nickel	12,921,190	4,141,513	5,996,773
21	Cattle	11,579,057	6,340,395	5,014,719
22	Asbestos, raw	10,614,694	702,162	6,978,462
23	Potatoes	9,717,425	3,250	6,669,970
24	Laths (wood)	8,997,095	96	8,919,746
25	Milk and cream, fresh	8,740,979	210	8,740,087
26	Oats	8,598,755	3,674,015	255,984
27	Zinc	8,444,560	2,187,301	349,318
28	Shingles (wood)	8,415,970	1,120	8,324,387

Rank	Commodity	Total Canadian Exports 1927	Exports to United Kingdom	Exports to United States
		$	$	$
29	Leather, unmanufactured	8,364,632	1,430,108	6,571,424
30	Coal	7,187,000	917,678	2,146,404
31	Raw hides	7,058,766	34,806	6,787,040
32	Settlers' effects	6,994,877	405,160	6,237,821
33	Raw gold	6,854,342	17,981	6,836,361
34	Rubber boots and shoes	6,374,621	2,463,777	1,943
35	Rye	6,050,140	4,991,581	4,088
36	Malt liquors	5,554,092	17	5,524,704
37	Flaxseed	5,371,830	18	5,371,812
38	Aluminium in bars	5,347,969	91,692	4,207,101
39	Films	5,104,042	2,145,526	2,271,170
40	Machinery	4,755,925	1,106,185	456,322
41	Logs, (wood)	4,747,431	113,980	2,640,821
42	Apples, green	4,670,091	4,191,645	167,172
43	Automobile parts	4,665,369	426,758	293,741
44	Fertilizers	4,613,059	.....	3,683,021
45	Milk, condensed	4,537,369	1,222,772	1,019,195
46	Clover seed	3,760,936	498,820	3,041,947
47	Soda and soda compounds	3,601,048	.....	1,671,268
48	Hardware and cutlery	3,380,762	528,153	134,906
49	Butter	3,351,589	2,206,026	106,718
50	Ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon	3,351,423	.....	3,335,248
51	Poles (wood)	3,323,415	.....	3,297,776
52	Hay	3,246,170	241,213	2,775,177
53	Paper board	2,733,747	920,768	1,453,362
54	Abrasives, artificial, crude	2,677,657	35,913	2,641,744
55	Square timber	2,660,282	399,794	288,489
56	Acids	2,639,601	1,755,890	838,388
57	Raw tobacco	2,569,300	2,562,918	2,909
58	Rolling mill products	2,331,169	207,262	192,049
59	Tubes and pipes	2,064,401	315,173	625,329
60	Wrapping paper	2,051,390	462,071	13,471
61	Bran and shorts	2,017,558	1,965	1,905,776
62	Cereal foods	1,895,259	1,843,104	5,738
63	Electric apparatus	1,698,411	126,194	107,975
64	Musical instruments	1,647,925	50,278	322,508
65	Binder twine	1,626,399	90,836	430,631
66	Oatmeal	1,624,029	1,403,289	17,325
67	Raw wool	1,538,660	100,722	1,415,784
68	Aluminium manufactures	1,150,025	80,361	564,418
69	Crude petroleum	1,135,422	448,363	673,817
70	Fish oils	1,058,126	14,511	901,894
	Total value of above commodities	1,186,183,497	433,931,638	433,108,213
	Total value of exports (Canadian)	1,252,157,506	446,876,101	466,419,539
	Percentage represented by above commodities	94·8	97·1	92·9

Canada's Trade via the United States

Canada's imports from overseas countries via the United States in recent years have steadily declined, especially from the British Empire. There was a decrease in the imports via the United States during the year 1927 compared with 1926 of $1,458,065, the decrease from the British Empire amounting to $3,552,714, while those from foreign countries show an increase of $2,094,649. The appended table shows that imports from the United Kingdom via the United States from 1926 to 1927 decreased from $1,853,066 to $728,001; from Other British Empire from $6,260,189 to $3,832,540; while the imports from foreign countries increased from $6,106,030 to $8,200,679. The proportions were: United Kingdom, 1926, 1.1 per cent, 1927, 0.4 per cent; Other British Empire, 1926, 14.2 per cent, 1927, 7.7 per cent; and foreign countries, 1926, 5.5 per cent; 1927, 6.3 per cent.

IMPORTS INTO CANADA VIA THE UNITED STATES

Imports from	Years ended March 31			
	1924	1925	1926	1927
	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom via United States	932,224	554,532	1,853,066	728,001
Per cent of total imports from United Kingdom	0·6	0·4	1·1	0.4
Other British Empire via United States	4,925,615	3,779,361	6,260,189	3,832,540
Per cent of total imports from other British Empire	11·8	8·6	14·2	7·7
Foreign Countries via United States	8,032,644	7,281,781	6,106,030	8,200,679
Per cent of total imports from Foreign Countries	8·3	7·9	5·5	6·3
Total imports via United States	13,890,483	11,615,674	14,219,285	12,761,220
Per cent of total imports from Overseas Countries	4·7	4·2	4·5	3·7

The exports from Canada to overseas countries via the United States continue to remain about stationary, the proportions for the past three fiscal years being: 39.3 per cent, 39.2 per cent; and 39.5 per cent, respectively. The total value of commodities exported to overseas countries in 1927 was $19,667,108 less than for the year 1926, wheat accounting for $13,655,313 or about 70 per cent of this decrease. The statistics in the table below show that Canada's exports to overseas countries via the United States in 1926 and 1927 were: United Kingdom, 1926, $237,327,986; 1927, $216,313,069; Other British Empire, 1926, $22,-157,401; 1927, $23,549,163; and foreign countries, 1926, $70,466,599; 1927, $70,-422,646. The proportions were: United Kingdom, 1926, 46.6 per cent, 1927, 48.4 per cent; Other British Empire, 1926, 24.3 per cent, 1927, 25.1 per cent; and foreign countries, 1926, 29.1 per cent, 1927, 28.7 per cent.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA VIA THE UNITED STATES

Exports to	Years ended March 31			
	1924	1925	1926	1927
	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom via United States	152,276,836	173,556,264	237,327,986	216,313,069
Per cent of total exports to United Kingdom	42·1	43·7	46·6	48·4
Other British Empire via United States	20,815,847	18,350,573	22,157,401	23,549,163
Per cent of total exports to other British Empire	26·9	23·1	24·3	25·1
Foreign Countries via United States	50,585,707	65,452,730	70,466,599	70,422,646
Per cent of total exports to Foreign Countries	28·3	36·9	29·1	28·7
Total exports via United States	223,678,390	257,359,567	329,951,986	310,284,878
Per cent of total exports to Overseas Countries	36·2	39·3	39·2	39·5

Canada's Position in International Trade

Canada continues to make progress in her position among the leading commercial nations of the world. Among the leading importing countries she occupied eighth place in 1913, as also in 1925, but in 1926 she had advanced to seventh place. The figures follow.

Calendar Year 1913		Calendar Year, 1926	
Countries	$	Countries	$
1 United Kingdom	3,207,900,000	1 United Kingdom	5,437,500,000
2 Germany	2,563,300,000	2 United States	4,333,900,000
3 United States	1,756,900,000	3 Germany	2,368,300,000
4 France	1,625,300,000	4 France	1,928,800,000
5 Netherlands	1,575,000,000	5 Japan	1,085,700,000
6 Belgium	894,900,000	6 Italy	1,015,200,000
7 Italy	703,600,000	7 Canada	993,000,000
8 Canada	659,100,000	8 Netherlands	978,700,000

Among the principal exporting countries of the world, Canada occupied tenth position in 1913, sixth position in 1925, while by 1926 she had advanced to fifth place, being exceeded by the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France. The figures follow.

Calendar Year 1913		Calendar Year 1926	
Countries	$	Countries	$
1 United Kingdom	2,556,200,000	1 United States	4,711,500,000
2 United States	2,448,300,000	2 United Kingdom	3,172,500,000
3 Germany	2,402,900,000	3 Germany	2,336,700,000
4 France	1,327,900,000	4 France	1,929,500,000
5 Netherlands	1,230,700,000	5 Canada	1,268,600,000
6 British India	781,900,000	6 British India	1,188,500,000
7 Belgium	701,500,000	7 Japan	930,700,000
8 Italy	484,700,000	8 Argentina	764,500,000
9 Argentina	465,600,000	9 Italy	732,600,000
10 Canada	436,200,000	10 Netherlands	701,100,000

In respect of total trade, Canada in 1913 occupied ninth place among the great trading nations of the world; by 1925 she had advanced to sixth place, and in 1926 she occupied fifth place, being exceeded by the United States, United Kingdom, Germany and France. The figures follow.

Calendar Year 1913		Calendar Year 1926	
Countries	$	Countries	$
1 United Kingdom	5,764,100,000	1 United States	9,045,400,000
2 Germany	4,966,200,000	2 United Kingdom	8,610,000,000
3 United States	4,205,200,000	3 Germany	4,705,000,000
4 France	2,953,200,000	4 France	3,858,300,000
5 Netherlands	2,814,400,000	5 Canada	2,261,600,000
6 Belgium	1,596,400,000	6 British India	2,053,100,000
7 British India	1,376,000,000	7 Japan	2,016,400,000
8 Italy	1,188,300,000	8 Italy	1,747,800,000
9 Canada	1,095,300,000	9 Netherlands	1,679,800,000

In import, export and total trade per capita Canada has also made good progress. In imports in 1913 she was in fifth place, and in 1926 in seventh place. In exports in 1913 she occupied ninth place, but by 1926 she had advanced to second place, while in total trade per capita she was in sixth place in 1913 and in second place in 1926. The figures follow.

Calendar Year 1913				Calendar Year 1926			
Countries	Imports	Exports	Total Trade	Countries	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Netherlands	256 35	201 71	458 06	1 New Zealand	169 16	151 51	320 67
2 Belgium	118 07	92 55	210 62	2 Canada	105 75	135 09	240 84
3 New Zealand	98 89	97 01	195 90	3 Australia	124 66	103 80	228 46
4 Switzerland	97 99	70 25	168 24	4 Netherlands	131 00	93 84	224 84
5 Australia	78 30	74 78	153 08	5 Denmark	116 07	107 91	223 98
6 Canada	87 55	57 95	145 50	6 Switzerland	118 39	90 05	208 44
7 Denmark	75 08	61 55	136 63	7 United Kingdom	120 23	70 15	190 38
8 United Kingdom	69 68	55 52	125 20	8 Belgium	99 09	83 94	183 03

In visible trade balance Canada, among the chief countries of the world, occupied seventh position in 1913, having an unfavourable trade balance of $222,900,000, but by the year 1926 she had a favourable trade balance of $275,600,000, being exceeded only by the United States and British India. On

a per capita basis Canada in 1913 had an unfavourable balance of $29.61 per capita, but by 1926 she had a favourable trade balance of $29.34 per capita, being the largest of any country in the world.

Commercial Intelligence Service

"Some twelve months ago an inquiry was received for certain electrical instruments. Upon examination we found the specification called for an instrument which fitted very nicely to one which we had recently developed. We therefore forwarded samples and cabled a price. Until this inquiry came in we had not thought it worth our while to go after export business; we had assumed that they would be able to buy such apparatus as they required to further advantage from England, Europe, or the United States.

"In July we were delighted to receive an order for these instruments for $30,000. The first deliveries were received in Australia in October and I am glad to be able to say that a duplicate order for $30,000 was received in the same month. These two orders have kept our factory running to more than full capacity for seven months.

"What is even more important, it enables us to place the organization on a piece-work basis which in turn is reducing the cost of domestic production. It has also improved the spirit of the organization as we had been running on short time for some months.

"It occurred to me that this is a very good illustration of how the Canadian manufacturer is falling down. Many of us lack confidence in our ability to compete with Europe and the United States. Here is a case where the buyer had to seek us out and when he had discovered us we found we were able to supply him with exactly what he wanted at a price which was competitive—a price which left us a fair margin, gave a contribution towards our overhead, reduced the cost of our domestic production and made everybody feel happy."

The foregoing letter from a Canadian firm, typical of many on the departmental files, not only epitomizes the doctrine of export trade, but is illustrative of the most distinctive feature of the work of the Commercial Intelligence Service in recent years—the growth of confidence in the officers of the service.

Up to a year ago, no systematic attempt had been made to ascertain what had been accomplished by trade commissioners individually or as a body in the way of definite results. Except for an occasional note of appreciation from a firm who felt called upon to draw the department's attention to some form of assistance received from a trade commissioner or when, on the other hand, a trade commissioner reported the conclusion of an important contract affecting Canadian export trade to his territory, nothing in the way of an approximation as to the direct connection of the Service in the extension of the Dominion's export trade was possible. In order that such information may be readily available trade commissioners now submit a statement periodically showing the nature of the assistance, and its value in terms of currency, which the several offices render from time to time to Canadian firms.

During the last fiscal year it has been definitely established that trade commissioners influenced or assisted orders to Canadian manufacturers, either through the recommendation of agents or by linking up Canadian exporters with foreign importers, totalling over $3,500,000. It is, of course, impossible to follow up and to compute in the way of repeat orders the ultimate value of connections thus established. One Canadian firm in crediting a trade commissioner with having directed to them an order for a small commodity amounting to a value of only $45, wrote: "This is not a large order from a monetary standpoint, but we are more than satisfied, because while our shipments are small, we have never yet failed to obtain repeat orders following an initial order and are now exporting to more than eighteen different countries." Nor is the value of an order an indication of what it may represent to the firm concerned. A firm manufacturing a specialty sold their entire output for the year, amounting to $24,000, through the assistance of a trade commissioner, and as they expressed it, "our business worries are over until next year."

The Commercial Intelligence Service is called upon to deal with two classes of exporters—the firm already established in one or two markets and seeking further outlet, and the potential exporter who wishes to ascertain the possibilities of foreign business. The majority of firms whose names are listed in

the Directory of Exporters come under the former category, and in responding to their requests, greatly varying as these are, comparatively little difficulty is experienced. But it is to the potential exporter or to the beginner in export trade that the Commercial Intelligence Service can render the best service. Such a firm wishes to know: (*a*) Are our products exportable? (*b*) What markets exist? (*c*) Who will buy? (*d*) In what manner can we export? The headquarters of the service at Ottawa can supply the preliminary data. Trade statistics will show what products are being exported and to what markets; lists of importers are available by commodities; reports can be furnished on invoicing, tariffs, shipping routes, etc. Ultimately, however, the trade commissioners take hold of the inquiry and by personal investigation ascertain what the possibilities are, recommend suitable agents, or link up the exporter with reliable importers.

The record of practical results along this line may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agencies established	325
New contacts	1,167
Negative results	458
Special reports for Canadian firms	2,206
Trade inquiries submitted	1,348
Interviews	28,502

Inspection of Offices

Mr. A. E. Bryan, Inspector of Trade Commissioner Offices, in the months from April to October visited the offices at London, Liverpool, Dublin, Bristol, Glasgow, Brussels, Hamburg, Paris, Rotterdam, and Milan. A full report on each office was submitted and, following his recommendations, a number of important changes were made in the direction of standardization of office routine. The promotion of Mr. Harry A. Scott, Assistant Trade Commissioner, Liverpool, to the rank of Trade Commissioner, has relieved Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, Fruit Trade Commissioner at Liverpool, of ordinary Trade Commissioner work at that post. Mr. Smith has now supervision over the United Kingdom and the Continent in so far as the fruit trade is concerned and now devotes his whole time to that work.

Trade Inquiries

The practice of distributing trade inquiries to all firms whose names are listed in the Exporters' Directory has been abandoned. Now, as formerly, trade inquiries are published under serial numbers in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and the keys thereto—i.e., name and address of the foreign firm on whose behalf the inquiry is sent in, banking references, and other pertinent details—may be obtained by exporters on application to the department at Ottawa, or to branches of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and certain Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, to whom these are furnished by the department in advance of publication in the *Journal*.

Appointments

R. S. O'Meara, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, was promoted to be Trade Commissioner at Batavia, Java, January 20, 1926.

P. W. Cook, Trade Commissioner at Rio de Janeiro, was transferred to Kingston, Jamaica, February 2, 1926.

James Cormack, Trade Commissioner at Kingston, Jamaica, was transferred to Port of Spain, Trinidad, February 26, 1926.

H. A. Scott, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Liverpool, promoted to Trade Commissioner at Liverpool, June 1, 1926.

John H. English, appointed Junior Trade Commissioner, August 3, 1926.

A. B. Muddiman, Trade Commissioner at Singapore, transferred to Rotterdam, August 11, 1926.

F. H. Palmer, Trade Commissioner at Rotterdam, transferred to Milan, August 21, 1926.

C. S. Bissett, Junior Trade Commissioner, promoted to Assistant Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, South Africa, August 30, 1926.

A. F. MacEachren, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Dublin, resigned from the service on September 1, 1926.

F. W. Fraser, Junior Trade Commissioner, promoted to Assistant Trade Commissioner in charge of the office at Dublin, Ireland, September, 1926.

Richard T. Young, appointed Junior Trade Commissioner, October 22, 1926.

H. R. Poussette, Trade Commissioner at Trinidad, transferred to Calcutta, October 27, 1926.

Paul Sykes, appointed Junior Trade Commissioner, November 18, 1926.

H. C. Suydam, Assistant Trade Commissioner at New York, resigned from the service on December 1, 1926.

Richard Grew, Junior Trade Commissioner, promoted to Assistant Trade Commissioner at Kobe, Japan, December 18, 1926.

W. McL. Clarke, Director, resigned from the service on December 31, 1926, to accept an appointment as secretary-general of the Canadian Board of Trade.

Official Visits of Trade Commissioners to Canada

A. B. Muddiman, formerly Trade Commissioner at Singapore, arrived at Ottawa February 2, 1926, and made an official tour throughout Canada before taking up his new duties as Trade Commissioner at Rotterdam on August 11, 1926.

H. R. Poussette, formerly Trade Commissioner at Trinidad, arrived at St. John, March 24, 1926, visited various centres in Eastern, Central and Western Canada, and proceeded from Vancouver, October 27, 1926, to take up his new duties as Trade Commissioner at Calcutta.

E. L. McColl, Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, arrived at Ottawa, April 16, 1926, visited various centres throughout Canada and returned to Buenos Aires, November 20, 1926.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Fruit Trade Commissioner at Liverpool arrived in Ottawa, June 13, 1926, visited various centres in Canada, and returned to Liverpool October 5, 1926.

D. S. Cole, Trade Commissioner in Bristol, arrived at Ottawa, September 10, and visited various centres in Canada.

C. Noel Wilde, Trade Commissioner in Mexico, arrived at Ottawa, October 15, 1926, visited various centres throughout Canada, and left for Mexico January 25, 1927.

Frederic Hudd, Trade Commissioner in New York, arrived at St. John, October 17, 1926, visited various centres in Canada and returned to New York, December 20, 1926.

Special Tours of Trade Commissioners Outside of Canada

L. D. Wilgress, Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, undertook a special trade mission to Denmark during February and March, 1926.

E. L. McColl, Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, visited Peru during February and March, 1926.

L. M. Cosgrave, Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, made a special tour of North China, from August 10 to October 5, 1926.

H. R. Poussette, then Trade Commissioner, Port of Spain, Trinidad, made a tour of Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward and Leeward Islands and French West Indies between October 25 and February 26.

R. S. O'Meara, Trade Commissioner in Java, visited the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States from October 30, 1926, to November 30, 1926.

G. R. Stevens, Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, visited British East Africa from September 10, 1926, to December 28, 1926.

E. L. McColl, Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires, during the month of December, 1926, visited Uruguay on a mission of trade investigation.

Special Duties

D. H. Ross, Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, in the capacity of Exhibition Commissioner for the Department of Immigration and Colonization, was in charge of the New Zealand and South Seas International Exhibition from November 17, 1925, to May 1, 1926.

C. M. Croft, Trade Commissioner at Auckland, was in charge of a temporary office at Dunedin during the New Zealand and South Seas International Exhibition from November 17, 1925, to May 1, 1926.

F. H. Palmer, Trade Commissioner at Milan, attended the International Road Congress held at Milan from September 6, 1926, to September 10, 1926.

J. Forsyth Smith, Fruit Trade Commissioner at Liverpool, attended the Imperial Fruit Show which was held in Holland Park Rink from October 29 to November 6, 1926. Mr. Smith also in his capacity as Fruit Trade Commissioner visited Paris in December in connection with a special display of boxed apples at Les Halles Centrales.

P. W. Cook, Trade Commissioner at Kingston, Jamaica, made a special trip to the Isle of Pines, November 4 to November 22, 1926.

L. D. Wilgress, Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, worked at Prague, December, 1926, in connection with Mr. J. A. Russell, Tariff Commissioner of the Department of Finance, on the Czechoslovakian Commercial Treaty.

Canadian Trade Index

Through the Trade Commissioners, 2,500 copies of the Canadian Trade Index, issued by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, 1925-26 edition, were distributed to Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Government officials and leading importing firms in the territories in which the Trade Commissioner offices are located.

Tariff Changes in Various Countries

The Chief of the Foreign Tariffs Division has made the following survey of the world's tariff legislation during 1926-27 which brings to light several changes in customs duties applicable to important classes of Canadian goods shipped abroad as well as some interesting developments in preferential tariffs.

The British Empire

Australia.—An Act affecting about 80 items of the Australian customs tariff, after undergoing several amendments on its passage through Parliament, received final assent on July 8, 1926. Where the proposed rates had been higher than those formerly in force, they went into operation when introduced, but otherwise new rates awaited final ratification before going into effect. The new tariff on motor car chassis increased Canada's preference over foreign countries from 2½ per cent ad valorem to 5 per cent, and the United Kingdom's preference over foreign countries, from 5 per cent ad valorem to 12½ per cent. On chassis, unassembled, the rates of 5 per cent ad valorem, British preferential tariff, 7½ per cent intermediate tariff and 10 per cent general tariff, became free, 7½ per cent

and 12½ per cent respectively; on chassis, assembled, the former rates of 7½ per cent preferential, 10 per cent intermediate and 12½ per cent general, were changed to 5 per cent, 12½ per cent and 17½ per cent. Canada has the intermediate rates on these two items.

The duty on plain writing and typewriting paper in larger sizes was reduced by 5 per cent ad valorem in each schedule, making the goods duty-free under the British preferential tariff, 5 per cent ad valorem under the intermediate tariff, and 10 per cent ad valorem under the general tariff. On this item both Canada and the United Kingdom are accorded the British preference. "Deferred duties" on the paper in question were maintained at 20 per cent, 25 per cent and 30 per cent, under the respective tariffs. On August 12, 1926, higher proposed general and intermediate tariff rates (not finally sanctioned by Parliament) were put into effect on iron and steel rails, beams, girders, etc., bars, rods, and wire of various kinds, including barbed wire.

British West Indies.—The trade agreement between Canada, on the one hand, and the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, and British Honduras, on the other, which was signed at Ottawa on July 6, 1925, was implemented by new preferences being granted in at least three of the West Indian Colonies during the term under review.

Bermuda, where there had not previously been any tariff advantage for Canadian goods, established a preference effective as from July 15, 1926, in accordance with the new trade agreement. This preference consists of the removal of a surtax of 10 per cent of the duty (some minor modifications) otherwise leviable on imported goods. The surtax continues to apply to goods of non-British origin. On nearly all manufactured goods entering Bermuda, the British preferential rate is now 10 per cent ad valorem compared with a general tariff rate of 11 per cent ad valorem.

British Guiana gave tariff preferences in accordance with the new agreement as from March 1, 1927. The result of this is to increase the preference on flour from one shilling to two shillings per barrel of 196 pounds; to increase from 50 per cent to 66⅔ per cent the preference on apples, fish (canned, preserved, dried, etc.), beef and pork (salted or pickled), lard, condensed milk, butter, cheese, prepared cocoa, confectionery, cordage, cement, boots and shoes, lumber as defined, including shingles and lath. On all but footwear and lumber minimum specific amounts of preference are also guaranteed, for example $1.50 per 100 pounds on butter, cheese, and lard.

A Jamaican tariff law, assented to March 31, 1927, increased the preference on flour from one shilling to two shillings per barrel, and the preference on butter, cheese, lard, condensed milk, meats of all kinds, fish (canned, preserved, dried, etc.), apples, and potatoes, from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the general tariff.

Cyprus.—In Cyprus, where Canadian and other Empire products have a tariff preference over non-British goods, the general tariff on articles not enumerated in the tariff was increased from 15 per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent, effective from February 14, 1927. The result was to increase slightly the amount of preference to British goods as the preferential rate in many cases is five-sixths of whatever full rate may be in force. There are exceptions of importance on which the preferential rate is two-thirds of the full rate, and in the case of automobiles, one-third of the full rate. The duties on automobiles entering Cyprus are 30 per cent ad valorem general tariff, and 10 per cent British preferential.

Gibraltar.—By an ordinance effective as from July 31, 1926, Gibraltar for the first time introduced into its customs tariff the principle of preferential rates for goods produced within the British Empire. The concessions consist of a preferential rate on spirits and strong waters of 10 shillings per gallon up to the

strength of proof as against a general tariff rate of 12 shillings, and so in proportion for any greater strength; on perfumed spirits, liqueurs or cordials, a preferential rate of 15 shillings per gallon as against 18 shillings; on malt liquors in casks, a preferential rate of 7 pence per gallon as against 10 pence, with a further duty on malt liquors in bottles. Other commodities which are dutiable on importation into Gibraltar are wines, tobaccos, and motor spirits (gasolene, benzine, and petrol spirits generally), and on these the tariff is the same to all countries.

Great Britain.—The 1926 Budget of Great Britain contained a provision for the stabilization of such Empire tariff preferences as were in effect on July 1, 1926, for a period of ten years from that date. This means that in so far as it can be guaranteed by legislation, preferences are to be maintained for the period mentioned. In the case of specific duties, the actual amounts of preferential rebates are to be continued, at least so long as within the ten years the general tariff rates do not fall below these amounts. Similarly, in the case of ad valorem duties, the proportion of preference is to be maintained.

In view of the stabilization of British preferences, it may be noted that there is not a formal trade agreement existing between Canada and Great Britain, but preferences are exchanged arising out of tariff legislation enacted in the respective countries. The Canadian preferences to Great Britain date back to 1897, and apply to the generality of goods. The British preferential schedule of the Canadian tariff, roughly speaking, is one-third lower than the general tariff, and there is (with some exceptions) a further rebate of one-tenth of the duty in the case of goods shipped direct to a Canadian sea or river port.

Since September 1, 1919, Great Britain has been according Canada and other parts of the British Empire a preference on nearly all commodities which are subject to import duty. Compared with the tariffs of other important commercial countries, the entire dutiable list in Great Britain is a short one, but in recent years a few additions have been made to it. The prevailing rate on goods subject to ad valorem duty in the tariff is now 33.3 per cent with a preferential rate of 22.2 per cent, that is to say, the preference is one-third of the duty. Such preference is applied to passenger motor cars, motor trucks (since May 1, 1926, only), motor cycles; musical instruments; clocks and watches; accessories and component parts of any of the foregoing articles; gloves; lace and embroidery; and cutlery. Other dutiable goods on which there are preferences, usually of one-third, one-sixth, or a specific amount, comprise cinematograph films; sugar; confectionery or any other product containing sugar such as preserved fruits, jam, or sweetened condensed milk; tea; hops; tobaccos; silk and artificial silk; tableware of translucent pottery; paper as defined intended to cover mainly packing or wrapping paper or articles made therefrom (since May 1, 1926, only); spirits; wines; and a few other commodities.

The five-year period during which Part I of the Safeguarding of Industries Act was to be in operation, expired on August 19, 1926, and the measure was re-enacted with some modifications for a period of ten years. Under this law, duties usually 33.3 per cent ad valorem are imposed on some articles called "key industry" goods, with a preferential rebate of the full duty when such goods originate within the Empire. This list comprises a wide range of chemical goods, certain laboratory and scientific apparatus and instruments, wireless valves, vacuum tubes, ignition magnetos, permanent magnets, hosiery latch needles, metallic tungsten, and some other articles. In the "key industry" list are also arc lamp carbons, subject to a duty of one shilling per pound, and optical glass and optical instruments, dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem.

Northern Ireland.—The tariff in force in Northern Ireland is the same as in Great Britain.

Irish Free State.—To the comparatively limited list of goods subject to duty on importation into the Irish Free State, oatmeal was added on April 22, 1926, becoming dutiable at 2 shillings 6 pence per cwt. (112 pounds). Wireless telegraphy sets, previously free unless assembled in wooden cases or cabinets, were at the same time placed in the category of goods dutiable at 33⅓ per cent ad valorem. On these commodities no tariff preference is granted to any part of the Empire. Before the Irish Free State came into existence, the whole of Ireland and Great Britain were under the same customs tariff, but since April 1, 1923, the Irish Free State has been a separate customs area. The new Free State at the outset adopted the tariff of Great Britain, including the then existing preferences for Empire goods. Much of this tariff it has kept in force, but has also introduced changes. The goods on which Canada now has a tariff preference in the Irish Free State consist mainly of automobiles, motorcycles, musical instruments, clocks and watches, and component parts of any of the foregoing; various dried or preserved fruits, cocoa preparations, manufactured tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes, cinematograph films, spirits and wines, and sugar confectionery, which is interpreted broadly as comprising breads, biscuits, cakes, puddings, sweetmeats, etc.

India (British).—The tariff of British India was amended as from March 1, 1927, affecting commodities which figure prominently in the list of Canada's exports to that market, when the duty on motor cars was reduced from 30 per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent, and the duty on rubber tires from 30 per cent to 15 per cent. Other motor car parts and accessories came under the same changed tariff rates as cars. The foregoing rates apply to the goods mentioned arriving from British or non-British countries.

New Zealand.—The tariff preference granted in New Zealand on motor cars of British manufacture was considerably increased as from September 1, 1926. Passenger motor cars entering New Zealand had been subject to two kinds of duty, an ad valorem rate and a so-called "body duty" of a specific amount. The ad valorem rates, which were 10 per cent British preferential and 25 per cent general, are now 10 per cent British preferential and 35 per cent general. The body duty on British cars was formerly £5 each, £10 each, or £15 each, according to the class of body, and on non-British cars 50 per cent more. The body duty under the revised tariff became, on British cars, 10 per cent on the value of the vehicle up to and including £200 of such value and 5 per cent on the remaining value. The corresponding general tariff rates on bodies are 50 per cent higher. The measure which established the new preference on cars increased from 25 per cent ad valorem to 35 per cent ad valorem the general tariff on rubber tires and tubes, gas engines and oil engines for motor vehicles, bicycles, tricycles, speedometers, and mileage recorders. The British preferential rate on these articles remains at 10 per cent ad valorem, thus enlarging the amount of preference from 15 per cent ad valorem to 25 per cent ad valorem.

South Africa (Union of).—A tariff amendment in the Union of South Africa which was given a third reading on May 25, 1926, increased by 5 pence per 100 pounds the maximum and minimum duties on wheat and wheat flour. On these products Canada and the United Kingdom only are accorded the minimum tariff, which is now 1 shilling 5 pence per 100 pounds on wheat and 3 shillings 4 pence per 100 pounds on flour. The corresponding maximum rates are 2 pence higher on wheat and 4 pence higher on flour. The South African budget introduced on March 30, 1927, contained altogether 3 proposed increases in duties and 37 proposed decreases. These tariff proposals became operative immediately although awaiting final legislative sanction. Dry white lead on which Canada and the United Kingdom have been enjoying a minimum tariff rate of 6 shillings per 100 pounds as compared with a maximum duty of 7

shillings against all other countries is affected on account of the proposal to place dry white and red leads for the manufacture of leads in oil on the duty-free list.

Foreign Countries

Austria.—About one-third of the items of the Austrian customs tariff were amended by a federal law of July 28, 1926, and by various ordinances dated June 16, August 6, and August 10 of the same year.

Belgium.—Belgian customs duties were revised by decrees of June 7, June 24, August 28, October 26, 1926, and January 14, 1927. As a result of these decrees, duties were advanced on some commodities of interest to Canada including cheese, canned salmon, sugar, motor cars and rubber tires.

Czechoslovakia.—Czechoslovakia, which has a general tariff modified by conventional rates on some goods, made an addition to the list of differential duties in a measure of June 22, 1926, which created a double tariff on selected commodities, being mainly agricultural products. This new list of duties was of especial interest to Canada on account of the higher rates established for flour, which were the equivalent of $3.20 per barrel in the maximum schedule, and $1.87 in the minimum. The more favourable tariff was applicable to treaty countries or to those which granted Czechoslovakia most-favoured-nation tariff treatment. Canada at that time had no trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, but the lower schedule of new duties was extended to Canada temporarily. Afterwards an arrangement was made, dating from September 6, 1926, to the end of the year, according to Canada the complete lower schedule of new duties.

This arrangement was followed by a more comprehensive trade agreement brought about by an exchange of notes made effective from January 1, 1927, for a period of fifteen months. Under this agreement the Canadian intermediate tariff was extended to Czechoslovakian products when shipped according to certain prescribed regulations. In return Czechoslovakia extended most-favoured-nation treatment to Canada on a list of goods comprised in 71 tariff items. The list included, among other things, wheat, flour, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, peas, apples, canned goods, lard, butter, cheese, condensed milk, wrapping paper, agricultural implements, automobiles and rubber tires. Import restrictions were affected by this agreement resulting in Canada being allowed to export to Czechoslovakia a certain number of automobiles which are a controlled import into that country. The two countries agreed to begin negotiations for the conclusion of a more general convention.

Denmark.—A Danish law of December 23, 1926, extended to March 31, 1927, modified duties and surtaxes on a considerable number of tariff items

Finland.—On October 1, 1926, a commercial treaty with Germany reduced the rates of Finnish duty on meat extract, macaroni, vermicelli, bran, paper manufactures, some electric apparatus, some machines and a few other articles. Canada has a most-favoured-nation agreement with Finland and is also accorded these reductions. By a law of December 28, 1926, the Finnish tariff for 1927 was fixed at the rates levied in 1926, with a few minor exceptions.

France.—Near the beginning of the period covered in this survey, almost the whole schedule of French customs duties was advanced by 70 per cent of existing rates and, towards the close, an entirely new customs tariff was introduced. To depreciated currency may be attributed the first-mentioned change. The new tariff had been contemplated for some few years.

French customs duties are payable in paper francs. In nearly all instances duties are levied according to the weight or quantity of goods imported and not on the basis of value. On this account currency depreciation has a far-reaching effect on the level of duties. The basic rates of the French customs

tariff are, in the minimum schedule, practically those enacted in 1910, and in the maximum schedule, to a large extent, rates established by a decree of 1921. In 1910 the French franc had an exchange value of 19.3 cents. In 1921 it had fallen to 8 cents, and in 1926 went as low as 3 cents. Some countries whose currency underwent depreciation declared duties which are levied on a quantity basis to be gold duties, in other words, payable at the fixed or standard value of the country's currency. France adhered to the principle of levying duty in paper francs. Coefficients of increase were adopted, but they did not follow closely the relation between gold and paper francs. In an effort to restore to some extent the former ad valorem incidence of duties, two 30 per cent increases were made in existing specific rates, one in April, 1926, and the other in August, 1926, the second 30 per cent being applied to the duties increased by the first 30 per cent. This resulted in a total increase of 69 per cent, which was amalgamated with earlier coefficients, producing an increase of 70 per cent on rates as existing before April, 1926. Tobacco, certain printing paper and cellulose pulp for making printing paper, were exempted from both increases, while wheat, rye, pulse, potatoes, and a dozen or so other commodities were exempted from the second increase. The duties on certain animals and other farm products which had been suspended in the early period of the war were reimposed as from July, 1926, and nearly all became subject to the two 30 per cent increases.

A bill completely revising the French customs tariff, both as to rates of duty and classification of goods, was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies on March 8, 1927. By that time the franc had advanced in value to about 4 cents in Canadian money. The following are increases in the proposed new law on a few commodities of interest to Canada's exports to France, the rates quoted being those applicable to Canada: Wheat from 18.20 francs to 25 francs per 100 kilogs. or 220 pounds (general and minimum tariff the same); canned salmon from 59.50 francs to 105 francs per 100 kilogs. (intermediate tariff); canned lobster from 42.50 francs to 100 francs per 100 kilogs. (minimum tariff); mowing machines from 40.80 francs to 110 francs per 100 kilogs. (minimum tariff); harvesters and binders from 40.80 francs to 100 francs per 100 kilogs. (minimum tariff). As an example of a slightly decreased duty, it may be noted that wood pulp, the tariff on which ranges from 2.55 to 10.20 francs per 100 kilogs., would have a range of from 2 francs to 8 francs under the proposed tariff; cellulose pulp imported for manufacturing certain printed paper remaining at 0.5 to 2 francs per 100 kilogs.

Germany.—Wheaten flour—Canada's chief export to Germany—came under various temporary tariffs during the fiscal year under review. A provisional general tariff of 8 marks per 100 kilogs. ($1.70 per barrel), applicable to all countries, expired on July 31, 1926. This was followed by a new temporary rate of 10 marks to all countries, enacted at first to be in operation until December 31, 1926, but extended to March 31, 1927. Provision was then made to have the rate advanced to 12.50 marks, to operate until July 31, 1927. A Franco-German conventional rate of 10 marks came into existence on August 21, 1926, but being no lower than the temporary general tariff, gave France or "most-favoured" nations no actual tariff advantage over non-treaty countries such as Canada, until the general rate was advanced to 12.50 marks on March 31, 1927. The 10-mark treaty rate was to be supplanted on April 11, 1927, by a temporary treaty rate of 11.50 marks. The rate on wheat, Canada's next largest export to Germany, was advanced on August 1, 1926, from 3.50 marks per 100 kilogs. to 5 marks (23 to 32 cents per bushel). These were temporary general tariff rates applied to all countries, being more favourable than any conventional duty established. Oats also entered Germany under a temporary general tariff lower than any treaty rate provided for, namely, at a rate of 3 marks per 100 kilogs. (11 cents per bushel) up to August 1, 1926, and afterwards at 5 marks (18 cents per bushel). These temporary rates on

wheat and oats are due to expire on July 31, 1927. The general tariff of Germany, when not under suspension by such temporary measures as already mentioned, is 7.50 marks per 100 kilogs. on wheat and 7 marks on oats. A German-Swedish treaty of August 1, 1926, established conventional rates one mark lower on these commodities, which will operate, as regards Sweden and other countries which have secured the concessions by treaty arrangement, at any time they afford an advantage over the effective general tariff. Germany, on account of her activity in treaty-making, has established conventional duties on many other articles which are lower than her general tariff.

Greece.—The duties on wheat and flour entering Greece were varied at different times by changing the currency coefficient which was used to regulate duties and is applied to the Greek paper drachma (worth approximately 1.3 cents Canadian compared with a gold value of 19.3 cents) as used in the payment of customs duties. A change made in this coefficient on March 2, 1927, was of outstanding importance. It increased the wheat duty by 70 per cent and the flour duty by 124 per cent of the former rates. By estimating surtaxes roughly at 75 per cent of other rates, the new duty on wheat became the equivalent of $1.19 per 100 kilogs. (220 pounds), and the new duty on flour $2.94 per 100 kilogs. The maximum tariff would be 5½ per cent higher on wheat and 25 per cent higher on flour, but by a decree of January 12, 1926, the minimum tariff on wheat and flour was extended to all countries. Revised chemical regulations were published on August 5, 1926, affecting imported flour, which were of much concern to exporters of that commodity.

Haiti.—On August 10, 1926, a complete new customs tariff went into operation in Haiti, and from October 1, 1926, a most-favoured-nation treaty gave the United States the benefit on certain goods of a 33⅓ per cent reduction in duties established in a Franco-Haitian treaty.

Hungary.—A Hungarian Government Ordinance of August 6, 1926, suspended import duties on a small number of commodities and reduced them on an extensive list.

Italy.—The Italian duty on newsprint paper, which had been increased as from April 1, 1926, from 2 gold lire per 100 kilogs. (17½ cents per 100 pounds) to 5 gold lire, was again advanced on November 1, 1926, to 8 gold lire per 100 kilogs. (70 cents per 100 pounds), while duties on certain agricultural implements and some other articles were increased by a decree of December 12, 1926.

Japan.—A new Japanese import tariff supplanting the one established in 1911 became effective at the beginning of the twelve-month period dealt with in this outline of tariff changes.

On wheat, the chief Canadian product going to Japan, the duty under the revised tariff was advanced from 18 cents per bushel to 35 cents, i.e., 77 sen to 1.50 yen per 100 kin. (133 lbs.). While the exports of Canadian wheat to Japan during the first year that the new tariff was in operation dropped from 11½ million bushels to 6¾ million bushels, comparing shipments in 1925-6 with shipments in 1926-7, it is important to note that the exports of wheat from Canada to Japan vary considerably as will be seen by the following quantities exported: 1922-3, 2,610,012 bushels; 1923-4, 7,058,910 bushels; 1924-5, 4,633,941 bushels; 1925-6, 11,527,266 bushels; 1926-7, 6,740,058 bushels. The Japanese duty on wheat flour was increased from 69 cents to $1.09 per 100 pounds. The duty on automobiles remained at 50 per cent ad valorem, general tariff, and 35 per cent ad valorem, conventional tariff (applicable to Canada); wood pulp, 8 cents and 10 cents per 100 pounds; zinc ingots, slabs, and grains $1.12 per 100 pounds; lead ingots and slabs, 15 cents per 100 pounds. Lead in plates and sheets was changed from 67 cents per 100 pounds to 20 per cent ad valorem, and salted fish from 75 cents per 100 pounds to 10 per cent ad valorem. Lumber duties were

adjusted but not extensively altered. The 1926 tariff removed oxide of cobalt from the duty free list, imposing a rate of 48 cents per pound, but this duty was repealed as from March 29, 1927.

Mexico.—A decree of June 8, 1926, among other things reclassified motor cars for tariff purposes and changed the duty from 10 per cent ad valorem to a very wide range of rates, depending on the weight and value of the vehicle. Cars for carrying goods (trucks) came under a new tariff of 10 centavos per kilog. plus a 12 per cent surtax, the equivalent of $2.54 (Canadian money) per 100 pounds. Passenger cars weighing not more than 2,420 pounds were made dutiable at the equivalent of $2 per 100 pounds, and heavier passenger cars $3 to $30 per 100 pounds, the rates increasing by steps for heavier and dearer grades of automobiles. Over 100 Mexican tariff headings were affected by a decree of August 25, 1926. On this occasion the specific duty on canvas shoes, an article of interest to Canada in that market, was increased and a new ad valorem duty of 10 per cent on a fixed minimum valuation was established. There was some revision of Mexican consular fees, resulting in a change effective after March 31, 1927, which increased the fee for certification of consular invoices from 5 per cent to 10 per cent on goods subject to customs duty.

Norway.—The general 33⅓ per cent surtax in Norway applicable to most duties was advanced to 50 per cent as from July 9, 1926.

Peru.—A Peruvian law of November 5, 1926, effective for one year, authorized the Executive Power to establish special import duties on luxury goods or those not being of prime necessity. Based on this law, Peruvian duties were increased from 20 per cent to 100 per cent of the basic rates on many articles, particularly luxury goods and commodities which compete with native industry. Some of the more important Canadian exports to Peru, namely wheat, condensed milk, lard, Portland cement, and calcium carbide, were not affected. The duty on automobiles valued at under 416⅔ Peruvian pounds (around $1,500) were exempted from the increases, but the duty on other motor cars was doubled. The rates on rubber tires were increased by one-quarter and on rubber shoes by one-half.

Poland.—A ministerial decree of July 23, 1926, in Poland, modified by a further decree of October 20, 1926, reduced the import duty of certain machines and apparatus, and a commercial convention with Czechoslovakia in force from November 6, 1926, reduced Polish duties on an extended list of commodities.

Portugal.—The tariff of Portugal was altered by decrees of April 29, August 6, and September 27, 1926.

Roumania.—Some new Roumanian customs duties came into operation as from April 1, 1926, but were modified by a law of June 5, 1926.

Russia.—New tariffs, five in number, were promulgated in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia) on February 11, 1927, to operate at different frontiers or ports.

Spain.—Many Spanish customs duties (other than conventional rates) were increased as from July 12, 1926, by 10 to 25 per cent of the previously existing rates, automobiles being among the articles affected.

Sweden.—Royal decrees of April 1, 1926, and July 1, 1926, introduced several tariff changes in Sweden, and a commercial treaty of August 1, 1926, with Germany made reductions in the Swedish tariff which were extended to all countries.

Switzerland.—Swiss duties were reduced on several articles in consequence of a Swiss-German treaty effective from January 1, 1927.

United States.—The reduction made by Canada in the duty on automobiles from 35 per cent to 20 per cent or 27½ per cent ad valorem in the general tariff, as from April 16, 1926, involved an item in the United States tariff which provides, to a certain extent, for countervailing duty. The United States tariff establishes a rate of 25 per cent ad valorem on automobiles with an alternative higher rate (limited to 50 per cent ad valorem) to equal a rate imposed by any country on automobiles imported from the United States. On account of this provision the United States tariff on Canadian automobiles has corresponded with the Canadian tariff within the limits of the 25 per cent and 50 per cent rates mentioned.

Paint brush handles manufactured in Canada were the subject of a proclamation dated October 14, 1926, effective thirty days later, made under the so-called flexible provision of the United States tariff. This provision provides the means for increasing or decreasing to the extent of 50 per cent rates of duty specified in the tariff. An application had been made to the Tariff Commission in 1923 for lower duties on paint brush handles, the result of which was to reduce the duties from 33⅓ per cent advalorem to 16⅔ per cent. The final proclamation stated that the principal competing country with regard to these goods was found to be Canada and that the decreased rate mentioned was necessary to bring about equalization in the costs of production. A proclamation of February 23, 1927, under the same tariff provision, increased the duty on pig iron from 75 cents per ton to $1.12½ per ton, British India being given as the principal competing country.

Many United States Treasury Decisions—which are issued at an average of a few hundred per month—were of interest to Canada. One or two examples may be cited.

A decision of October 27, 1926, defined standard newsprint paper, a commodity without any definite or uniform trade meaning, which enters the United States free of duty. In the decision it was declared that the tariff heading in question contemplated newsprint of a standard weight of not less than 30 nor more than 35 pounds per ream of 500 sheets, 24 by 36 inches, and of required strength and quality, as defined, which would make it suitable for use on printing presses and receiving the necessary impressions. It was ruled that newsprint containing 80 per cent mechanically ground wood-pulp and 20 per cent sulphate, came within the meaning of standard newsprint paper in the United States tariff.

In connection with the shipment of two carloads of lambs from Canada to the United States, it developed that the existing tariff was not clear as to whether the lambs should be regarded as sheep, dutiable at $2 per head, or as unspecified animals at 15 per cent ad valorem. Although lambs are not specified by name in the tariff, the language of previous tariffs was taken as a guide for ruling them as comprised within the tariff heading of sheep, and they were classified accordingly.

Uruguay.—A Uruguayan tariff regulation was reported in March, 1927, which affects sugar, a leading import into that country from Canada. In order to encourage refining in Uruguay, sugar under 96 degrees of polarization when destined for a domestic refinery was placed under a tariff of 40 per cent of declared valuation. Formerly all sugar under 99 degrees was regarded as unrefined and dutiable at slightly under 3 cents per pound, no distinction having been made between unrefined and partially refined sugar. The duty on refined sugar remained at about 3½ cents per pound.

DISTRIBUTING TARIFF INFORMATION

A tariff barrier may easily create the most important difference between selling for export trade and selling in the domestic market. In surveying opportunities for business in outside markets, the question of customs duty must

always be considered, to which is related the possibility of a tariff preference, or a tariff handicap. The administration of customs tariffs brings into existence various related laws or regulations on such matters as invoicing, value for duty purposes, conditions on which preference is granted, and certificates required in order to establish origin of goods. Countries are likely to prescribe standard specifications for such articles as foodstuffs, and there is a great volume of legislation affecting directly or indirectly the marking or labelling of products.

Canadian exporters are obliged to observe all such laws and regulations in accordance with what is demanded in each particular country to which goods are sent. There are nearly 200 separate customs areas in the world to be taken into account. Their requirements, on the whole, are liable to constant change. An important branch of the work of the Department of Trade and Commerce therefore is to collect information on these various subjects and distribute it to interests concerned. Inquiries about tariffs and the other related questions reach the department daily. That this form of commercial intelligence is helpful to manufacturers and exporters and much valued by them is attested by numerous letters of appreciation which have been received in the department. Following are extracts from a few specimen letters of this class:—

"Thanks to your assistance we have been able to get off our initial shipment to Spain."

"By the information shown in your letter, we think it quite evident that . . . . does not extend a preferential rate of duty to the products of . . . . Therefore, we will arrange to have all automobiles shipped from the Canadian plant."

"With the information you have supplied us, it is our intention to manufacture in Canada the complete quantities [printed matter] for all the countries mentioned in our letter. Thanking you for prompt response."

"The information furnished by you will be of much assistance to us in planning for the development of our tobacco trade within the Empire."

"The careful attention you have paid to these items [footwear in six Latin American countries] and the detailed explanatory notes reflect great credit upon your department. The information supplied will be of great benefit to us."

"We deeply appreciate your efforts on our behalf, and it is really very gratifying to us to know that there is someone who is sufficiently interested and conversant with our export problems that we can call upon as the occasion arises."

"Your letter affords us a mass of information which is extremely valuable" [jam duties in certain countries].

"Wish to congratulate you on the complete and concise manner in which you referred to preferences and different most-favoured-nation treaties. This is the kind of information which is beneficial to Canadian exporters."

"Thanks for the spendid way in which you took care of our enquiries regarding invoicing, marking, etc., of brushes going to South Africa and Australia. The service that we have received from your department has been of great value to us and is very much appreciated."

"Neither those with whom I have talked, nor members of our own Export Department, have been able to get this definite information before. When we are in need of similar information regarding other countries, we shall certainly get in touch with you."

"There is a wealth of information in your letter and I intend to keep it handy."

"I am very appreciative of your efforts in assisting me to compile information regarding tariff on radios. It is too complicated for laymen to tackle." (Board of Trade.)

"Splendid services have been given in response to requests for information made by this institution." (Chamber of Commerce.)

"I want to thank you specially for data with regard to British preferential tariffs. This is most interesting and will help me greatly. I very gratefully appreciate your assistance in this whole matter." (Board of Trade.)

"Your letter contains just the information I am seeking. It is a distinct pleasure to find co-operation of the character you are so efficiently delivering, and it will not be lost sight of in the contacts we must make locally or elsewhere with interests to trade abroad." (Chamber of Commerce.)

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

During the fiscal year just closed, the taking of the Quinquennial Census (Population and Agriculture) of the three Prairie Provinces, as provided in the Statistics Act, constituted an important feature of the work in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The census was taken in fifty-five divisions, each in charge

of a commissioner. The schedules followed much the same lines as in the decennial census, with certain adaptations and a few omissions. Altogether some 2,600 enumerators were employed. The main results of the census had been given out by the end of the Autumn, and the final compilations were on the way to completion by the close of the fiscal year; an extra staff of about 125 clerks was employed on the latter work. In the same branch of the Bureau (Demography), the accession of Quebec to the vital statistical registration area from January 1, 1926, now renders the latter co-extensive with the Dominion as a whole; the work in this section was correspondingly enlarged.

The Census of Industry (fisheries, forestry, mining, manufactures and construction) followed much the same lines as in previous years, as did likewise the annual survey of farm acreages and live stock taken in June of each year, and the monthly system of crop-reporting carried out in association therewith.

In the External Trade Branch of the Bureau an improved format was adopted for the annual statistics of imports and exports, permitting better presentation of the statistics and some enlarged analyses. The Internal Trade Branch issued its usual series of reports dealing with the grain trade, milling, the trade in live stock and animal products, cold storage and prices. The Branch on Transportation and Public Utilities also issued its usual series of monthly and annual reports dealing with railways, electric railways, express statistics, canals, telegraphs, telephones, centrol power stations, etc.

In social statistics, the branches on Education and Criminal Statistics brought out annual reports, with some improvements in detail. A study was made in the former branch of the 1921 census returns on illiteracy and school attendance, the results of which were issued in a special report.

In the Branch on Public Finance, reports were issued on provincial finance and on employees, salaries, etc., of the Dominion Government Civil Service.

The *Canada Year Book* for 1925 was issued on broadly similar lines to those of the preceding year, as a compendium of information on the natural resources, population, production, industries, trade, finance and general social and economic activities of the Dominion, the basic organization of the bureau now permitting this conspectus to follow a comprehensive plan. In the same branch the Monthly Review of Business Statistics, begun in mimeograph form in 1925-26, was printed from July 1, 1926, at a subscription price of one dollar, upwards of 1,300 subscribers having been obtained by the end of the year. The library of the bureau, which is limited to statistical publications and books on statistical technique, made substantial progress.

Motion Picture Bureau

The Director of the Motion Picture Bureau reports that the last fiscal year has been perhaps the most successful the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau has had since its establishment in 1917. As in former years, close attention has been paid to the revenue-producing possibilities of the bureau, the returns for the fiscal year under review amounting to $15,129.08. This marks a decrease from the revenue of the previous year, but it has been more than offset by greatly increased distribution in special fields from which no direct financial returns are secured but which is more important to the country in so far as publicity and advertising are concerned. New revenue-producing distribution arrangements concluded at the end of this fiscal year are expected, in the coming years, to substantially increase the revenue of the bureau.

Empire-Wide Film Movement

The national value of the film as a propaganda force is strikingly exemplified by the United States. Britain and her dominions desire to overcome the

domination of American films throughout the British Empire, as without question they stimulate the desire and create world markets for American goods.

The influence of the motion picture upon the peoples of the British Empire was discussed at the recent Imperial Conference. In commenting upon the use of the film, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, in his report to the conference, stated: "In some parts of the Empire films have been produced illustrative of conditions and resources of those countries or the activities of Government departments. It would, in the opinion of the sub-committee, be very advantageous if the production and exhibition of films of this nature could be continued and increased." Strenuous efforts are being made to resuscitate the British film industry and to place it on a competitive basis with that of the United States.

Canadian Government films are shown all over the globe and are doing an international work of far-reaching importance. Canada possesses atmospheric and other conditions favourable to production of films equal to those in the United States, and it seems certain that the manufacture and production of purely theatrical films could be carried on in the Dominion under the most favourable conditions. Encouragement should be given to British film producers to make a certain quota of their pictures on Canadian soil, to take advantage of Canadian scenic locations, and incidentally of the Dominion's contiguity to the United States with its immense numbers of moving picture patrons.

Assistance to United States Producers

The bureau has from time to time assisted and co-operated with United States film producers in the use of Canadian stories. United States producers have photographed a part of their productions in Canada, making use of scenic locations.

Canadian Government Films

Film activities during the past year have been centred upon the production of a series of one-reel pictures now internationally known as the "Seeing Canada" films. Special stress is laid on the film as a medium for the development of the tourist trade. The publicity and advertising departments of the Canadian National Railways are making an ever-increasing use of Canadian Government films in their tourist development work. During 1926, the official railway lecturer showed the bureau's films to selected groups throughout the United States totalling over 10,000 people.

Co-operative Work

Since the establishment of the bureau, the work of film co-operation with other departments of the Government has steadily grown. Among the governmental organizations for whom work has been produced on a co-operative basis at a great saving to these departments are the following:—

Department of Agriculture—
- Dairy and Cold Storage Branch,
- Entomological Branch,
- Fruit Branch,
- Health of Animals Branch,
- National Live Stock Records Branch,
- Publications Branch,
- Seed Branch.

Dominion Live Stock Branch—
- Horse Division,
- Cattle Division,
- Poultry Division,
- Sheep and Swine Division,
- Markets Division,
- Exhibition Division,
- Chief Egg Inspector.

Central Experimental Farm—
- Animal Husbandry Division,
- Bacteriology Division,
- Bee Division,
- Botany Division,
- Cereal Division,
- Chemistry Division,
- Dairy Division,
- Extension and Publicity Division.
- Fibre Plants Division,
- Field Husbandry Division,
- Forage Plants Division,
- Horticultural Division,
- Illustration Stations Division,
- Poultry Division,
- Tobacco Division,
- Director's Office.

Dominion Archives.

Civil Service Commission.

Department of Finance.

Health Department.

House of Commons—
- Speaker's Office,
- Sergeant-at-Arms' Office,
- Individual Members,
- Press Gallery.

Dept. of Immigration and Colonization—
- Minister's Office,
- Commissioner's Office,
- Publicity Branch,
- Exhibition Branch.

Department of Insurance—
- Superintendent's Office,
- Dominion Fire Commissioner.

Department of the Interior—
- Office of the Minister,
- Secretary's Branch,
- Editorial Division,
- Seed and Grain Division,
- Canadian National Parks Branch,
- Dominion Water Powers Branch,
- Forestry Branch,
- Natural Resources Intelligence Service,
- North West Territories and Yukon Branch.

Department of Labour.

Department of Marine and Fisheries—
- Minister's Office,
- Fisheries Branch,
- Radio Branch.

Department of Mines—
- Administrative Branch,
- Geological Surveys Branch,
- Mines Branch,
- Victoria Memorial Museum.

The Royal Mint.

Department of National Defence—
Deputy Minister's Branch,
Air Service Branch,
Historical Section,
Imperial War Graves Commission,
Military Training and Staff Duties Division.

Canadian Board of Pension Commissioners.

Post Office Department.

Prime Minister's Office.

Public Works Department.

Railway Commission.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

Trade and Commerce Department—
Minister's Office,
Deputy Minister's Office,
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
Weights and Measures Branch,
Board of Grain Commissioners,
Canadian Government Trade Commissioners throughout the world.

Film Production Activities

During the fiscal year under review, the following films regularly released theatrically and non-theatrically throughout the world as the "Seeing Canada" series have been produced:—

Birds of Bonaventure,
In the Maritime Provinces,
The City by the Sea (Halifax),
Magic Minas,
When Guide Meets Guide,
Battling with Muskies,
With Dog-Team and Snow Shoes,
The Apples of Annapolis,
The Trail Riders of Jasper Park,
Mid Sunshine and Sea-Breeze,
Salmon Angling on the Restigouche,
Picturesque Pictou,
Where Snow-Time is Joy-Time,
Winter Sports in Old Quebec,
Canada's Evergreen Playground (Vancouver).

In addition to these "Seeing Canada" one-reel films, the bureau co-operated in the motion picture work in connection with the last Canadian Government Arctic Expedition and produced for the North West Territories Branch, Department of the Interior, a motion picture record of this expedition. The bureau also made a large number of special and composite films for the Canadian National Railways, educational and technical films for various branches of the Departments of Agriculture, National Defence, Interior, Immigration and Colonization, Mines, Canadian Forestry Association, Province of Quebec, and the World's Poultry Congress. This co-operative work has been the means not only of very substantial saving, but greater efficiency and convenience to the government departments concerned.

Distribution in Canada

Canadian exhibitors of films in both the theatrical and non-theatrical fields have shown increased interest in the films produced by this bureau, and

in consequence they have received a larger and wider circulation in the past fiscal year than ever before. Distribution in the Canadian theatrical fields has been handled through arrangement by the Canadian Universal Film Company, one of the Dominion's foremost film organizations operating branches throughout Canada. In the non-theatrical field the number of exhibitors is constantly growing through such agencies as government departments, educational institutions, agencies of the railways and steamship lines, sporting and other organizations.

Distribution in the United States

In the United States, which offers our greatest field for exploitation and distribution, the "Seeing Canada" films have shown a corresponding increase in popularity and during the last fiscal year the exhibition of these films in both theatrical and non-theatrical fields in this country has increased greatly. New contracts recently arranged assure this bureau of an even greater distribution and revenue in the coming year.

It is estimated that, in the theatrical field alone, films produced by this bureau are being shown in approximately 4,000 United States theatres covering a very wide territory and reaching the eyes of millions of people. In the non-theatrical field even greater strides have been made and the distribution of our films through government and state organizations, educational institutions, fraternal, sporting and other organizations has been greatly increased.

Distribution in Other Sections of the British Empire

The new quota law in Great Britain has opened up a much broader field for Canadian films and an encouraging increase in circulation in both the theatrical and non-theatrical fields has been the result. In the coming year, owing largely to new affiliations in prospect, it is expected that distribution in the British Isles will be very largely increased.

In Australia and New Zealand and, in fact, the entire Antipodes, the distribution of Canadian films has shown a steady and most satisfactory increase. The same may be said for their circulation in South Africa and other sections of the British Empire.

Distribution in Foreign Countries

A most substantial increase in circulation is reported in foreign fields, especially in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, the South American Republics, and in the Far East.

Still Pictures, Etc.

This phase of the bureau's work, originally begun as an "off shoot" of film activities, has shown a corresponding increase in volume and scope and has become one of the most important branches of the bureau's work as well as a source of considerable revenue.

Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada

During the past year approximately 300 complaints were dealt with. Forty sessions were held. Approximately 124,000 miles were travelled by the board in its administration of the Canada Grain Act, and licenses were issued as follows:—

Track buyers'	88
Commission merchants	95
Primary grain dealers'	3
Country elevator	4,349
Elevator space	3
Manufacturing elevators	9
Private elevator	67
Public elevator	16
Public terminal elevators	12
Total	4,642

For the purpose of assisting interested parties in conection with claims for alleged shortages of grain shipped from country to terminal points, the board has established a system of recording leaks, seal records and the general condition of all cars of grain immediately on their arrival at the Winnipeg inspection yards.

The department has also reorganized its Dominion Grain Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, which is now located in the Grain Exchange building and will be operated in conjunction with a special committee appointed by the Dominion Research Council, a definite program of research work having been decided upon, the results of which, along with tests made by the Laboratories operated by the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, will no doubt be of very material benefit in determining milling and baking values and the protein content of the different varieties of wheat grown in Western Canada.

Movement and handling of 1926 Western Canadian Grain Crops

As the result of a period of extraordinarily wet and unfavourable weather, extending from the middle of August to the winter season, with only occasional brief intermissions of dry weather, the harvesting of the 1926 crops of grain in the Prairie Provinces was accomplished only under the most difficult conditions. The quality of the grain was very seriously affected and the handling and marketing of the large volume of damp or wet grain without suffering further deterioration or loss was only possible by the exercise of continuous vigilance. The already largely increased drying capacity of elevators at terminal points was immediately further augmented and arrangements made for all grain containing an excess of moisture to be moved from country to terminal points without delay. Quite early in the season—November 1—the board ordered terminal elevators to dry all no grade tough wheat grading No. 4 Spring, No. 3 Durum, No. 3 Kota, and all lower grades, and all rye and flaxseed grading no grade tough. As in the year previous, however, the elevators at Vancouver and Prince Rupert were exempted from this order.

The following tables show the number of cars of grain graded "no grade" and "sprouted" as compared with the total inspected, and the total amounts dried at the public terminal elevators only, as compared with the total quantity inspected, during the first eight months of the crop year:—

AUGUST 1 TO MARCH 31

—	Crop Year 1926–27			Crop Year 1925–26		
	Total Inspected	Graded No Grade	Graded Sprouted	Total Inspected	Graded No Grade	Graded Sprouted
	cars	cars	cars	cars	cars	cars
Wheat	216,033	111,401	8,923	231,821	66,798	6
Oats	11,165	8,672	.....	18,731	10,162	.....
Barley	23,918	20,040	.....	22,583	8,827	.....
Flaxseed	2,943	2,032	.....	4,133	1,792	.....
Rye	5,157	3,386	.....	3,295	997	.....

AUGUST 1 TO MARCH 31

—	Total Graded No Grade	Total dried at Public Elevators	
		No Grade Tough	No Grade Damp
	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat	148,010,000	15,854,385	6,640,912
Oats	17,020,000	61,851	746,018
Barley	29,790,000	1,261,055	1,865,351
Flaxseed	2,372,000	1,359,921	153,887
Rye	4,429,000	57,117	430,908
Mixed grain	.....	18,785	34,437
Total	201,621,000	18,613,114	9,871,513

In Europe the total yield of 1926 grain crops was smaller than that of 1925, whilst in addition the potato crop was very much less. This meant larger quantities of grain would require to be imported. The large volume of ocean tonnage diverted to the carrying of coal, as the result of the strike in Great Britain, which would otherwise have been available for grain, caused a sharp advance in freight rates to abnormal levels. Importers were reluctant to pay these exorbitant rates, so only such quantities of grain were imported as were absolutely essential for immediate requirements. The United States winter wheat crop was of very high quality and coming on the market before the demand for tonnage reached its peak, a large proportion of the exportable surplus was disposed of.

These conditions, added to the extremely unfavourable weather in Canada, account for the smaller volume of grain handled at terminal points and exported prior to the close of navigation. The all-rail movement from Fort William-Port Arthur during the winter season proved substantially larger than that of the previous season, but the total movement for the eight months ended March 31, was still considerably lower than for the same period of 1925-26.

The Canadian Government elevator at Prince Rupert, leased to the Alberta Pool, commenced receiving grain early in October and by the end of March had loaded fifteen steamers with 4,210,271 bushels wheat destined to United Kingdom, Continent and the Orient.

Total receipts at terminal points in the Western Grain Inspection Division follow:—

EIGHT MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1927

—	Wheat	Other grains	Total
	net bush.	net bush.	net bush.
Fort William-Port Arthur	206,049,399	49,962,079	256,011,478
Vancouver	30,521,708	92,220	30,613,928
Prince Rupert	4,897,051	2,161	4,899,212
Canadian Government Interior Terminal elevators—			
Calgary	3,469,906	272,439	3,742,345
Edmonton	3,458,819	405,728	3,864,547
Moose Jaw	1,444,795	272,501	1,717,296
Saskatoon	2,145,444	434,090	2,579,534

Weights and Measures Inspection Branch

The Director of the Weights and Measures Service reports that that service, after some fifty years of deficits, now seems to be established on a safe self-supporting basis. The first surplus of revenue over expenditure occurred at the

close of the year 1924-25, following considerable reorganization and reduction in the staff over a period of some five years, together with a revision of inspection fees in 1920 to conform to the general rise in prices in all trade channels. The 1924-25 surplus amounted to $1,075.89, and for the year just closed (March 31, 1927), it has increased to the sum of $31,854. Against this surplus, however, there could fairly be charged the salaries of the director's staff in the department, paid from the civil vote, and the rentals of the district offices, paid by the Public Works Department.

The total revenue for the year was $333,291.72, as against $315,841.14 for 1925-26, showing an increase of $17,450.58. Total expenses amounted to $301,-437.72, as against $293,193.65 for the year preceding, showing an increase of $8,244.07, of which $4,903.05 is chargeable to the salary item.

On a cost basis, the above figures give an expenditure of 90 cents to collect $1 for 1926-27, as against 93 cents for 1925-26 and $1.15 for 1920-21, whilst the mileage travelled, excluding that incurred in city work, increased from 245,981 in 1925-26 to 282,885 miles last year.

The following figures give the progress of the service since 1920:—

—	Inspectors	Expenses	Revenue	Deficit	Surplus
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1920-21	124	307,076 08	267,105 62	39,970 46	.....
1921-22	120	313,982 04	272,137 02	41,845 02	.....
1922-23	119	302,141 58	278,259 04	23,882 54	.....
1923-24	116	312,744 34	290,450 18	22,294 16	.....
1924-25	111	293,030 75	294,106 64	.....	1,075 89
1925-26	111	293,193 65	315,841 41	.....	22,647 76
1926-27	109	301,437 32	333,291 72	.....	31,854 00

Inspection Data

Following is a statistical statement of the various appliances and trade articles inspected during the year:—

Articles	Submitted	Verified	Rejected	Per cent of rejection
Weights (Dom.)	87,555	84,412	3,143	3·6
Weights (Metric)	2,530	2,498	32	1·1
Measures of Cap. (Dom.)	100,533	100,293	240	0·2
Measures of Length (Dom.)	11,193	11,162	31	0·3
Milk cans	88,713	88,598	15	.....
Ice cream containers	24,518	24,502	16	.....
Babcock glassware (Pipettes)	50,678	50,060	618	1·2
Measuring Devices	31,089	29,406	1,683	5·4
Weighing machines	175,564	164,698	10,866	6·1
Weighing machines metric	948	922	26	2·7
	573,221	556,551	16,670	.....

Leaving out Babcock glassware, which is really laboratory equipment, verified in the department at Ottawa, the above figures show an increase of 18,947 trade articles and machines inspected over 1925-26.

Seizures and Prosecutions

During the year, ninety seizures were made of false and unjust equipment.

Prosecutions were instituted in eighteen cases and convictions secured in everyone, fines amounting to $219.36.

The Metric System

A few remarks concerning the Metric System and the subject of its adoption in the British Empire might not be inappropriate in this section of the report. Last year extensive evidence was heard before a committee of the United States Congress on the adoption of the Metric System, and some of this evidence clearly shows that the question of costs in making the change is by no means an inconsequential matter. Production may be largely based upon science, but it is not a theoretical or laboratory proposition. On the contrary, the units of weights and measures constitute a part of the implements of industry and any change in their value is obviously a serious matter in the face of the vast and standardized mechanistic production of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations to-day.

Home or national industry and commerce functions quite smoothly and efficiently on the present English system. The need for the metric system is only felt in that fraction of foreign trade in which dimension or size is material to the market value of the article exported, that is where the question of replacements is involved. Canada's vast exports of agricultural products can be billed in kilograms or hectolitres without requiring that all Canadian business and industry must use the metric system. It is also worth noting that Canada's growing export trade in motor cars and farm implements, etc., is chiefly consigned to other parts of the British Empire. It was recently stated before the 1926 Congressional Inquiry into the Metric System in the United States that America's foreign commerce is only 10 per cent of her total commerce and possibly not one-quarter of this 10 per cent is dependent upon the units of production for its acceptance in foreign metric markets. The proposal or attempt then to force the whole of industry and trade to change over to the metric system for this small fraction of export trade demands, in its relation to the cost involved, very serious and profound consideration.

A representative of the Bell Telephone giving evidence before the abovementioned Congressional Inquiry stated that it would involve a cost to that company of approximately $6,000,000 to change over to the Metric System.

A railway official testified that changing the tariff of charges alone to the metric basis would involve a cost of $540,000 on the road he represented, whilst the adoption of the kilometre for the mile would involve a cost of $1,835,000 "for the comparatively unimportant item of changing the distance unit". If such changes are not made and the old mile posts and rates continue, then of course the country would not be metric, but metric values would simply be partially imposed upon and added to complicate the English system now in use.

Another sidelight on the practical issue of costs in changing over to the metric system is given by an English monthly pamphlet, the *Decimal Educator*, an advocate of the compulsory introduction of the metric system, which publishes the following in its March, 1927 number:—

> The recent adoption of the metric system by Soviet Russia will benefit French industry, owing to the need for supplies of new material to replace the old that has been scrapped. A twenty years' contract for all such orders has been secured by a French combine. According to this contract, sales will amount to five million gold roubles ($2,500,000) for the first year, eight million for the second and ten million for the third year,

or a total expenditure of $11,500,000.

The establishment of a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the world is undoubtedly a most desirable objective, but the adoption of the metric system by the United States or the British Empire at this late date is not the simple matter it was for those European countries who adopted it in the middle of the nineteenth century before the dawn of modern industry, standardization and mass production. However simple, logical and advantageous the metric system may be claimed to be, much of the evidence placed before the United States Congressional Committee clearly indicates that the

issue must not be left in the hands of the scientists and theorists, but that the less articulate industrialist, absorbed in production, must be fully consulted.

Electricity and Gas Inspection Branch

The Director of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Branch reports that during the last fiscal year the work done by that branch of the department shows an increase over that done during the year previous.

The Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act is also administered by that branch.

The following is a comparative statement, showing revenue and expenditures for the past two years:—

Electricity and Gas Inspection Acts

	1925-26	1926-27
Electricity meters tested	260,960	283,297
Gas meters tested	115,814	109,196
Total meters tested	376,774	392,493
Revenue		
Electricity inspection	$167,051 70	$180,865 95
Gas inspection	80,069 40	76,890 20
Total revenue	247,121 10	257,756 15
Expenditure		
Electricity inspection	$118,190 16	$121,585 92
Gas inspection	48,574 97	52,875 53
Total expenditure	166,765 13	174,461 45

Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act

Revenue		
Export tax	288,392 41	357,421 89
License fees	600 00	650 50
Total revenue	288,992 41	358,072 39
Expenditure		
Grand total of revenues for branch		$615,828 54
Grand total of expenses for branch		175,833 18
Surplus for branch		$439,995 36

The increase in the Electricity Inspection service more than balanced the falling-off in the Gas Inspection service, and as a consequence there was a surplus for the two services of $82,294.70 as compared with $80,355.97. It must not be forgotten, however, that there are other expenses that should be charged against these services, but which do not appear in the statement. These include salaries of officers at Ottawa, rent, fuel, and furniture.

The number of gas meters in use on March 31, 1927, on manufactured gas was 462,496, an increase over the previous year of 19,429. In view of this fact, the statement that the gas meter inspection work decreased seems out of place, but the explanation is that there were only about two-thirds as many gas meters reverified in Montreal as in the previous year, which is accounted for by a rearrangement of the work there.

The manufactured gas industry, taken as a whole, continues to grow. During the past fiscal year there were sold in Canada 15,227,161,097 cubic feet of gas, an increase of 800,915,000 cubic feet over the past year.

The increase in the Electricity Inspection service was due no doubt to more diligent work on the part of our inspectors in getting the reverify work done.

The increase in the number of meters reverified over the past year was 26,565, whereas there was a decrease of 4,317 in the number of new meters tested.

Certificates of registration have been issued covering approximately 1,500 companies and municipalities.

Electrical Standards Laboratory

The work in the laboratory consists chiefly in keeping the instruments used in the district offices in good condition. The variable nature of the work in the districts necessitates supplying the inspectors with more instruments. Demands are being made upon this branch which require more accurate work which, in turn, means that it must supply instruments that are capable of maintaining their accuracy. Some of the apparatus is of an old and obsolete type and should be replaced by new.

The work performed for the district offices consisted in the cleaning, repairing if necessary, testing and recalibrating 116 rotating standards, 53 wattmeters, 38 voltmeters, 43 ammeters. It is necessary also to do considerable checking and re-checking of the laboratory standards to make sure that everything is as it should be. A number of tests were made on instruments for outside companies.

During the past year there were examined in the laboratory and recommended for approval for use in Canada four new types of gas meters and three new types of electric meters, also five alterations to types of electricity meters previously approved.

Exportation of Electrical Energy

From the statement previously given in this report, it will be seen that the revenue received from the duty imposed on the export of electrical energy increased by slightly more than $69,000. The revenue coming from this duty is practically all profit as the expenditures made in connection with it amount to only a fraction of one per cent.

The number of kilowatt hours produced for export was 1,608,657,174, an increase of 249,313,421 over the previous year. This increase may be explained by the fact that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission was permitted to export additional surplus off-peak power.

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions

During the year 1926-27 the Department of Trade and Commerce paid out $1,008,998.92 in mail subsidies and steamship subventions. This amount was divided as follows:—

Services on the Atlantic ocean	$280,333 24
Services on the Pacific ocean	115,384 50
Local Services—	
(*a*) Interprovincial Services—	
(1) Between Quebec and New Brunswick	2,214 28
Between Quebec and Nova Scotia	50,000 00
(2) Between Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	33,612 80
(3) Between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	43,844 18
(*b*) Provincial Services—	
(1) British Columbia	101,250 00
(2) New Brunswick	30,500 00
(3) Nova Scotia	174,478 85
(4) Ontario	13,749 98
(5) Prince Edward Island	5,000 00
(6) Quebec	154,500 00

In addition to these amounts, $4,131.09 was expended in the inspection of subsidized services in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

The volume of traffic carried by all subsidized services in the fiscal year amounted to a total of 216,954 passengers, 479,444 tons of freight, and 209,991 bags of mails, in addition to a considerable quantity of live stock. The mails

were nearly all carried without any expense to the Post Office Department, except in the case of two or three services on the British Columbia coast. The average amount of traffic carried by our subsidized services each day throughout the year is 594 passengers, 1,313 tons of freight, and 575 bags of mails. This would fill one 12-car passenger train, including one post office car, and one fully loaded freight train, consisting of 33 cars of 40 tons each.

At the end of the fiscal year, the subsidy which has been paid for many years for mail, passenger and freight service between Canada and the West Indies and South America, which service has been performed by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the last thirteen years, was discontinued. The duty of putting on this route the service specified in the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement of 1925, has been allotted by the Government to the Canadian National Steamships, Limited. That company is now carrying on the service temporarily, while the new steamers required to carry out all the provisions of the trade agreement are being built.

An effort has been made during the last two years by Elder Dempster and Company, Limited, to develop Canadian trade with West Africa, by calling at West African ports with the steamers employed on their subsidized service between Canada and South Africa. The amount of cargo offering for West Africa, however, on each trip has, up to the present time, been extremely small, and on an average the freight receipts from this business have not paid the steamers' expenses of calling. Elder Dempster and Company, however, are persevering in these calls, although they are not specified in their contract for the South African service, and it is hoped that eventually it will be possible to go further in opening up trade between Canada and West Africa, and put it on a more satisfactory footing.

Arrangements have been made with the British Columbia Government whereby the Dominion Government has been relieved of its obligation to maintain a subsidized steamship service between Victoria and San Francisco, to which British Columbia was entitled, under the terms by which she entered Confederation, on the understanding that the amount of $3,000 previously paid as a subsidy to the Victoria-San Francisco service, should now be paid direct to British Columbia, for the purpose of improving the mail service on inland waters in that province. The first payment, under the new arrangement, was made during 1926-27, and it is understood that this was applied towards the improvement of the mail service on Shuswap Lake, B.C.

The new motorship *Kipawo* commenced operations on the Parrsboro, Kingsport and Wolfville route, under a five-year contract with the Dominion Atlantic Railway. This vessel was specially designed and built for this route, and is performing the service very satisfactorily.

An improved service by the steamer *Lovat* was placed on the route between Mulgrave and Canso during the winter months between January and March, inclusive.

During the summer season, the *Lovat* made six trips from the Magdalen Islands to Halifax direct, in accordance with the provisions of the contract, in place of six trips to Pictou. The results were satisfactory, giving the islands direct communication with Halifax for the transportation of passengers, and of fish, fishery supplies and other commodities.

The period of service between Charlottetown and Pictou was extended to include the last week in May and also the month of November. The schedule times of sailing were also reversed, and the steamer now leaves Pictou each morning, returning from Charlottetown in the afternoon, connecting at Pictou in the evening, with a rail motor car service by the Canadian National Railways, connection with the main line at Stellarton, and enabling Charlottetown passengers, mails and express to reach Sydney and other Nova Scotia points on the following morning. An equally quick service is given in the opposite direction.

In the spring of 1926 the new steamer *Northland* was placed on the Quebec, Montreal and Gaspé service by the Clarke Steamship Company, Limited, of Quebec, giving a weekly service to Gaspé, in conjunction with the steamer *Gaspesia* and also affording, without additional subsidy, a fortnightly connection with Cornerbrook, Nfld. Cornerbrook is also connected with Quebec by the steamer *Nayarit*, which extends her trips once a fortnight along the north shore to Newfoundland, while the steamer *North Shore*, which is also on the north shore service, running alternately with the *Nayarit*, calls as far as Bras d'Or Bay.

The subsidies to the other local services in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia have remained very much as they were in previous years.

Gold and Silver Marking Act

The inspector under the Gold and Silver Marking Act reports that the Gold and Silver Marking Act has been enforced in every section, with the exception of section 10, and he notes that a marked improvement is evidenced by the few prosecutions made during the year. There were only three prosecutions made, one a departmental store and two of mail-order houses.

The offence of the departmental store was that of selling goods made of brass, and having applied to them the English mark "E.P.N.S.", and that of the two mail order houses was for representing white metal watch cases for white gold. Convictions were obtained in all three cases.

It is noteworthy that there was no occasion to lay any information against those engaged in the jewellery trade; the wholesome respect shown by them for the Act is evidence of their knowledge of its requirements.

The inspector regrets, however, to report that, until such time as section 10 of the Act is either amended or repealed, the manufacture of gold-filled goods in Canada will be at a great disadvantage, inasmuch as that section does not encourage them to make gold-filled goods of superior quality, neither does it protect the public from having inferior goods imposed upon them. This section prohibits the marking of quality on gold-filled goods, and stipulates that all such goods, regardless of quality, must bear the one and only quality-mark, "gold-filled". This deprives the maker of finer quality of the fruits of his labours when he is endeavouring to build up a trade for better goods, thereby making a name for himself and a Canadian product.

The introduction of a new clause into the Act governing platinum is not so urgent. The fact that the trade in Great Britain and the United States have not as yet agreed on a standard, and though the recommendation made by the Canadian trade for a platinum standard is an ideal one, there will be nothing lost by waiting until such times as the countries mentioned adopt a standard.

Bounties

Details of Bounties Paid on Copper and Crude Petroleum, 1926-27

Bounty paid on copper—		
9,326,360 pounds at 1 cent	$93,263 60	
9,463,826 pounds at ¾ cent	70,978.70	$164,242 30
Bounty paid on crude petroleum—		
73,161 gallons at ¾ cent	548 71	548 71
Total bounties paid		$164,791 01

Revenue and Expenditure

Appended will be found the usual statements of revenue and expenditure of the department for the last fiscal year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. C. T. O'HARA,
Deputy Minister.

REVENUE—DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

SUMMARY of the Revenue of the Department for the Services indicated during a period of fourteen years, i.e., April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1927

Fiscal Year	Canada Grain Act	Canadian Government Elevators	Weights and Measures*	Gas and Electricity*	Electricity Exportation Act**	Culler's Fees%	Board of Grain Supervisors	War Trade Board	Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau	Patent Fees†	Miscel-laneous Revenue	Totals
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1913–14	402,689 87	107,494 14	.....	.....	.....	1,799 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 78	511,998 19
1914–15	276,711 45	240,323 18	.....	.....	.....	3,114 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	896 76	521,045 93
1915–16	469,049 69	444,566 77	.....	.....	.....	1,737 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,225 09	937,578 62
1916–17	569,772 65	890,038 75	.....	.....	.....	1,554 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,033 15	1,463,399 33
1917–18	563,266 92	936,608 96	.....	.....	.....	1,342 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,608 51	1,527,826 57
1918–19	340,545 75	741,523 88	.....	.....	.....	1,229 49	.....	.....	.....	275,708 85	64,458 40	1,423,466 37
1919–20	394,309 77	698,295 82	149,473 43	175,125 27	.....	1,272 82	350,000 00	262,469 34	.....	354,496 97	152,556 17	2,537,999 59
1920–21	810,952 57	672,325 00	264,218 95	211,828 60	.....	2,070 15	.....	.....	11,917 06	.....	93,413 17	2,066,725 50
1921–22	1,133,121 87	804,201 16	269,805 65	221,550 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,805 27	.....	12,690 95	2,444,175 70
1922–23	1,503,616 09	860,421,39	278,259 04	204,420 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,141 10	.....	1,497 67	2,864,355 60
1923–24	1,661,223 84	658,747 21	290,175 30	220,227 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,090 98	.....	3,062 90	2,850,527 28
1924–25	1,446,199 79	876,566 00	293,764 87	216,413 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,876 79	.....	17,288 33	2,878,109 68
1925–26	1 642,054 30	1,043,481 89	315,703 65	247,221 40	288,992 41	.....	.....	.....	22,163 50	.....	2,613 96	3,562,231 11
1926–27	1,582.807 21	1,000,176 94	333,034 24	257,724 35	358,072 39	.....	.....	.....	15,129 08	.....	15,970 16	3,562,914 37
	12,796,321 77	9,974,771 09	2,194,435 13	1,754,511 68	647,064 80	14,120 43	350,000 00	262,469 34	113,123 78	630,205 82	415,330 00	29,152,353 84

*Prior to September, 1918, the Weights and Measures, and Gas and Electricity Services were under the Department of Inland Revenue.
%Cullers' Act abolished in 1921.
†Patent Office under Trade and Commerce for periods indicated.
**The Electricity and Exportation Act was passed on April 27, 1907, but no export duty was imposed until April 1, 1925.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1917, TO MARCH 31, 1927

—	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Civil Government	123,220 27	137,195 56	150,204 05	406,563 34	289,466 27	387,354,97	412,783 00	465,460 86	444,766 24	465,464 14	481,831 75
Canada Grain Act	566,402 80	634,422 50	598,369 21	617,781 33	654,615 58	868,970 07	953,342 39	1,132,664 10	1,098,288 66	1,149,118 54	1,580,258 40
Commercial Intelligence	139,404 35	140,912 50	148,574 14	191,896 14	237,688 67	229,246 87	304,859 41	315,686 95	315,032 45	320,837 34	357,415 25
Elevators, Operation and Management	318,596 47	373,566 54	339,152 12	307,815 95	404,949 77	366,029,93	432,812 35	417,016 96	333,501 17	409,029 65	470,271 00
Elevators, Construction and Maintenance	179,735 04	29,671 59	11,562 71	895 00	9,749 51	2,531 18	74,356 95	110,744 96	1,538,052 82	1,775,144 02	379,435 46
Bureau of Statistics	266,235 11	52,167 82	74,754 91	82,517 55	237,483 89	134,697 34	103,857 87	99,081 04	76,150 35	82,413 26	105,293 82
Census	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,664,088 04	259,148 28	158,015 70	40,800 09	.....	455,559 24
Research Council*	.....	54,938 02	61,130 00	94,507 23	109,577 48	119,563 37	105,210 96	119,810 90	116,213 66	134,996 60	150,000 00
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	1,990,581 66	1,853,319 55	1,391,849 97	1,632,905 80	1,094,508 89	1,105,895 91	1,070,684 08	1,105,086 76	1,055,643 23	1,078,038 10	1,008,998 92
West India Cable	38,933 32	38,933 32	38,933 33	33,723 91	34,036 07	38,917 79	38,933 32	38,933 32	19,466 66	.....	.....
Weights and Measures Inspection†	.....	.....	.....	226,851 82	267,909 35	286,165 55	279,855 25	293,715 94	285,041 46	293,193 65	301,437 72
Electricity and Gas Inspection†	.....	.....	.....	119,474 93	138,000 00	145,145 88	156,702 26	169,672 31	163,072 79	167,028 24	174,461 45
War Appropriation	23,391 30	117,201 22	836,607 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Demobilization‡	.....	.....	.....	1,057,859 25	71,959 63	1,710 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bounties	103,223 12	113,496 85	270,802 48	352,558 52	149,202 35	100,140 14	95,749 93	79,809 54	72,043 73	31,783 82	164,791 01
British and Foreign News Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,333 34	32,000 00	32,000 00	32,000 00
Miscellaneous	86,402 15	65,295 86	69,298 94	632,643 82	55,316 41(ø)	559,894 12	354,805 78	730,359 18	283,016 00	191,975 35	165,637 71
	3,836,125 59	3,611,121 33	3,991,239 09	5,757,994 59 (@)	3,754,493 87	6,010,351 62	4,643,101 83	5,257,391 86	5,873,089 31	6,131,022 71	5,827,391 73

NOTES—

*Established in 1918.

†Attached to Inland Revenue Department prior to 1919.

‡No expenditure prior to date indicated.

(ø) This item was reduced by refunds from the sale of pig iron amounting to $801,793.91.

(@) The difference between this figure and that shown by the Auditor General's Report is $4,805.39, "Civil Government Salaries", detailed under Health Department.

"MISCELLANEOUS," for 1923-24 included the following:

Provisional Bonus Allowance	$ 139,521 81
Printing Parliamentary and Departmental Publications	114,606 39
Royal Commission to Inquire into Grain Trade	120,212 01
Canadian Exhibition Train	106,062 74
Japanese Relief	182,369 65
Other Miscellaneous	67,586 58
Total	$ 730,359 18

INDEX

PAGE.

Analysis of Canada's Trade..... 6
Bounties 40
Commercial Intelligence Service..... 15
  Appointments 16, 17
  Inspection of offices..... 16
  Official visits of Trade Commissioners to Canada..... 17
  Special duties..... 18
  Special tours of Trade Commissioners outside Canada..... 17
  Tariff changes in various countries.... 18
  Trade Inquiries..... 16
  Trade Index..... 18
Customs Tariffs..... 18
  British Empire, changes in..... 18
  Distributing information..... 26
  Foreign countries, changes 22
Dominion Bureau of Statistics..... 27
Exports, principal commodities..... 11
  To all countries.....11, 12
  To United Kingdom.....11, 12
  To United States..... .....11, 12
  Via United States..... 13
Electricity and Gas Inspection Branch.. 37
  Electrical Standards Laboratory..... 38
  Electrical energy, exportation of..... 38
Expenditure, summary of Department's, fiscal years 1917 to 1927 inclusive..... 42
Grain Commissioners, Board of..... 32
Grain Crops, Western Canadian..... 33
  Handled..... ....33, 34
  Movement..... ....33, 34
Gold and Silver Marking Act..... 40
Import trade..... .....8, 9, 10
Imports via United States..... 13
Index, Canadian Trade..... 18
International Trade, Canada's position in..... ....13, 14
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions..... ....38, 39
Metric System..... 36

PAGE.

Motion Picture Bureau..... 28
  Assistance to U.S. producers..... 29
  Canadian Government films..... 29
  Co-operative work with other departments..... 29
  Distribution.... ....31, 32
  Empire-wide film movement..... 28
  Film production activities..... 31
  Still pictures..... 32
Revenue, summary of Department's, April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1927 41
Statistics, Dominion Bureau of..... 27
Steamship subventions..... 38
Subsidies, Mail..... .....38, 39
Tariffs, *see* Customs Tariff.
Trade, Canada's position in International trade..... ....13, 14
Trade, balance of..... 14
Trade of Canada, 1926-27..... 5
  Analysis of Canada's trade..... 6
  Exports by main groups.....11, 12
  Import trade..... 8
  Imports by main groups.....9, 10
  Imports via United States.....12, 13
  International trade: comparison..... 13
  Quantity and price changes..... 5, 6
  Summary 7
  Summary by main groups..... 8
  With all countries..... 7, 8
  With Overseas Countries via United States..... 12
  With United Kingdom..... 7, 8
  With United States..... 7, 8
Trade Commissioners..... 16
  Appointments..... 16
  Visits, official to Canada..... 17
  Tours, special, outside Canada..... 17
  Special duties..... 18
Weights and Measures..... 34
  Inspection data..... 35
  Metric data..... 36
  Seizures and prosecutions..... 35

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

OTTAWA, CANADA

HON. JAMES MALCOLM, Minister F. C. T. O'HARA, Deputy Minister

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, ELECTRICITY AND GAS INSPECTION SERVICES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1927

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, ELECTRICITY AND GAS

OTTAWA, July 6, 1927.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas Inspection Services; also statements in connection therewith for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

F. C. T. O'HARA,
Deputy Minister.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INSPECTION SERVICE

Mr. E. O. Way, Director of Weights and Measures, reports as follows:—

For the third time since the Weights and Measures Service was reorganized, following upon classification, the year has been closed with a surplus of revenue over expenditure. Given a continuance of existing conditions, there is every reason to believe that this favourable financial result will be maintained and the service placed permanently on a self-supporting basis.

The total revenue for the year ending March 31, 1927, was $333,291.72, as against an expenditure of $301,437.72, giving a surplus on the revenue side of $31,854. The expense item, however, does not include the salary charge of some $18,993.39 for the Weights and Measures departmental staff, which is paid out of the civil vote, or the cost of local office rentals, which is paid by the Public Works Department .

Compared with 1925-26, the figures show an increase in revenue of $17,450.58, against an increase in expenditure of $8,244.07, as follows:—

—	1925-26	1926-27	Increase
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revenue	315,841 14	333,291 72	17,450 58
Expenditure	293,193 65	301,437 72	8,244 07
Surplus	22,647 49	31,854 00	

On a population of nine million, the cost of the Service works out at 3·3 cents per capita, whilst the cost of collecting one dollar has been reduced to 90c. as against 93c. in 1925-26 and $1.15 in 1920-21.

Incidentally, the mileage travelled by the officers, exclusive of city work, increased from 245,981 in 1925-26 to 288,885 miles for 1926-27.

The following table gives the progress of the Service since 1920-21:—

—	Insprs.	Expenses	Revenue	Deficit	Surplus
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1920-21	124	307,076 08	267,105 62	39,970 46	.....
1921-22	120	313,982 04	272,137 02	41,845 02	.....
1922-23	119	302,141 58	278,259 04	23,882 54	.....
1923-24	116	312,744 34	290,450 18	22,294 16	.....
1924-25	111	293,030 75	294,106 64	.....	1,075 89
1925-26	111	293,193 65	315,841 14	.....	22,647 76
1926-27	109	301,437 72	333,291 72	.....	31,854 00

The great difficulty in all weights and measures work is the ponderability or mass factor inseparable from every inspection. In the department of weighing, this difficulty has increased and continues to increase with the introduction of motor traction by demanding weighing machines of ever-increasing capacity to meet the increasing unit loads. Everywhere the old-style 8,000 and 12,000 pound wagon scale is giving place to heavy duty scales of 20,000 pounds capacity and upwards, increasing the number of the testing standards and accompanying dead load necessary for effective inspection. Added to this, there is now a large field of work in the motor fuel and fuel oil industry. It is comparatively easy to equip the Service with standards to test the 'Kerbside' and filling station pumps and 'visibles', but quite a problem is presented by the inspection of distributing tank wagons and meters. It is useless to try and test a meter that has a capacity of 100, 150 or 200 gallons a minute with a 5-gallon standard. A 50-gallon discharge is the smallest feasible test and that means a tank of 13,870 cubic inches in size, which is hardly transportable, except it be specially mounted on a trailer for attachment behind a motor car. And given the test tank, there is still the problem, as with the tank wagon, of handling the large quantities of inflammable liquid involved in making a sequence of tests to verify accuracy and constancy.

The issue can be fairly met in the cities, but the characteristic of weights and measures work is that inspectable equipment is to be found in the utmost recesses of the Dominion: fuel oil meters on the British Columbia littoral and at prairie distributing points, weighing equipment in the mining areas, several of which are in the Rocky mountains, whilst disputes concerning the accuracy of tank wagons have reached this branch from as far as the Peace River District.

It is this wide and scattered distribution of weights and measures work that makes the travelling charge such a high factor in weights and measures expenses, as the cost of transporting equipment, including freight, express and cartage, are all grouped under this heading. As previously stated, some 288,885 miles were travelled, outside of city work, at a cost of $93,197.26 (appendix A), which works out to approximately 32 cents a mile, the total equalling half the salary charge and roughly one third of the total expenses.

Inspection Data

Following is a statistical statement of the various articles and appliances inspected during the year.:—

Articles	Submitted	Verified	Rejected	Percent. Rejection
Weights (Dominion)	87,555	84,412	3,143	3·6
Weights (Metric)	2,530	2,498	32	1·1
Measures of Cap. (Dominion)	100,533	100,293	240	0·2
Measures of Length (Dominion)	11,193	11,162	31	0·3
Milk Cans	88,613	88,598	15	.....
Ice Cream Containers	24,518	24,502	16	.....
Babcock Glassware (Pipettes)	50,678	50,060	618	1·2
Measuring Devices	31,089	29,406	1,683	5·4
Weighing Machines	175,564	164,698	10,866	6·1
Weighing Machines, Metric	948	922	26	2·7
	573,221	556,551	16,670	.....

A word perhaps should be said in explanation of the relatively few rejections, as shown in the above table. Statistics presumably should be correct, but we have an unusual situation in weights and measures. The main idea is to establish and preserve accuracy in trade equipment and all the inspectors are actuated with the idea of assisting the merchants to this end. The result has been that inspectors have corrected inaccuracies and defects in weighing

and measuring equipment arising from normal wear and tear and handling, but free from any suggestion of manipulation, and have confined rejections to machines requiring mechanical adjustments or replacement of parts. Rejections, therefore, only enumerate unadjustable machines as found by the Inspector. In the case of the graduated glass containers, for instance, selling gasoline at filling stations, etc., it is quite common for the quantity indicators to need adjustment. Inspectors either do this or wait while it is being done, and then stamp and leave the machine correct, issuing a certificate to this effect. This represents efficient work and service, both to the trader and the public, but again the return to the department does not represent a true record of actual conditions, with the result that official statistics disclose an apparently remarkable, but unreal situation of accuracy that is not met with outside of Canada.

As this factor has been the occasion of facetious and adverse criticism in various quarters, and as it can also be interpreted as reflecting on the competence and efficiency of Canadian inspection, steps are being taken to make records of inspection conform more closely to the situation as found. Inspectors will continue to adjust wherever this service can be competently rendered, to the great saving in expense to the merchants, yet, where adjustable machines are found incorrect beyond the legal tolerations allowed by law, the returns will record this condition, even if such machines are adjusted by the inspector and left correct and stamped in the hands of the trader.

As a case in point, during last year some 5,803 gasolene dispensing glass bowls were inspected in the field, yet only 10% were recorded as rejected, in spite of the fact that many districts wrote in complaining of the trouble associated with these inspections because of displacement of the quantity markers largely arising from the practice of cleaning the inside of the bowls by station operatives. By having inspection returns more closely accord with conditions as found, no disability will be inflicted on the trader, whilst the statistics will give a truer representation of actual conditions and of the validity of Weights and Measures inspection.

Seizures and Prosecutions

During the year, 88 seizures were made of false and unjust machines, in which eighteen (18) cases were prosecuted, convictions being secured in each case, with fines amounting to $219.36.

Parliamentary Standards

The presumed loss of the two sets of parliamentary copies of the Dominion Standards of Weight and Measure, to wit, a platinum iridium avoirdupois pound and troy ounce, a standard yard and standard gallon—following the destruction of the old Parliament Buildings by fire, has fortunately proved to be partly erroneous. During the past year, the Surveyor General expressed a desire to compare the survey rules used in his department with the Dominion primary standard yard "A" in the custody of this department. This led to the suggestion from the same quarter that the opportunity might be utilized to make a comparison between the Dominion Primary Standard Yard "A" and its two parliamentary copies "B" and "C", originally assigned in 1874 to the care and custody of the Honourable the Speaker of each of the two Houses.

The declaration that these latter standards had been lost in the fire, no trace having been found after a constant and thorough search of the ruins in 1916, led to further inquiry amongst the officials in Parliament Buildings, with the happy result that set "B", in the custody of the Speaker of the Senate, was found in one of the office safes in an excellent state of preservation. Set "C", however, belonging to the Commons, must apparently be accepted as lost, as the fullest enquiry has failed to discover any trace of it.

The question of replacing set "C" has not yet been taken up. Tentative inquiry shows that it would be a costly undertaking. L. Oertling, Ltd., of London, England, reading of the loss in the press, estimate the cost of reconstructing the pound, troy ounce and gallon at $3,750, the cost of platinum iridium being very high to-day.

Replacement, however, is not a matter or urgent importance. The Primary Dominion Standards are intact in the custody of the department. The Parliamentary copies, Senate set "B", are also intact, whilst there are many other sources of reference, such as the Imperial Standards in London, England, and the International Metric Standards at Sevres, France, where the value of the units of the English system are established with reference to the international kilogram and metre.

The Metric System

The great issue as to whether the British Empire and the United States shall or shall not compulsorily adopt the metric system, continues to be a subject of aggressive activity by the various organized camps of the "pros" and "antis". So far the "antis" seem to have it. Last year extensive evidence was heard before a committee of the United States Congress on the adoption of the metric system, and some of this evidence clearly shows that the question of costs in making the change is by no means an inconsequential matter, as some advocates would have us believe. Production may be largely based upon science, but it is not a theoretical or laboratory proposition. On the contrary, the units of weights and measures represent a vital part of the implements of industry and any change in their value is obviously a serious matter in the face of the vast and standardized mechanistic production of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations to-day.

Home or national industry and commerce functions quite smoothly and efficiently on the present English system. The need for the metric system is only felt in that fraction of foreign trade in which dimension or size is material to the market value of the article exported, that is, where the question of replacements are involved. Canada's vast exports of agricultural products can be billed in kilograms or hectolitres without requiring that all Canadian business and industry must use the metric system. It is also worth noting that Canada's growing export trade in motor cars and farm implements, etc., is chiefly consigned to other parts of the British Empire. It was recently stated before the 1926 Congressional Enquiry into the metric system in the United States that America's foreign commerce is only ten per cent (10%) of her total commerce and possibly not one quarter of this ten per cent is dependent upon the units of production for its acceptance in foreign metric markets. The proposal or attempt then to force the whole of industry and trade to change over to the metric system for this small fraction of export trade, demands, in its relation to the cost and confusion involved, very serious and profound consideration.

A representative of the Bell Telephone giving evidence before the above mentioned Congressional Enquiry, stated that it would involve a cost to that company of approximately $6,000,000 to change over to the metric system.

A railway official testified that changing the tariff of charges alone to the metric basis would involve a cost of $540,000 on the road he represented, whilst the adoption of the kilometer for the mile would involve a cost of $1,835,000 "for the comparatively unimportant item of changing the distance unit". If such changes are not made and the old mile posts and rates continued, then of course the country would not be metric, but metric values would simply be partially imposed upon and added to complicate the English system now in use.

Another sidelight on the practical issue of costs in changing over to the metric system is given by an English monthly pamphlet, the *Decimal Educator*, an advocate of the compulsory introduction of the metric system, which publishes the following in its March, 1927, number.:—

> The recent adoption of the metric system by Soviet Russia will benefit French industry, owing to the need for supplies of new material to replace the old that has been scrapped. A twenty years contract for all such orders has been secured by a French combine. According to this contract, sales will amount to five million gold roubles ($2,500,000) for the first year, 8 million for the second and 10 million for the third year—
>
> or a total expenditure of $11,500,000.

The establishment of a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the world is undoubtedly a most desirable objective, but the adoption of the metric system by the United States or the British Empire at this late date is not the simple matter it was for those European countries who adopted it in the middle of the nineteenth century before the dawn of modern industry, standardization and mass production. However simple, logical and advantageous the metric system may be claimed to be, much of the evidence placed before the United States Congressional Committee clearly indicates that the issue must not be left in the hands of the scientists and theorists, but that the less articulate industrialist, absorbed in production, must be fully consulted.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT of Weights and Measures—Expenditure and Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927.

Districts	District Inspectors	Salaries	Special Assistance	Rent	Travel	Sundries	Total	Revenue
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
ONTARIO—								
Belleville	F. D. Diamond	8,532 33	.....	.....	3,588 07	382 03	12,502 43	12,103 40
Hamilton	J. C. Sealey	12,720 00	.....	.....	5,176 38	284 16	18,180 54	19,986 45
London	A. A. Luton	12,495 00	90 00	.....	5,116 00	216 77	17,917 77	19,417 20
Ottawa	E. H. Hinchey	19,666 43	.....	.....	8,309 39	233 61	28,209 43	23,340 95
Toronto	J. J. McConvey	14,640 00	.....	.....	5,253 06	205 40	20,098 46	43,529 45
Total for Ontario	.....	68,053 76	90 00	.....	27,422 90	1,321 97	96,908 63	118,377 45
QUEBEC—								
Montreal	A. A. Bernard	21,060 00	.....	.....	9,295 10	364 89	30,719 99	39,836 60
Quebec	J. A. W. LeBel	12,139 35	.....	.....	7,108 75	296 94	19,545 04	17,856 25
Sherbrooke	O. C. Delorme	6,785 16	.....	.....	2,358 53	237 50	9,381 19	11,504 25
Three Rivers	J. A. Desilets	7,050 00	.....	.....	3,354 87	238 15	10,643 02	7,936 10
Total for Quebec	.....	47,034 31	.....	.....	22,117 2	5 1,137 48	70,289 24	77,133 20
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
St. John	W. F. Balcom	6,975 00	.....	.....	2,177 38	144 86	9,297 24	7,799 65
NOVA SCOTIA—								
Halifax	W. M. Dustan	6,799 68	.....	.....	3,280 52	322 79	10,402 99	8,698 65
P. E. ISLAND—								
Charlottetown	J. E. Trainor (Actg)	1,740 00	.....	.....	506 15	59 15	2,305 30	2,042 35
MANITOBA—								
Winnipeg	J B. Attridge	16,800 00	.....	.....	7,884	27 326 25	25,010 52	28,550 40
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina	E. B. Lorimer	12,840 00	.....	.....	7,513 29	298 58	20,651 87	21,186 20
Saskatoon	R. Wallace (Act'g)	8,520 00	120 00	.....	6,576 98	272 56	15,489 54	22,020 21
Total for Saskatchewan	.....	21,360 00	120 00	.....	14,090 27	571 14	36,141 41	43,206 41
ALBERTA—								
Calgary	A. E. H. Cable	7,515 00	.....	.....	4,675 77	343 13	12,533 90	13,729 00
Edmonton	John McLeod	6,915 00	.....	.....	5,141 24	263 02	12,319 26	16,403 35
Total for Alberta	.....	14,430 00	.....	.....	9,817 01	606 15	24,853 16	30,132 35
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
Vancouver	A. H. Dutton	7,200 00	.....	180 00	4,466 69	392 48	12,239 17	12,247 45
YUKON—								
Dawson	E. Telford	360 00	.....	.....	106 10	.....	466 10	92 65
Director, Ottawa	E. O. Way	.....	.....	.....	247 42	172 33	419 75	
Eastern Divisional Superintendent	D. J. McLean	3,000 00	.....	.....	255 85	.....	3,255 85	
Western Divisional Superintendent	R. Wallace	2,970 00	.....	.....	491 30	.....	3,461 30	
Elevator Scale Inspector	J. G. White	500 00	.....	.....	109 25	.....	609 25	
Elevator Scale Inspector	A. A. Bowen	660 00	.....	.....	65 30	.....	725 30	
Chief Factory Scale Inspector	C. F. Sheppard	.....	.....	.....	139 60	.....	139 60	
		7,130 00	.....	.....	1,308 72	172 33	8,611 05	
Total for Districts	.....	197,882 95	210 00	180 00	93,197 26	5,05 4 60	296,524 81	328,280 56
General contingencies						1,074 75		
Printing general account						2,669 61		
Stationery general account						1,010 26		
International Bureau of Weights and Measures						158 29		
							4,912 91	
Post Office inspection fees						.....	.....	2,500 00
Weights and Measures Laboratory fees						.....	.....	2,503 04
Casual Revenue						.....	.....	38 12
							301,437 72	333,321 72
Less refund chargeable to Weights and Measures revenue as per Finance cheque No. 11902						.....	.....	30 00
							301,437 72	333,291 72
Gratuities to relatives of deceased employees						.....	580 00	
Printing of Parliamentary and Departmental Publications						.....	698 40	

APPENDIX B

RETURN showing the Number of Weights and Weighing Machines Submitted in each Inspection District during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

Inspection District	Weighing Machines																Weights				
			Platform Scales				Spring Scales			Computing Scales		Automatic Scales									
	Equal Arms	Steelyard	Ordinary	Pitless	Dial	Track	Trade	Ice and Dairy	Automatic Slot	Spring	All others	Grain Elevator	All others	Suspension Scales	Combined Avoirdupois and Metric	Metric	Avoirdupois	Troy	Metric	Tolerated	Tobacco
Belleville	610	95	3,379	.....	65	19	16	16	20	525	1,266	2	.....	4	.....	148	5,190	.....	196	.....	.....
Hamilton	732	2,426	4,864	7	274	45	29	16	29	633	1,777	18	18	11	.....	.....	6,312	12	.....	.....	.....
London	507	117	4,042	81	364	33	8	76	64	793	4,363	.....	.....	70	.....	129	3,224	8	126	.....	.....
Ottawa	1,446	87	9,341	4	103	30	33	24	24	2,128	1,790	.....	7	25	.....	16	7,957	.....	14	.....	.....
Toronto	923	41	3,998	.....	323	33	97	8	246	3,327	4,085	.....	16	14	.....	24	4,217	.....	39	1	.....
ONTARIO	4,218	2,766	25,624	92	1,129	160	183	140	383	7,406	13,281	20	41	124	.....	317	26,900	20	375	1	.....
Montreal	3,224	832	10,484	62	277	46	184	12	310	2,139	5,785	.....	69	63	3	99	15,075	63	701	2	297
Quebec	1,570	492	5,638	.....	26	17	38	.....	23	767	1,368	8	26	1	.....	6	9,339	.....	254	324	263
Sherbrooke	547	1,723	7,501	99	13	15	6	.....	6	7	974	2	.....	5	.....	26	4,375	9	115	.....	14
Three Rivers	646	165	3,041	2	258	23	21	.....	8	330	466	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3,172	.....	.....	.....	.....
QUEBEC	5,987	3,212	26,664	163	574	101	249	12	347	3,243	8,593	12	95	70	3	131	31,961	72	1,070	326	574
St. John, N.B.	576	40	2,356	.....	56	21	55	.....	14	825	1,015	.....	3	16	.....	1	3,441	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.	511	73	2,031	1	75	31	52	.....	.....	1,328	1,075	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	2,358	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	87	2	827	.....	4	3	19	.....	.....	132	226	.....	1	8	.....	1	374	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg, Man.	871	643	6,652	55	254	25	181	12	85	2,207	2,217	12	8	33	8	347	6,000	4	958	.....	.....
Regina	423	1,209	6,160	31	55	16	18	.....	21	660	1,356	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,610	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatoon	551	1,361	6,098	39	36	9	5	8	10	824	1,168	7	.....	8	.....	.....	2,711	.....	.....	.....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN	934	2,570	12,258	70	91	25	23	8	31	1,484	2,524	13	.....	8	.....	.....	5,321	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calgary	394	687	5,266	42	59	31	47	.....	19	607	1,279	68	17	10	.....	1	2,904	24	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton	419	573	4,308	128	77	18	54	63	11	630	1,520	65	2	2	.....	150	4,143	.....	127	.....	.....
ALBERTA	813	1,260	9,574	170	136	49	101	63	30	1,237	2,799	133	19	12	.....	151	7,047	24	127	.....	.....
Vancouver, B.C.	708	273	3,371	20	58	39	297	51	28	1,430	2,100	16	16	45	.....	.....	3,057	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon, N.W.T.	4	4	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	....m
Totals	14,709	10,843	89,421	571	2,377	454	1,160	286	918	19,301	33,832	206	183	333	11	948	86,534	120	2,530	327	574

APPENDIX B—Continued

RETURN showing the Number of Weights and Weighing Machines Verified in each Inspecton District during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

Inspection District	Weighing Machines																Weights				
			Platform Scales				Spring Scales			Computing Scales		Automatic Scales									
	Equal Arms	Steelyard	Ordinary	Pitless	Dial	Track	Trade	Ice and Dairy	Automatic Slot	Spring	All others	Grain Elevator	All others	Suspension Scales	Combined Avoirdupois and Metric	Metric	Avoirdupois	Troy	Metric	Tolerated	Tobacco
Belleville	590	75	2,736	.....	51	3	13	16	8	497	1,200	2	.....	4	.....	147	2,361	.....	180	.....	.....
Hamilton	686	2,387	4,075	6	192	20	26	16	15	486	1,406	18	4	10	.....	.....	6,281	12	.....	.....	.....
London	491	108	3,706	65	331	17	7	76	56	723	4,138	.....	.....	70	.....	129	3,196	8	126	.....	.....
Ottawa	1,423	79	8,825	4	83	26	32	24	17	1,986	1,680	.....	7	23	.....	16	7,957	.....	14	.....	.....
Toronto	907	37	3,654	.....	284	19	84	8	238	3,200	3,785	.....	16	13	.....	24	4,212	.....	39	1	.....
ONTARIO	4,097	2,686	22,996	75	941	85	162	140	334	6,892	12,209	20	27	120	.....	316	24,007	20	359	1	.....
Montreal	3,156	794	9,726	54	222	39	151	12	283	1,897	5,199	.....	69	52	2	99	14,918	63	701	2	297
Quebec	1,559	486	5,592	.....	19	16	37	.....	21	756	1,348	8	26	1	.....	6	9,329	.....	254	321	263
Sherbrooke	547	1,717	7,432	83	11	14	5	.....	4	7	922	2	.....	4	.....	25	4,369	9	115	.....	14
Three Rivers	616	161	2,752	2	201	22	18	.....	3	299	441	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3,172	.....	.....	.....	.....
QUEBEC	5,878	3,158	25,502	139	453	91	211	12	311	2,959	7,910	12	95	58	2	130	31,788	72	1,070	323	574
St. John, N.B	574	40	2,245	.....	47	20	52	.....	11	810	997	.....	3	15	.....	1	3,433	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S	511	73	1,995	.....	71	31	52	.....	.....	1,320	1,074	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	2,358	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlottetown, P.E.I	87	2	778	.....	3	2	19	.....	.....	130	225	.....	1	8	.....	1	374	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg, Man	863	639	6,338	48	221	17	159	12	64	2,125	2,156	12	8	29	8	347	5,991	4	9	58	.....
Regina	414	1,202	5,655	27	39	11	16	.....	14	628	1,272	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,610	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatoon	508	1,355	5,828	37	31	9	5	7	9	805	1,116	7	.....	8	.....	.....	2,697	.....	.....	.....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN	922	2,557	11,483	64	70	20	21	7	23	1,433	2,388	13	.....	8	.....	.....	5,307	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calgary	391	680	5,090	33	46	26	45	.....	17	581	1,233	65	17	10	.....	1	2,889	24	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton	417	568	3,745	80	64	12	54	63	8	586	1,429	60	2	2	.....	126	4,115	.....	1	11	.....
ALBERTA	808	1,248	8,835	113	110	38	99	63	25	1,167	2,662	125	19	12	.....	127	7,004	24	1	11	.....
Vancouver, B.C	699	268	3,090	19	54	30	279	51	24	1,322	1,933	15	16	40	.....	.....	3,057	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon, N.W.T	4	4	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	14,443	10,675	83,326	458	1,970	334	1,054	285	792	18,167	31,556	197	169	307	10	922	83,394	120	2,498	324	574

APPENDIX B—Concluded

RETURN showing the Number of Weights and Weighing Machines Rejected in each Inspection District during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

Inspection District	Weighing Machines																Weights				
			Platform Scales				Spring Scales			Computing Scales		Automatic Scales									
	Equal Arms	Steelyard	Ordinary	Pitless	Dial	Track	Trade	Ice and Dairy	Automatic Slot	Spring	All others	Grain Elevator	All others	Suspension Scales	Combined Avoirdupois and Metric	Metric	Avoirdupois	Troy	Metric	Tolerated	Tobacco
Belleville	20	20	643	.....	14	16	3	.....	12	28	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,829	.....	16	.....	.....
Hamilton	46	39	789	1	82	25	3	.....	14	147	371	.....	14	1	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	16	9	336	16	33	16	1	.....	8	70	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	23	8	516	.....	20	4	1	.....	7	142	110	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	16	4	344	.....	39	14	13	.....	8	127	300	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
ONTARIO	121	80	2,628	17	188	75	21	.....	49	514	1,072	.....	14	4	.....	1	2,893	.....	16	.....	.....
Montreal	68	38	758	8	55	7	33	.....	27	242	586	.....	.....	11	1	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	11	6	46	.....	7	1	1	.....	2	11	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	3	.....
Sherbrooke	.....	6	69	16	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	52	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers	30	4	289	.....	57	1	3	.....	5	31	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
QUEBEC	109	54	1,162	24	121	10	38	.....	36	284	683	.....	.....	12	1	1	173	.....	.....	3	.....
St. John, N.B.	2	.....	111	.....	9	1	3	.....	3	15	18	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.	.....	.....	36	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	.....	.....	49	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg, Man.	8	4	314	7	33	8	22	.....	21	82	61	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regina	9	7	505	4	16	5	2	.....	7	32	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatoon	3	6	270	2	5	.....	.....	1	1	19	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN	12	13	775	6	21	5	2	1	8	51	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calgary	3	7	176	9	13	5	2	.....	2	26	46	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton	2	5	563	48	13	6	.....	.....	3	44	91	5	.....	.....	.....	24	28	.....	16	.....	.....
ALBERTA	5	12	739	57	26	11	2	.....	5	70	137	8	.....	.....	.....	24	43	.....	16	.....	.....
Vancouver, B.C.	9	5	281	1	4	9	18	.....	4	108	167	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	266	168	6,095	113	407	120	106	1	126	1,134	2,276	9	14	26	1	26	3,140	.....	32	3	.....

APPENDIX C

RETURN showing the Number of Measures of Capacity, Lineal Measures and Miscellaneous Submitted in each Inspection District during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

Inspection District	Measures of Capacity			Measuring Devices				Lineal Measures	Miscellaneous									
	Dominion	Milk Cans	Measuring Tanks	S.M. Pumps	Visible	Combined Pump and Visible	Meters	Dominion	Measure-graphs	Personal Weigher	Measuring Bowls	Moisture Test Scales	Weighto-graphs	Ice Cream Containers	Miner's Attachment	Salt Carts and Tubs	Totalizers	Tipple Scales
Belleville	2,870			855	390	19		270	6	8	27	1						
Hamilton	10,549			591	1,358	29		405	33	1	4		1					
London	14,416	5,752		616	738	20		3,054		13				1,542				
Ottawa	4,000	554		1,497	642	14	10	2	10	1								
Toronto	17,688	72,060		1,560	4,960	60		9	189	630	3			22,090				
ONTARIO	49,523	78,366		5,119	8,088	142	10	3,740	238	653	34	1	1	23,632				
Montreal	23,036	7,448	6	2,144	1,152	40		1,794	88	74								
Quebec	12,127		4	1,067	420	5		2,120	9									
Sherbrooke	818			529	280	7		1,140										
Three Rivers	2,420			287	207	1		346			4			886			2	
QUEBEC	38.401	7,448	10	4,027	2,059	53		5,400	97	74	4			886			2	
St. John, N.B	3,093	310		865	206	4							5					
Halifax, N.S	1,237			812	235	56									14	74		
Charlottetown, P.E.I	635			275	14	5												
Winnipeg, Man	2,802	231	1	1,701	972	15		920	124	60								
Regina	966			1,293	209	1		354	16						1			
Saskatoon	517			1,162	188	18		168	4									
SASKATCHEWAN—	1,483			2,455	397	19		522	20						1			
Calgary	90			758	187	8		74	22						19			
Edmonton	2,526	1,209	4	1,167	299	15		3										14
ALBERTA	2,616	1,209	4	1,925	436	23		77	22						19			14
Vancouver, B.C	677	1,049	51	1,014	78	2	38	2	31	34	6				7			
Totals	100,467	88,613	66	18,193	12,485	319	48	10,661	532	821	44	1	6	24,518	41	74	2	14

APPENDIX C—Continued

RETURN showing the Number of Measures of Capacity, Lineal Measures and Miscellaneous Verified in each Inspection District during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

Inspection District	Measures of Capacity			Measuring Devices				Lineal Measures	Miscellaneous									
	Dominion	Milk Cans	Measuring Tanks	S.M. Pumps	Visible	Combined Pump and Visible	Meters	Dominion	Measure-graphs	Personal Weigher	Measuring Bowls	Moisture Test Scales	Weighto-graphs	Ice Cream Containers	Miner's Attachment	Salt Carts and Tubs	Totalizers	Tipple Scales
Belleville	2,861	.....	.....	774	352	17	.....	270	6	8	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	10,539	.....	.....	526	1,285	24	.....	391	28	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	14,416	5,752	.....	535	628	18	.....	3,054	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1,542	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	3,982	544	.....	1,394	577	13	9	2	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	17,688	72,055	.....	1,496	4,925	57	.....	9	188	630	3	.....	.....	12,090	.....	.....	.....	.....
ONTARIO	49,486	78,351	.....	4,725	7,767	129	9	3,726	232	653	30	1	1	23,632	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	23,030	7,448	4	1,986	1,086	36	.....	1,774	88	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	12,123	.....	4	1,047	418	5	.....	2,114	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke	818	.....	.....	501	250	7	.....	1,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers	2,418	.....	.....	274	188	.....	.....	346	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	870	.....	.....	1	.....
QUEBEC	38,389	7,448	8	3,808	1,942	48	.....	5,394	96	74	4	.....	.....	870	.....	.....	1	.....
St. John, N.B.	3,093	310	.....	828	198	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.	1,189	.....	.....	787	233	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	74	.....	.....
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	542	.....	.....	235	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg, Man.	2,788	231	1	1,654	952	15	.....	920	124	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regina	958	.....	.....	1,207	184	1	.....	354	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Saskatoon	512	.....	.....	1,100	180	18	.....	168	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN	1,470	.....	.....	2,307	364	19	.....	522	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Calgary	89	.....	.....	727	182	6	.....	74	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton	2,510	1,209	4	1,112	218	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
ALBERTA	2,599	1,209	4	1,839	400	20	.....	74	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	13
Vancouver, B.C.	677	1,049	51	896	74	2	38	2	31	34	6	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Totals	100,233	88,598	64	17,079	11,942	297	47	10,638	524	821	40	1	6	24,502	39	74	1	13

APPENDIX C—Concluded

RETURN showing the Number of Measures of Capacity, Lineal Measures and Miscellaneous Rejected in each Inspection District during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

Inspection District	Measures of Capacity			Measuring Devices				Lineal Measures	Miscellaneous									
	Dominion	Milk Cans	Measuring Tanks	S.M. Pumps	Visible	Combined Pump and Visible	Meters	Dominion	Measure-graphs	Personal Weigher	Measuring Bowls	Moisture Test Scales	Weighto-graphs	Ice Cream Containers	Miner's Attachment	Salt Carts and Tubs	Totalizers	Tipple Scales
Belleville	9			81	38	2												
Hamilton	10			65	73	5		14	5	4								
London				81	110	2												
Ottawa	18	10		103	65	1	1											
Toronto		5		64	35	3			1									
ONTARIO	37	15		394	321	13	1	14	6	4								
Montreal	6		2	158	66	4												
Quebec	4			20	2			6	1									
Sherbrooke				28	30													
Three Rivers	2			13	19	1					1	16						
QUEBEC	12		2	219	117	5		6	1		1	16						
St. John, N.B				37	8													
Halifax, N.S	48			25	2	1												
Charlottetown, P.E.I	93			40	2													
Winnipeg, Man	14			47	20													
Regina	8			86	25				1									
Saskatoon	5			62	8													
SASKATCHEWAN	666 13			148	33				1									
Calgary	1			31	5	2		3					2	1				
Edmonton	16			55	31	1												
ALBERTA	17			86	36	3		3									2	1
Vancouver, B.e.C				118	4													
Totals	234	15	2	1,114	543	22	1	23	8	4	1	16	2	1				

ELECTRICITY AND GAS INSPECTION SERVICES

Mr. J. L. Stiver, Director of Electricity and Gas Inspection services, reports as follows:—

Another record has been made in respect of the work performed by the Electricity and Gas Inspection Branch. Three Acts are administered by this Branch, namely, The Electricity Inspection Act, Chapter 14, 1907, The Gas Inspection Act, Chapter 31, 1921, and The Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, Chapter 16, 1907. The following is a statement of the work done and of the revenues and expenditures connected with the administration of these Acts.

	1925-26	1926-27
ELECTRICITY AND GAS INSPECTION ACTS—		
Electricity meters tested	260,960	283,297
Gas meters tested	115,814	109,196
Total number meters tested	376,774	392,493
Revenue—		
Electricity Inspection	$ 167,051 70	$ 180,865 95
Gas Inspection	80,069 40	76,890 20
Total revenue	$ 247,121 10	$ 257,756 15
Expenditure—		
Electricity Inspection	$ 118,190 16	$ 121,585 92
Gas Inspection	45,574 97	52,875 53
Total expenditure	$ 116,765 13	$ 174,461 45
ELECTRICITY AND FLUID EXPORTATION ACT—		
Revenue—		
Export Tax	$ 288,392 41	$ 357,421 89
License Fees	600 00	650 50
Total revenue	$ 288,992 41	$ 358,072 39
Expenditure	263 11	258 46
Surplus	$ 288,729 30	$ 357,813 93

There were 15,719 more meters tested than in the year previous, with a resultant increase in the revenue of $10,635.05. There was also an increase in expenditure, but the net gain was $2,938.73.

As pointed out in previous reports, the statement in this report does not include the salaries of the staff employed at headquarters in Ottawa, the rental of offices throughout the Dominion, and the cost of the furniture in the offices. If these were included, the surplus shown from the operation of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services would be reduced considerably.

ELECTRICITY INSPECTION

The total number of electric meters tested during the year was 283,297, an increase of 22,337 over the previous year. There were 85,946 new meters tested—a decrease of 4,657 as compared with last year.

The number of electric meters in use is steadily increasing. The figures given on the applications for certificates of registration show that on March 31, 1927, there were 1,325,663 meters in use, of which 39,931 were listed as power meters.

GAS INSPECTION

The manufactured gas industry is steadily growing. According to returns sent to the Department, there were approximately 15,227,161,000 million cubic feet of gas sold in Canada last year as compared with 14,427,246,000 sold the

year previous, or an increase of approximately 801,000,000. There was also an increase of 19,429 in the number of gas meters in use on manufactured gas, making a total of 462,496.

The number of calorific tests made on the manufactured gas was 3,527, of which 33 showed the heating value to be below the standard permitted by regulation, which is 450 B.T.U.'s per cubic foot. The average value of B.T.U.'s for all the tests was 491, which indicates that in most cases the gas was kept well above standard requirements.

The natural gas industry has also increased during the past year. The number of meters increased from 85,752 to 90,302 and the gas sold from 13,000,000,000 cubic feet to 17,863,365,700 cubic feet.

Acetylene gas for household purposes is apparently gradually disappearing: the number of meters decreased from 425 to 358. This gas is used in Manitoba and the greatest decrease in the number of meters is at Birtle and Souris. The quantity of acetylene gas made was 1,247,108 cubic feet.

Laboratories

The work performed in the laboratories is a very important part of the activities of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Branch. The electrical units as defined by the Electrical Units Act are maintained there. The standard Weston cells and standard resistances used there have been standardized and calibrated at the National Physical Laboratory in London, England, so that there is a direct connection with one of the three laboratories entrusted with the maintenance of the International Electrical Units.

Before electricity or gas meters can be sold in Canada, the type to which these belong must be submitted to the laboratory for test and examination, and approved by the Department of Trade and Commerce. This constitutes a very important part of the work because it insures the public against the distribution of cheap and inaccurate apparatus for making electrical measurements. During the past year there were tested and examined in the laboratory and recommended for approval four new types of gas meters and three new types of electricity meters also alterations to five types of electricity meters that had been previously approved.

The number of instruments tested, repaired and recalibrated in the laboratory was about the same as last year. The work done on these instruments, however, was more exacting and thorough. Of necessity all meters and apparatus supplied to district offices must be maintained to a high degree of accuracy. As quite a percentage of this apparatus is old, it is much more difficult to keep it in good condition in order to compare favourably with improved apparatus which is being purchased today by the various companies. Thus it may be seen that considerably more time must be spent on the instruments. Then again a higher degree of accuracy must be maintained and more points on the performance curves of the meters must be given which adds to the time required for checking.

The secondary standards which are used to check the standards used by the inspectors in the district offices require to be repeatedly checked and rechecked with the primary standards to determine if their accuracy is maintained.

Exportation of Electrical Energy

The export duty on the exportation of electrical energy has now been collected by this Branch for two years. As shown in the statement previously given, the net revenue for the year was $357,813.93, which is an increase of $69,084.63 over the previous year. The total expenses amounted to only $258.46.

The number of kilowatt hours produced for export was 1,608,657,174, an increase of 249,313,421 over the previous year. The kilowatt hours produced for use in Canada amounted to 3,897,123,601, which is an increase over the previous year of 321,876,000 kilowatt hours.

International Electrotechnical Commission

In October, 1908, on the invitation of the British Government, an International Conference on Electrical Units and Standards took place in London, England.

The general object of this conference was to consider and advise as to the steps which should be taken to bring about international agreement in the definition of electrical units which form the basis of legislation in different countries, and in the methods of constructing and employing the electrical standards necessary to give effect to these definitions.

The fundamental units of electrical measurement are the ohm, the ampere and the volt. These units were all defined at the conference. In view of the strong representations made by the Canadian delegate as to the necessity for defining the commercial unit of supply, the conference defined the watt which is as follows:—

> The international watt is the energy expended per second by an unvarying electric current of one international ampere under an electric pressure of one international volt.

The fundamental units are described in the Electrical Units Act, chapter 2, 1919.

The result of the International Conference in London in 1908 was the formation of the International Electrotechnical Commission with headquarters in London, England. The commission is now composed of the National Committees of twenty-six countries including Canada.

The Canadian National Committee has met regularly during the past year and is quite active and doing very good work. It is composed of representatives of the manufacturers of electrical apparatus, technical societies, educational institutions and various departments of the federal Government.

The operation of the International Electrotechnical Commission, usually referred to as the I.E.C., is briefly as follows: When any subject comes up that is considered of sufficient importance to warrant international consideration, the I.E.C. nominates a certain number of countries to appoint delegates to an Advisory Committee on that subject. This Committee collects reports from as many of the national committees as possible and circulates these reports for discussion and criticisms to all the national committees. These reports and criticisms are considered by the Advisory Committee and their findings are then submitted for final discussion at the Annual Conference of the I.E.C.

Recently an Advisory Committee was formed on the rating of rivers (*re* potential sources of generation of hydro-electric power) and consists of delegates from Canada, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and United States. The work developed so far by this committee is almost entirely based on the proposition put forward by Canada.

Another Advisory Committee composed of one delegate from each of the following countries, namely, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland and United States, has been formed to consider the question of standards, sub-standards, and ordinary industrial instruments including transformers. The report of this committee will be of special interest in this branch.

The Canadian National Committee hopes to be represented at the conference to be held in Italy by Mr. John Murphy, Electrical engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, with particular attention being given to the discussion of rules and regulations for electric power transmission lines.

Other fields of activities covered are standardization of apparatus, symbols and terms, specifications for prime movers for electrical generation, traction motors and radio apparatus, all of which are of vital importance to Canadian industry.

From the above it is seen that the electrical industry of Canada is very materially benefited by having a Canadian National Committee through whom the results of research and development in all the countries having a National Committee of the I.E.C. may be passed on to those interested. The Department of Trade and Commerce being interested in the progress of the electrical industry in Canada and the part it plays in the development of the trade and commerce of the Dominion, contributed £75 to assist in the good work being done by the International Electrotechnical Commission. This contribution was made from the money voted to carry on the work of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services and the Electrical Standards Laboratory acts as Secrétariat of the Canadian National Committee.

Staff

More changes than usual have taken place in the staff of the Branch during the past year due to deaths, retirements, transfers and new appointments.

It is with a great deal of regret that I have to report the death of Mr. H. Lutz, District Inspector at Hamilton, and of Mr. E. Jobin, Inspector at Quebec. Mr. Jobin had been transferred to Quebec from Montreal only a few months previous to his death.

Mr. A. F. Nash, District Inspector at London, was retired under the Superannuation Act on July 19, after twenty-six (26) years of faithful service.

In order to keep pace with the increase in the work it was necessary to increase the staff in Montreal by the addition of two inspectors. The position of division superintendent in the Eastern Division was revived due to the fact that the work for a division superintendent increased and piled up very rapidly in the last year.

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT of Electricity Expenditure and Revenue for fiscal year ended March 31, 1927

District	District Inspector	Salaries	Special Assistance	Stationery	Travel	Sundries	Total	Revenue
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
ONTARIO—								
Belleville	W.H. Milddeton	5,700 00	.....	35 73	1,757 85	170 29	7,663 87	4,687 30
Fort William	E. Little	2,100 00	.....	39 30	350 85	143 53	2,633 68	2,072 15
Hamilton	H. H. Wilson	.....	.....	238 41	1,232 78	251 26	1,722 45	12,589 55
London	.....	6,830 32	6 00	227 50	1,866 10	147 78	9,077 70	15,954 05
Ottawa	J. A. Ham	8,970 00	.....	410 83	1,590 93	181 12	11,152 88	10,391 50
Sudbury	L. H. Bouskill	2,100 00	.....	35 76	366 24	77 57	2,579 57	2,248 80
Toronto	H. M. Clark	18,234 85	.....	518 10	1,738 95	440 08	20,931 98	29,172 90
Totals for Ontario	.....	43,935 17	6 00	1,505 63	18,903 70	1,411 63	55,762 13	77,116 25
QUEBEC—								
Montreal	R. J. Chevrier	.....	.....	764 49	1,903 36	369 78	3,037 63	34,646 25
Quebec	J. A. Cantin	4,280 00	.....	239 41	1,961 70	128 06	6,609 17	8,601 15
Three Rivers	A. Olivier	3,900 00	.....	108 47	537 30	51 09	4,596 86	4,496 70
Totals for Quebec	.....	8,180 00	.....	1,112 37	4,402 36	548 93	14,243 66	47,744 10
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
St. John	R. P. Fortin	.....	.....	50 57	377 35	39 13	467 05	2,968 40
NOVA SCOTIA—								
Halifax	S. W. Withers	3,480 00	.....	76 78	1,284 72	93 87	4,935 37	5,977 05
P.E. ISLAND—								
Charlottetown	J. H. Bell	900 00	.....	3 39	24 00	4 95	932 34	324 75
MANITOBA—								
Winnipeg	F. C. Babington	.....	.....	101 23	1,057 85	158 19	1,317 27	14,067 45
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina	Louis Weber	3,397 33	.....	108 77	1,579 70	265 57	5,351 37	6,585 45
ALBERTA—								
Calgary	W. P. Kyle	5,303 87	.....	101 79	1,158 45	303 43	6,867 54	6,136 15
Edmonton	A. J. Cantin	3,720 00	.....	77 04	671 71	138 25	4,607 00	3,123 10
Totals for Alberta	.....	9,023 87	.....	178 83	1,830 16	441 68	11,474 54	9,259 25
BR. COLUMBIA—								
Nelson	H. B. Penny	2,100 00	.....	.....	429 30	136 65	2,665 95	1,927 40
Vancouver	G. T. Scouler	9,480 00	.....	292 14	537 49	318 77	10,628 40	12,495 75
Victoria	E. H. Ruttan	.....	.....	23 66	197 35	128 06	349 07	2,264 55
Totals for British Columbia	.....	11,580 00	.....	315 80	1,164 14	583 48	13,643 42	16,687 70
Director	J. L. Stiver	.....	.....	.....	619 35	142 55	761 90	.....
Supt., East. Div.	H. M. Clark	.....	.....	.....	77 80	3 12	80 92	
Supt., Cent. Div.	S. N. Hart	2,625 00	.....	.....	264 85	145 60	3,035 45	
Supt., West. Div.	J. Stott	3,120 00	.....	.....	468 33	217 08	3,805 41	
		5,745 00	.....	.....	1,430 33	508 35	7,683 68	
Total for districts	.....	86,241 37	6 00	3,453 37	22,054 31	4,055 78	115,810 83	180,730 40
General contingencies						4,043 47		
Printing						1,068 83		
Stationery						285 62		
Government Publications						13 05		
International Electrotechnical Commission						364 12		
							5,775 09	
Electrical Standards Laboratory fees						.....	.....	133 75
Casual Revenue						.....	.....	1 80
							121,585 92	180,865 95
Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act						.....	258 46	357,421 89
Export License fees						.....	.....	650 50
Printing of Parliamentary and Departmental Publications						.....	433 27	
Gratuities to Relatives of deceased employees						.....	680 00	
							122,957 65	538,938 34

APPENDIX E

STATEMENT of Gas Expenditure and Revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927

District	District Inspectors	Salaries	Special Assistance	Stationery	Travel	Sundries	Total	Revenue
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
ONTARIO—								
Belleville	W. H. Middleton							3,067 00
Hamilton	H. H. Wilson	8,730 00		119 70	529 06	358 73	9,737 49	6,795 00
London			3 00	113 75	404 54	54 83	576 12	8,059 40
Ottawa	J. A. Ham							3,681 60
Sudbury	L. H. Bouskill							160 20
Toronto	H. M. Clark				19 00	9 97	28 97	18,800 70
Totals for Ontario		8,730 00	3 00	233 45	952 60	423 53	10,342 58	40,563 90
QUEBEC—								
Montreal	R. J. Chevrier	23,480 19		387 25	703 27	2 80	24,573 51	19,341 10
Quebec	J. A. Cantin							1,779 60
Totals for Quebec		23,480 19		387 25	703 27	2 80	24,573 51	21,120 70
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
St. John	R. P. Fortin	3,840 00		25 28	132 30	22 02	4,019 60	967 40
NOVA SCOTIA—								
Halifax	S. W. Withers							469 60
MANITOBA—								
Winnipeg	F. C. Babington	9,300 00		50 62			9,350 62	2,732 50
ALBERTA—								
Calgary	W. P. Kyle							2,922 00
Edmonton	A. J. Cantin							717 20
Totals for Alberta								3,639 20
BR. COLUMBIA—								
Nelson	H. B. Penny							133 30
Vancouver	G. T. Scouler							6,441 60
Victoria	E. H. Ruttan	3,900 00		12 00			3,912 00	822 00
Totals for British Columbia		3,900 00		12 00			3,912 00	7,396 90
Totals for Districts		49,250 19	3 00	708 60	1,788 17	448 35	52,198 31	76,890 20
Printing						534 41		
Stationery						142 81		
							677 22	
							52,875 53	76,890 20

APPENDIX F

Manufactured Gas Companies Registered and Gas Tests Made

District	Company	Kind of Gas	Number of Meters	Class of Company	Calorifiic Tests Standard: 450 B.T.U.'s per cubic foot					Number of times below standard value
					Number of Tests		B. T. U. values found			
					Pre-scribed	Made	High-est	Low-est	Aver-age	
Belleville	Port Hope Gas Company	Coal	450	5	24	24	597	462	529	0
	Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Cobourg	Coal	364	5	24	24	518	450	471	0
	Belleville Gas Department	C. & C.W.	1,300	4	48	48	468	414	450	8
	Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Oshawa	C.W.	1,390	4	48	48	485	450	456	0
	Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Peterboro	C.W.	3,120	3	96	96	480	450	458	0
	Corporation of Brockville	C.W.	1,961	3	96	96	598	505	559	0
	Corporation of Kingston	C.W.	3,709	3	96	96	581	475	532	0
Halifax	N.S. Tramways & Power Co.	Coal	2,573	3	96	96	521	453	482	0
Hamilton	United Gas & Fuel Company	Coal	23,500	1	300	300	585	510	541	
	Kitchener Public Utilities Commission	C. & C.W.	4,625	3	96	96	502	418	462	4
	Waterloo Water & Light Commission	C.W.	930	5	14	14	508	450	470	0*
London	City Gas Company, London	C. & C.W.	12,597	1	300	300	588	472	525	0
	St. Thomas Gas Department	C. & C.W.	3,580	3	96	96	636	454	542	0
	Stratford Gas Department	C. & C.W.	683	5	24	24	566	480	521	0
Montreal	Montreal Light Heat & Power	C. & C.W.	158,399	1	300	300	495	449	466	1
	Corporation of Sherbrooke	C.W.	2,018	3	88	88	529	425	485	1
Nelson	Corporation of Nelson	Coal	573	5	24	24	467	450	456	0
Ottawa	The Ottawa Gas Company	Coal	17,713	1	300	300	522	486	497	0
	The Stormont Gas Company	Water	433	5	24	24	493	384	462	0
Quebec	Quebec Gas Company	C.W.	8,682	2	144	144	483	439	458	3
St. John	New Brunswick Power Company	Coal	1,716	4	48	48	604	517	519	0
	Citizens Gas Company, St. Stephen	Coal	357							
Sudbury	Great Northern Gas Co., Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie		700							
Toronto	Consumers' Gas Company	C. & C.W.	149,146	1	300	305	521	483	501	0
	Corporation of Guelph	C. & C.W.	4,270	3	96	96	549	472	507	0
	Corporation of Owen Sound	C. & C.W.	1,383	4	48	48	535	441	483	0
	Barrie Gas Company	C.W.	355	5	24	24	565	471	508	0
Vancouver	Vancouver Gas Company	C. & C.W.	29,825	1	300	302	487	434	460	16
	Vancouver Gas Co. (New Westminster Branch)	C. & C.W.	901	5	24	24	539	456	479	0
Victoria	Victoria Gas Company	Coal	4,023	3	96	96	479	450	462	0
Winnipeg	Winnipeg Electric Co. Ltd	Coal	20,033	1	300	299	588	479	517	0
	Can. Gas & Electric Corporation (Brandon)	Coal	1,187	4	48	47	516	453	471	0
			462,496		3,522	3,527			4,909	33

* For 7 months.

APPENDIX G

Statement of Electric Meters tested during the Fiscal Year 1926-27

District	Correct	Accepted		Rejected		New	Re-tests	Dis-putes	Totals	Class I 60c.	Class II 75c.	Class III $1.50	Class IV $5.00
		Not over 3% fast	Not over 3% slow	Over 3% fast	Over 3% slow								
Belleville	3,057	3,033	1,251	.....	1	1,745	5,590	7	7,342	5,748	1,542	52	.....
Calgary	2,752	6,513	385	57	134	2,081	7,661	99	9,841	8,934	887	5	15
Charlottetown	179	228	128	.....	.....	179	353	3	535	506	29	.....	.....
Edmonton	1,043	3,420	535	9	96	1,087	4,001	15	5,103	4,706	396	1	.....
Fort William	448	2,046	646	.....	.....	903	2,233	4	3,140	2,099	1,007	33	1
Halifax	6,158	2,506	1,088	7	19	1,754	8,010	14	9,778	9,118	645	15	.....
Hamilton	10,630	5,752	2,604	3	13	5,769	13,167	66	19,002	12,268	6,519	213	2
London	7,285	10,211	6,070	38	43	9,244	14,356	47	23,647	13,448	9,887	312	.....
Montreal	6,422	32,327	17,268	197	206	14,726	41,600	94	56,420	54,540	1,243	624	13
Nelson	1,398	1,675	55	.....	.....	1,088	2,027	13	3,128	2,834	292	2	
Ottawa	2,227	11,140	2,692	98	69	3,356	12,693	177	16,226	12,975	3,040	211	.....
Quebec	4,671	4,511	4,687	55	2	8,297	5,571	58	13,926	13,344	416	166	.....
Regina	3,515	6,554	537	3	2	3,455	7,149	7	10,611	9,327	1,051	233	.....
St. John	841	2,850	1,131	.....	2	2,000	2,807	17	4,824	4,409	410	5	.....
Sudbury	815	2,352	422	.....	.....	1,860	1,729	.....	3,589	2,993	588	8	.....
Three Rivers	6	5,836	1,247	19	17	1,598	5,459	68	7,125	6,417	638	70	.....
Toronto	13,095	25,877	4,659	113	212	16,816	27,073	67	43,956	31,039	11,916	999	2
Vancouver	5,059	13,173	1,637	72	172	5,579	14,507	27	20,113	17,625	2,447	41	.....
Victoria	717	2,744	204	.....	2	695	2,961	11	3,667	3,367	275	25	.....
Winnipeg	5,025	15,709	588	1	1	3,714	17,607	3	21,324	15,072	5,805	447	.....
Totals	75,343	158,457	47,834	672	991	85,946	196,554	797	283,297	230,769	49,033	3,462	33

APPENDIX H

STATEMENT of Gas Meters tested during the Fiscal Year 1926-27

District	Correct	Accepted		Rejected		New	Re-tests	Dis-putes	Totals	Class I 60c.	Class II $1.00	Class III $2.00	Class IV $2.50 up
		Not over 2% fast	Not over 3% slow	Over 2% fast	Over 2% slow								
Belleville	1,056	332	1,629	97	121	296	2,933	6	3,235	3,185	41	5	4
Calgary	409	528	3,047	60	19	1,348	2,679	36	4,063	3,725	217	57	64
Edmonton	166	12	922	3	.....	1,082	10	11	1,103	1,057	33	8	5
Halifax	196	7	157	1	1	126	234	2	362	331	31	.....	.....
Hamilton	2,903	991	5,235	.....	.....	1,186	7,910	33	9,129	8,895	167	8	59
London	3,074	3,114	5,006	11	2	1,105	10,074	28	11,207	10,839	306	23	39
Montreal	4,113	5,308	20,306	108	255	9,397	20,631	62	30,090	29,516	492	81	1
Nelson	54	3	68	.....	.....	90	35	.....	125	123	2	.....	.....
Ottawa	954	2,059	1,653	14	10	8	4,657	25	4,690	4,646	32	5	7
Quebec	558	795	934	15	10	20	2,276	16	2,312	2,231	81	.....	.....
St. John	479	183	714	1	2	184	1,183	12	1,379	1,349	24	4	2
Sudbury	56	162	36	.....	.....	254	.....	.....	254	242	9	3	.....
Toronto	6,855	3,243	18,260	23	100	7,850	20,513	118	28,481	27,657	712	79	33
Vancouver	938	2,178	5,628	86	86	4,202	4,675	39	8,916	8,396	468	30	22
Victoria	215	348	309	1	3	31	841	4	876	735	141	.....	.....
Winnipeg	1,560	427	981	3	3	126	2,838	10	2,974	2,905	49	1	19
Totals	23,586	19,690	64,885	423	612	27,305	81,489	402	109,196	105,832	2,805	304	255

APPENDIX I

Statement of Natural Gas Companies Registered

District	Name of Company	Location	Number of Meters
Calgary	Bow Island, Town of	Bow Island	90
	Canadian Western Nat'l Gas Light Heat & Power Co., Ltd	Calgary	12,924
	" " " "	Lethbridge	1,523
	" " " "	Macleod	298
	" " " "	Claresholm	279
	" " " "	Granum	117
	" " " "	Nanton	194
	" " " "	Okotoks	136
	" " " "	Brooks	140
	" " " "	Main Line	31
	" " " "	Field	1
	" " " "	Bowness	9
	" " " "	Turner Valley, 10″ Line	3
	The Canadian Western Power & Fuel Co., Ltd	Redcliffe	257
	Corporation of City of Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat	2,670
	United Natural Gas Development Co., Ltd	Calgary	1
	Royalite Oil Company, Limited	Turner Valley Field	7
	Suffield Gas Company	Suffield	Flat Rate
Edmonton	Northwestern Utilities, Limited	Bruce	37
	" " "	Edmonton	6,826
	" " "	Holden	64
	" " "	Ryley	75
	" " "	Shonts	2
	" " "	Tofield	117
	" " "	Viking	165
	Wainwright Gas Company, Ltd	Wainwright	126
Hamilton	Bertie Natural Gas Company, Ltd	Ridgeway	(sold out)
	Brantford Gas Company	Brantford	3,313
	Chippewa Development Company, Ltd	Chippewa	30
	Chippewa Oil & Gas Company, Ltd	Kitchener	201
	Cliff Gas Company, Ltd	Moulton	31
	J. A. Coleman	Welland port	55
	Dominion Natural Gas Dompany	Cayuga	213
	" " "	Delhi	260
	" " "	Dundas	1,257
	" " "	Dunnville	993
	" " "	Echo Place	209
	" " "	Galt	1,003
	" " "	Hagersville	387
	" " "	Hamilton	1,859
	" " "	Jarvis	237
	" " "	Lynedock	61
	" " "	Paris	490
	" " "	Port Dover	523
	" " "	Port Rowan	263
	" " "	St. George	112
	" " "	St. Williams	97
	" " "	Selkirk	549
	" " "	Simcoe	1,710
	" " "	Vittoria	73
	Fonthill & Ridgeville Gas Co., Ltd	Fonthill	167
	Industrial Natural Gas Co., Ltd	Bertie, Crowland & Humberstone	125
	The Lake Shore Natural Gas Co., Ltd.	Erie and Crescent Beach and Fort Erie	338
	The Midfield Natural Gas Co., Ltd	Twps. of Oneida and North Cayuga	32
	The Port Colborne-Welland Natural Gas & Oil Co., Ltd	Caledonia and Vicinity	629
	The Provincial Natural Gas & Fuel Co. of Ontario, Ltd	Bridgeburg	1,090

APPENDIX I—Concluded

STATEMENT of Natural Gas Companies Registered

District	Name of Company	Location	Number of Meters
Hamilton	The Provincial National Gas & Fuel Co. of Ontario, Ltd	Niagara Falls	2,726
	" " "	Sherkston	1,804
	" " "	Welland	2,199
	Sterling Gas Co., Ltd	Port Colborne	1,677
	United Gas Companies, Ltd	St. Catharines	4,993
London	Chatham Gas Company Limited	Chatham	3,771
	Central Pipe Line Company of Chatham	Aylmer	676
	" " " "	Malahide and Bayham	74
	" " " "	Vienna	72
	" " " "	Port Burwell	101
	Dominion Natural Gas Company Limited	Ingersoll	905
	" " " "	Woodstock Twp	16
	" " " "	Tillsonburg	1,007
	Leamington, Town of	Leamington	1,425
	Ontario Salt Company	Belmont	5
	Southern Ontario Gas Company Ltd	Aldboro	25
	" " " "	Dorchester and Wallacetown	159
	" " " "	Dunwich Twp	58
	" " " "	Dutton	253
	" " " "	Highgate	126
	" " " (Beaver Div.)	Kingsville	1,031
	" " " (Glenwod Div.)	Kingsville	275
	" " "	Lambeth	98
	" " "	Leamington County	574
	" " "	Oxford Twp	56
	" " "	Raleigh and Howard Twps	13
	" " "	Rodney	251
	" " "	Shedden and Fingal	133
	" " "	Southwold Twp	109
	" " " "	Westminster Twp	121
	" " "	West Lorne	234
	" " "	Wheatley	243
	" " "	Wheatley County	60
	Union Natural Gas Company of Canada, Ltd	Blenheim	536
	" " " "	Dresden	493
	" " " "	Essex	472
	" " " "	Petrolia	760
	" " " "	Ridgetown	638
	" " " "	Tilsbury	410
	" " " "	Sarnia	4,335
	" " " "	Wallaceburg	1,082
	Windsor Gas Company, Ltd	Ford	427
	" "	Riverside	30
	" "	Sandwich	438
	" "	Walkerville	1,365
	" "	Windsor	6,890
St. John	Moncton Tramways Electricity & Gas Co., Ltd	Moncton	4,742
	Total number of Meters		90,302

APPENDIX J

ACETYLENE Gas Companies Registered

District	Name	Location	Number of Meters
Ottawa	People's Gas Supply Company, Ltd	Ottawa, Ont	1
Winnipeg	Town of Birtle	Birtle, Man	15
	Deloraine, Gas Company	Deloraine, Man	78
	Canada Carbide Company, Ltd	Hamiota, Man	55
	Manitou Gas Company	Manitou, Man	69
	Canada Carbide Company, Ltd	Morris, Man	66
	Souris Consumers' Gas Company, Ltd	Souris, Man	74
	Total number of meters		358

APPENDIX K

STATEMENT showing amount of Electrical Energy, Gas, or Fluid generated or produced for export and for consumption in Canada, under the authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, for the year ending 31st day of March, 1927

Name of Contractor and place of business	Month	Units produced for export		Units produced for use in Canada		Total out put of generating Station or other Source	
		K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.	April	30,525,200	4,671·0	202,178,800	30,937·8	232,704,000	35,608·8
	May	31,657,400	8,844·3	206,061,000	31,531·9	237,718,400	36,376·2
	June	31,374,800	4,801·0	204,347,700	31,269·7	235,722·500	36,070·7
	July	32,204,000	4,927·9	193,151,300	29,556·4	225,355,300	34,484·3
	Aug	32,653,000	4,996·6	197,761,100	30,261·8	230,414,100	35,258·4
	Sept	31,754,200	4,859·1	208,611,400	31,922·2	240,365,600	36,781·3
	October	32,641,000	4,994·8	224,759,800	34,393·2	257,400,800	39,388·0
	November	31,343,700	4,796·3	223,524,400	34,204·1	254,868,100	39.000·4
	December	33,165,000	5,074·9	236,903,500	36,251·5	270,068,500	41,326·4
	January	33,091,200	5,063·7	229,929,800	35,184·3	263,021,000	40,248·0
	February	29,937,100	4,581·0	205,137,300	31,390·5	235,074,400	35,971·5
	March	32,956,400	5,043·1	221,963,800	33.965·4	254,930,200	39,008·5
	Totals	383,303,000	58,653·7	2,554,329,900	390,868·8	2,937,632,900	449,522·5
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Toronto, Cnt. (surplus)	April	25,334,000	3,876·7	.....	.....	25,334,000	3,876·7
	May	30,684,800	4,695·4	.....	.....	30,684,800	4,695·4
	June	40,482,900	6,194·8	.....	.....	40,482,900	6,194·8
	July	41,836,300	6,401·9	.....	.....	41,836,300	6,401·9
	August	40,627,100	6,216·8	.....	.....	40,627,100	6,216·8
	September	46,658,800	7,139·8	.....	.....	46,658,800	7,139·8
	October	43,906,800	6,718·7	.....	.....	43,906,800	6,718·7
	November	29,290,400	4,482·1	.....	.....	29,290,400	4,482·1
	December	38,407,900	5,877·1	.....	.....	38,407,900	5,877·1
	January	45,435,000	6,952·5	.....	.....	45,435,000	6,952·5
	February	38,403,700	5,876·5	.....	.....	38,403,700	5,876·5
	March	37,728,000	5,773·2	.....	.....	37,728,000	5,773·2
	Totals	458,795,700	70,205·5	.....	.....	458,795,700	70,205·5
Cedars Rapids M'f'g and Power Co., Ltd., Montreal.	April	35,294,107	5,400·8	30,240,000	4,627·4	65,534,107	10,028·2
	May	35,152,923	5,379·2	30,621,000	4,685·7	65,773,923	10,064·9
	June	34,923,257	5,344·0	29,721,000	4,547·9	64,644,257	9,891·9
	July	36,992,186	5,660·6	29,127,000	4,457·1	66,119,186	10,117·7
	August	36,908,680	5,647·8	29,636,000	4,534·9	66,544,680	10,182·7
	September	36,789·000	5,629·5	31,076,000	4,755·3	67,865,000	10,384·8
	October	34,743,360	5,316·4	33,459,000	5,119·9	68,202,360	10,436·3
	November	34,196,893	5,232·9	34,752,000	5,317·8	68,948,893	10,550·7
	December	22,243,417	3,403·7	39,161,000	5,992·5	61,404,417	9,396·2
	January	25,859,000	3,957·0	40,194,000	6,150·6	66,053,000	10,107·6
	February	24,272,219	3,714·2	36,338,000	5,560·5	60,610·219	9,274·7
	March	32,036,663	4,902·3	35,026,000	5,359·7	67,062,663	10,262·00
	Totals	389,411,705	59,588·4	399,351,000	61,109·3	788,762,705	120,697·7

APPENDIX K—Continued

STATEMENT showing amount of Electrical Energy, Gas, or Fluid generated or produced for export and for consumption in Canada, under the authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, for the year ending 31st day of March, 1927

Name of Contractor and place of business	Month	Units produced for export		Units produced for use in Canada		Total output of generating Station or other Source	
		K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years
Canadian Niagara Power Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.....	April.....	26,621,832	4,073·7	22,550,424	3,450·7	49,172,256	7,524·4
	May.....	23,658,024	3,620·2	23,788,183	3,640·1	47,446,207	7,260·3
	June.....	23,055,240	3,527·9	24,126,192	3,691·8	47,181,432	7,219·7
	July.....	23,201,208	3,550·2	25,171,368	3,851·7	48,372,576	7,401·9
	August.....	24,098,064	3,687·5	25,177,896	3,852·7	49,275,960	7,540·2
	September..	25,576,200	3,913·7	24,115,560	3,690·2	49,691,760	7,603·9
	October.....	35,218,282	5,389·1	16,135,238	2,469·0	51,353,520	7,858·1
	November..	35,493,354	5,431·2	16,147,798	2,470·9	51,641,152	7,902·1
	December..	35,882,057	5,490·7	16,494,055	2,523·9	52,376·112	8,014·6
	January.....	31,252,277	4,782·2	16,446,427	2,516·6	47,698,704	7,298·8
	February...	31,669,106	4,846·0	14,529,062	2,223·2	46,198,168	7,069·2
	March.....	33,442,938	5·117·5	16,010.142	2,449·9	49,453,080	7,567·4
	Totals..	349,168,582	53,429·9	240,692,345	36,830·7	589,860,927	90,260·6
Canadian Niagara Power Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont. (surplus).	April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	September..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	November..	5,900	0·9	.....	.....	5,900	0·9
	December..	200	0·03	.....	.....	200	0·03
	January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	February...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals..	6,100	0·93	.....	.....	6,100	0.93
Western Power Company of Canada, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	August.....	2,201,400	336·8	18,397,000	2,815·1	20,598,400	3,151·9
	September..	2,990,700	457·6	17,944,600	2,745·9	20,935,300	3,203·5
	October.....	272,600	41·7	20,985,900	3,211·3	21,258,500	3,253·0
	November..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	December..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	January.....	10,200	1·5	14,204,700	2,173·6	14,214,900	2,175·1
	February...	.....	.....	17,539,100	2,683·8	17,539,100	2,683·8
	March.....	.....	.....	19,229,800	2,942·5	19,229,800	2,942·5
	Totals..	5,474,900	837·6	108,301,100	16,572·2	113,776,000	17,409·8
Ontario and Minnesota Power Co., Ltd., Fort Frances, Ont.	April.....	943,200	144·3	1,561,640	238·9	2,504,840	383·2
	May.....	979·000	149·8	1,582,505	242·2	2,561,505	392·0
	June.....	1,111,000	170·0	1,608,520	246·1	2,719,520	416·1
	July.....	1,222,300	187·0	1,622,523	248·2	2,844,823	435·2
	August.....	1,323,400	202·5	1,591,860	243·5	2,915,260	446·0
	September..	1,040,900	159·2	1,627,000	248·9	2,667,900	408·1
	October.....	985,100	150·7	1,748,593	267·5	2,733,693	418·2
	November..	791,400	121·1	1,655,034	253·2	2,446,434	374·3
	December..	614,500	94·0	1,742,301	266·6	2,356,801	360·6
	January.....	830,000	127·0	1,794,787	274·6	2,624,787	401·6
	February...	627,200	95·9	1,649,889	252·4	2,277,089	348·3
	March.....	712,300	108·9	1,779,856	272·3	2,492,156	381·2
	Totals..	11,180,300	1,710·4	19,964,508	3,054·4	31,144,808	4,764·8
Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Company Presque Isle, Maine, U.S.A.	April.....	583,913	89·3	179,687	27·4	763·600	116·7
	May.....	565,298	86·5	170,902	26·1	736·200	112·6
	June.....	566,209	86·6	170,391	26·0	736·000	112·6
	July.....	571,227	87·4	170,973	26·1	742,200	113·5
	August.....	590,407	90·3	184,113	28·1	774,520	118·4
	September..	684,703	104·7	197,897	30·2	882·600	134·
	October.....	769,629	117·7	245,991	37·6	1,015,620	155·3
	November..	842,431	128·9	270,669	41·4	1,113,100	170·3
	December..	962,603	147·2	275,617	42·1	1,238,220	189·3
	January.....	948,504	145·1	289,216	44·2	1,237,720	189·3
	February...	855,373	130·8	282,187	43·1	1,137,560	173·9
	March.....	934,673	143·0	291,047	44·5	1,225,720	187·5
	Totals..	8,874,970	1,357·5	2,728,690	416·8	11,603,660	1,774·3

APPENDIX K—Continued

STATEMENT showing amount of Electrical Energy, Gas, or Fluid generated of produced for export and for consumption in Canada, under the authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, for the year ending 31st day of March, 1927.

Name of Contractor and place of business	Month	Units produced for export		Units produced for use in Canada		Total output of generating Station or other Source	
		K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years
British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	April.....	48,707	7·4	9,886,193	1,512·8	9,934,900	1,520·2
	May.....	47,499	7·2	10,210,001	1,562·3	10,257,500	1,569·5
	June.....	49,076	7·5	5,933,324	907·9	5,982,400	915·4
	July.....	51,473	7·8	6,488,827	992·9	6,540,300	1,000·7
	August.....	59·020	9·0	7,929,880	1,213·4	7,988,900	1,222·4
	September..	72,964	9·6	8,800,036	1,346·6	8,863,000	1,356·2
	October.....	70,937	10·8	6,441,563	985·7	6,512,500	996·5
	November..	76,509	11·7	9,951,691	1,522·8	10,028,200	1,534·5
	December..	86,677	13·2	12,126,623	1,855·6	12,213,300	1,868·8
	January.....	82,779	12·6	16,602,721	2,540·6	16,685,500	2,553·2
	February...	68,980	10·5	11,346,720	1,736·2	11,415,700	1,746·7
	March.....	74,801	11·4	11,752,299	1,798·3	11,827,100	1,809·7
	Totals..	779,422	118·7	117,469,878	17,975·1	118,249,300	18,093·8
West Kootenay Power and Light Co., Rossland, B.C.	April.....	46,400	7·1	32,296,900	4,942·1	32,343,300	4,949·2
	May.....	47,100	7·2	34,996,500	5,355·2	35,043,600	5,362·4
	June.....	45,800	7·0	34,532,800	5·284·3	34,578,600	5·291·3
	July.....	36,200	5·5	34,772,400	5·320·9	34,808,600	5·326·5
	August.....	44,200	6·8	36,114,900	5·526·4	36,159,100	5·533·1
	September..	53,800	8·2	32,616,000	4,991·0	32,669,800	4·999·2
	October.....	56,700	8·7	36,603,700	5·601·2	36,660,400	5·609·9
	November..	47,200	7·2	36,059,300	5·517·9	36,106,500	5·525·1
	December..	57,300	8·8	37,813,200	5,786·3	37,870,500	5·795·0
	January.....	59,900	9·2	37,627,700	5·757·9	37,687,600	5,767·0
	February...	50,500	7·7	34,246,000	5,240·4	34,296,500	5,248·1
	March.....	52,700	8·1	37,510,900	5,740·0	37,563,600	5,748·0
	Totals..	597,800	91·5	425,190,300	65,063·6	425,788,100	65,154·8
Maritime Electric Co., Ltd., St. Stephen, N.B.	April.....	41,743	6·4	102,318	15·7	144,061	22·1
	May.....	35,432	5·4	102,415	15·7	137,847	21·1
	June.....	35,625	5·5	99,382	15·2	135,007	20·7
	July.....	28,789	4·4	93,829	14·4	122,618	18·7
	August.....	49,198	7·5	111,412	17·0	160,610	24·5
	September..	41,816	6·4	122,246	18·7	164,062	35·1
	October.....	46,064	7·0	141,543	21·7	187,607	28·7
	November..	59,575	9·1	131,534	20·1	191,109	29·2
	December..	71,886	11·0	123,523	18·9	195,409	20·0
	January.....	52,126	8·0	99,045	15·2	151,171	23·2
	February...	54,989	8·4	114,988	17·6	169,977	26·0
	March.....	41,371	6·3	111,308	17·0	152,679	23·3
	Totals..	558,614	85·4	1,353,543	207·2	1,912,157	292·6
Sherbrooke Railway & Power Co., Montreal, P.Q.	April.....	15,192	2·3	1,240,408	189·8	1,255,600	192·1
	May.....	18,662	2·9	1,101,338	168·5	1,120,000	171·4
	June.....	17,640	2·7	1,076,760	164·8	1,094,400	167·5
	July.....	18,445	2·8	1,082,355	165·6	1,100,800	168·4
	August.....	18,035	2·8	1,107,965	169·5	1,126,000	172·3
	September..	18,540	2·8	1,002,260	153·6	1,020,800	156·4
	October.....	22,258	3·4	1,024,942	156·8	1,047,200	160·2
	November..	22,230	3·4	896,970	137·3	919,200	140·7
	December..	23,250	3·6	1,128,350	172·7	1,151,600	176·3
	January.....	22,971	3·5	1,185,429	181·4	1,208,400	184,9
	February...	18,536	2·8	1,087,064	166·3	1,105,600	169·1
	March.....	22,506	3·4	1,111,094	170·0	1,133,600	173·4
	Totals..	238,265	36·4	13,044,935	1,996·3	13,283,200	2,032·7
International Electric Co., Ltd., Stewart, B.C.	April.....	3,290	0·50	20,576	3·15	23,866	3·65
	May.....	2,830	0·43	12,050	1·84	14,880	2·27
	June.....	2,600	0·40	11,970	1·83	14,570	2·23
	July.....	3,320	0·51	12,285	1·88	15,605	2·39
	August.....	3,170	0·49	14,970	2·29	18,140	2·78
	September..	3,930	0·60	16,125	2·47	20,055	3·07
	October.....	4,150	0·63	16,845	2·58	20,995	3·21
	November..	5,160	0·79	28,875	4·42	34,035	5·21
	December..	5,850	0·89	32,490	4·97	38,340	5·86
	January.....	4,150	0·63	16,845	2·58	20,995	3·21
	February...	3,165	0·48	14,970	2·29	18,135	2·77
	March.....	3,101	0·47	14,071	2·25	17,802	2·72
	Totals..	44,716	6·82	212,702	32·55	257,418	39·37

APPENDIX K—Concluded

STATEMENT showing amount of Electrical Energy, Gas, or Fluid generated or produced for export and for consumption in Canada, under the authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, for the year ending 31st day of March, 1927.

Name of Contractor and place of business	Month	Units produced for export		Units produced for use in Canada		Total output of generating Station or other Source	
		K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years
Fraser Companies, Ltd., Edmundston, N.B.	April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	June	15,000	2·29	1,554,200	237·8	1,569,200	241·0
	July	24,000	3·67	1,320,700	202·1	1,344,700	205·8
	August	15,000	2·29	1,169,700	179·0	1,184,700	181·3
	September	23,000	3·52	1,464,100	224·0	1,487,100	227·5
	October	22,000	3·37	1,560,300	238·8	1,582,300	241·2
	November	26,000	3·98	1,556,600	238·2	1,582,600	242·2
	December	26,000	3·98	1,353,900	207·2	1,379,900	211·2
	January	31,000	4·74	1,387,000	212·2	1,418,000	216·9
	February	23,000	3·52	1,499,800	229·5	1,522,800	233·0
	March	18,000	2·75	1,618,400	247·7	1,636,400	250·4
	Totals	223,000	34·11	14,484,700	2,216·7	14,707,700	2·250·5

SUMMARY

Hydro Electric Power Commission of Optario	383,303,000	58,653·7	2,554,329,900	390,868·8	2,937,632,900	449,522·5
Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario (surplus)	458,795,700	70,205·5	.....	.....	458,795,700	70,205·5
Cedars Rapids Mfg' and Power Co., Ltd	389,411,705	59,588·4	399,351,000	61·109·3	788,762,705	120,697·7
Canadian Niagara Power Co., Ltd	359,168,582	53,429·9	240,692,345	36,830·7	589,860,927	90,260·6
Canadian Niagara Power Co., Ltd. (surplus)	6,100	0·93	.....	.....	6,100	0·93
Western Power Company of Canada, Ltd	8,474,900	837·6	108,301,100	16,572·2	113,776,000	17,409·8
Ontario and Minnesota Power Co., Ltd.	11,180,300	1·710·4	19,964,508	3,054·4	31,144,808	4,764·8
Maine & New Brunswick Electrical Power Co	8,874,970	1,357·5	2,728,690	416·8	11,603,660	1,774·3
British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd	779,422	118·7	117,469,878	17,975·1	118,249,300	18,093·8
West Kootenay Power and Light Co.	597,800	91·5	425,190,300	65,063·6	425,788,100	65,154·8
Maritime Electric Co., Ltd	558,614	85·5	1,353,543	207·2	1,912,157	292·6
Sherbrooke Railway & Power Co.	238,265	36·4	13,044,935	1,996·3	13,283,200	2·032·7
International Electric Co., Ltd	44,716	6·82	212,702	32·55	257,418	39·37
Fraser Companies, Ltd	223,000	34·11	14,484,700	2,216·7	14,707,700	2,250·5
Totals	1,608,657,074	264·156·8	63,897,123,601	596,343·65	5,505,780,675	842,499·90

APPENDIX L

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Belleville—									
Bancroft Light & Power Company	Bancroft	Water	D.C.	.....	125	125	125	.....	.....
Alex Irwin	Beaverton	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	110/220	110	11	393
Hydro Elec. Pr. Com. of Ontario	Belleville	Purchased	3	60	44,000	550/250/110	110/220	71	3,540
Hydro Elec. Pr. Com. of Ontario	Bloomfield	Purchased	1-3	60	2,400	110/220	110	7	165
Electric Light Commission	Bobcaygeon	Water	1-3	60	2,200	220/110	110	.....	176
Hydro Elec. Pr. Com. of Ontario	Bowanville	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	550/220/110	220/110	32	1,050
Alex Irwin	Brechin	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	110/220	110	3	66
Hydro Elec. Pr. Com. of Ontario	Brighton	Purchased	1-3	60	44,000	220/550	110	13	545
The Public Utilities Commission	Brockville	Purchased	1-3	60	2,300	550/220/110	110	69	2,553
The Water & Light Commission	Campbellford	Water	3	60	2,500	4,325/2,500	115/230	16	920
Sherman R. Belfry	Cannington	Purchased	1-3	60	22,000	220	110	12	315
Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario	Cobourg	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	220/440/550 2,200	110/220	42	1,246
G. M. Peebles Estate	Colborne	Purchased	1	60	44,000	220	110	5	285
Deloro Smelting and Refining Co., Ltd.	Deloro	Purchased	1-3	60	44,000	550	110	.....	40
James Hoffman	Delta	Water	2-3	60	2,200	2,200	110	.....	45
Hydro Elec. Pr. Com. of Ontario	Deseronto	Purchased	1-3	60	2,300	2,300/550 220	115	9	346
Board of Water Lt. and Pr. Com	Fenelon Falls	Water	1-3	60	550	550	110	.....	302
Frankford Elec. Lt. Co., Ltd	Frankford	Purchased	1-3	60	6,600/2,200	220	110	7	246
The Gananoque Elec. Lt. and Water Supply Co., Ltd	Gananoque	Water and steam	3	60	2,400/250	550	115	30	803
Haliburton Electric Lt. Com	Haliburton	Water	1-3	60	2,200	110/220	110	.....	112
Hydro Electric System	Havelock	Purchased	1-3	60	44,000	550/220	110/220	3	336
Fowlds Co., Ltd	Hastings	Water	2	60	2,200	110/220	110	.....	15
Wm. Plunkett	Keene	Water	2	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	.....
Public Utilities Commission	Kingston	Purchased	1-3	60	2,300	550	110/220	123	5,567
Alex. Irwin	Kirkfield	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	110/220	110	1	33
Hydro Elec. Power Com. of Ont	Lakefield	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	220/550	110/220	7	350
Hydro Elec. Power Com. of Ont	Lindsay	Water	1-3	60	550	550/220	110	61	2,196
The Corporation of Village of Madoc	Madoc	Purchased	3	60	.....	220	110/220	10	335
Marmora Hydro Elec. Commission	Marmora	Purchased	1	60	44,000	110/220	110/220	3	192
Hydro Electric Com. of Ontario	Millbrook	Purchased	1-3	60	6,600	110/220	110/220	1	200
Hydro Electric Com. of Ontario	Napanee	Purchased	1-3	60	4,160/2,300	2,300/550 220	115	24	887

E. J. Lett and Bro.	Newboro	Water	1-3	60	4,000	220	110	9	9
Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario	Newburgh	Purchased	1-3	60	4,160/2,300	2,300/550 220	115	1	135
Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario	Newcastle	Purchased	1	60		220/110	220/110	3	184
Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario	Norwood	Purchased	1-3	60	44,000	550/220	110/220	3	264
John H. Babcock & Sons	Odessa		3	100	2,200	110/220	110		33
Omemee Hydro Commission	Omemee	Purchased	1-3	60		220	110	7	167
Hydro Elec. Power Com. of Ontario	Orono	Purchased	1	60		220/110	220/110	5	175
Hydro Elec. Power Com. of Oshawa	Oshawa	Purchased	1-3	60		4,000/550	110/220	80	4,742
Utilities Commission	Peterborough	Purchased	1-3	60		2,200/550 220	220/110	217	6,581
Picton Public Utilities	Picton	Purchased	1-3	60	2,200	220/550	110	46	1,075
Hydro Elec. Pr. Com. of Ontario	Port Hope	Purchased	1-3	60		2,200/550 220 110	110/220	60	1,419
Corporation of Port Perry	Port Perry	Purchased	1-3	60		220/550	110	12	330
Municipality of Corporation of Stirling	Stirling	Purchased	1-3	60	44.000	115/230	115	3	65
Sherman R. Belfry	Sunderland	Purchased	1-3	60		220	110	3	143
Frank Anglin	Sydenham	Water	3	60	2,300		110		108
A. B. Carscallen, Ltd	Tamworth	Water			110		110		
Bowmanville, Rural District	Toronto	Water	1	60	2,200	220	110/220		3
Brockville Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	60		220	110/220	2	37
Cannington Rural Pr. District No. 1	Toronto	Water	1-3	60		220	110/220	2	16
Cannington Rural Pr. District No. 2	Toronto	Water	1-3	60		220	110/220	17	19
Campbellford Rural District	Toronto	Water	1-3	60	6,600	220	110/220	1	29
Colborne Rural District	Toronto	Water	1	60	2,200	220	110/220		70
Kingston Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	60		220	110/220	3	77
Mariposa Rural Power District	Toronto	Water	1-3	60		220	110/220	1	125
The Oshawa Rural District	Toronto	Water	1-3	60	4,000/2,300	220	110/220	2	427
The Pickering Rural District	Toronto	Water	1	60	2,200	220	110/220		93
Port Perry Rural Power District	Toronto	Water	1	60			110/220		26
Trenton Rural District	Toronto	Water	1	60	2,200	220	110/220		1
Uxbridge Rural Power District	Toronto	Water					110/220		4
Trenton Office Hydro Elec. Com	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	60	6,600	110/220/550 2,200	110	100	1,440
Hydro Elec. Power Com. of Ontario	Tweed	Purchased	3	60	4,160	220/550	110	14	346
Uxbridge Utilities Commission	Uxbridge	Purchased	1-3	60		220	110	11	325
Victoria Rd. Mutual Electric Assoc	Victoria Road	Purchased	3	60		220	110	1	24
Workworth Hydro Electric Com	Workworth	Purchased	1	60			110		126
Public Utilities Commission	Wellington	Purchased	1-3	60	2,400	110/220	110/220	8	300
Public Utility Commission	Whitby	Purchased	1-3	60	4,160/2,200	550/220	220/110	15	880
Sherman R. Belfry	Woodville	Purchased	3	60		220	110	3	130
Total number of meters in District of Belleville								1,175	43,087
Calgary—									
The Village of Acme	Acme				125		110		
Parks Bch. Dpt. of Interior	Banff	Water	3	60	2,200		110		659
Big Valley Power Company	Big Valley	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	220	110	1	160
West Canadian Collieries Limited	Blairmore	Purchased	3	60		2,300	110/220	30	397

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Calgary—Continued									
The Town of Blairmore	Blairmore	Purchased	1-3	60	2,200	110/220	110	15	375
C.P.R. Ry.—Dept. Natural Resources (Strathmore)	Calgary	Purchased	1	60			115		8
Forest Lawn Power and Light Co., Ltd	Calgary	Purchased	3	60		220	110/220	1	56
C.P.R. Ry. Dept. of Natural Resources (Plant, Bassano)	Calgary	Water	3	60	2,400				
Calgary Municipal Electric Light Dept	Calgary	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	220	110	606	17,338
United Electric and Engineering Co., Ltd	Calgary	Gas and water	1-3	60	2,300	2,200/200	110/220	20	450
*Calgary Water Power Company Ltd	Calgary	Steam and water	1-3	60	2,200	220	105	93	2,251
The Canmore Coal Company Ltd	Canmore	Steam	3	60	2,400	2,200/440 220	110	29	134
Town of Cardston	Cardston	Steam	2	60	2,200	110	110	15	355
W. C. Auld	Castor	Oil	1-3	60	2,300	110/220	110/220	2	106
Town of Carmangay	Carmangay	Steam	3		240		110		58
Cayley Motors	Cayley			60	110		110		11
Cooley Brothers	Chinook	Gas	D.C.		125	115	115		27
Town of Claresholm	Claresholm	Gas	1-3	60	2,300	220	110	5	210
North American Collieries Ltd	Coalhurst	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	110	110		142
The Village of Cochrane	Cochrane	Purchased							82
McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Co. Ltd	Coleman	Water	3	60	2,300	2,200/440 220	110/220	2	19
International Coal and Coke Co., Ltd	Coleman	Steam	3	60	2,300	2,300	220/110	6	1
Coleman Light and Water Co., Ltd	Coleman	Purchased	3	60	2,300	2,300	220/110	2	497
Town of Coronation	Coronation	Steam	1-3	60	2,200		110		157
Town of Disdbury	Didsbury	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	220	110	1	177
Union Power Company, serving	Drumheller	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	2,300	110	52	1,566
	Carbon							2	101
	Munson							1	54
	Morrin								46
	Wayne							8	85
	Drumheller							41	1,280
Endiang Light and Power	Endiang				125		110		3
East Kootenay Power Company	Fernie	Water	3	60	2,300/6,600	66,000/2,300	220/110	11	69

*See page 2.

Town of Hanna	Hanna	Steam	3	60	2,300	220	110	8	365
Hillcrest Collieries Limited	Hillcrest	Purchased	3	60	2,300	550	110	1	18
The Town of Innisfail	Innisfail	Oil	1-3	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	216
City of Lethbridge	Lethbridge	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	2,300/220/110	110/220	157	3,500
Town of Macleod	Macleod	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	220	110	15	419
Crane, Cassidy Elec. Co., Ltd	Magrath	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	.....	110	.....	225
Corporation of City of Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat	Steam	3	60	2,300	2,300/220	115	64	1,550
Town of Pincher Creek	Pincher Creek	Steam	3	60	2,200	100	110	3	294
Raymond Electric Company Ltd	Raymond	Steam and oil	1-3	60	2,200	220	110	9	295
Rockyford Motors	Rockyford	.....	D.C.	.....	110/220	118	114	.....	
Town of Stavely	Stavely	Oil	3	60	2,300	220	110	.....	43
The Leland Coal Co., Ltd	Taber	Steam	3	60	2,300	220	110	.....	247
Three Hills, Trochu Light & Power Co., Ltd	Three Hills	Purchased	1-3	60	2,300	220	110	.....	70
Three Hills Trochu Light & Power Co., Ltd	Three Hills	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	220	110	.....	109
Vulcan Light & Power Co., Ltd	Vulcan	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	220	110	11	245
Rose Deer Coal Mining Co., Ltd	Wayne	Purchased	3	60	.....	220	110	.....	
Jewel Collieries, Ltd	Wayne	Purchased	2-3	60	2,200	220	110	1	25
Ideal Coal Coy., Ltd	Wayne	Purchased	3	60	.....	220	110	1	29
Wallace C. Auld	Youngstown	Oil	D.C.	.....	110	110	110	.....	70
*Calgary Power Company, Ltd., serving	Calgary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Blackie	Purchased	3	60	12,000	220	110	3	68
	High River	Purchased	3	60	12,000	220	110	16	337
	Morley	Purchased	3	60	55,000/2,200	550	110	.....	4
	Nanton	Gas	3	60	2,300	220	110	.....	205
	Olds	Gas and oil	3	60	2,300	220	110	1	247
	Okotoks	Purchased	3	60	12,000	220	110	.....	133
	Stavely	Gas	3	60	2,300	220	110	.....	50
	Kananaskis Falls Plant	Water	3	60	12,000	55,000/12,000	12,000/2,400/600	.....	
	Horseshoe Falls Plant	Water	3	60	12,000	55,000/12,000	12,000/2,400/600	.....	
Total number of meters in Calgary District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,234	35,638
Charlottetown—									
Leards Electric Light & Power	Alberton	Water	3	60	2,200	220/110	110	.....	115
Chas. Murray Electric Light Co	Bradalbane	Water	D.C.	.....	110	.....	110	.....	14
Cardigan Electric Co., Ltd	Cardigan	Purchased	2	60	2,200	110	110	2	31
The Maritime Electric Co., Ltd	Charlottetown	Steam	1-3	60	2,200	220	110	168	2,368
Geo. E. Leard & Son	Crapaud	Water	1-2	60	2,200	110	110	.....	40
Dunk River Hydro Electric Co., Ltd	Emerald (R.R. No. 2)	Water	1-3	60	2,200	220	110	2	127
The Hunter River Electric Light Co., Ltd.	Hunter River	Water	3	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	33
Kinkora Electric Company	Kinkora	Purchased	.....	60	.....	.....	110	.....	20
Montague Electric Co., Ltd	Montague	Water	1-3	60	2,250	110/220	110	30	270

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Charlottetown—Concluded									
Charles W. Ives	North Tryon	Water and steam	1-3	60	2,200		110		64
The Town of Souris	Souris	Oil	2	50	2,200		110	1	110
Town of Summerside Light Dept	Summerside	Oil	1	60	2,200	220	110	21	580
Total number of meters in Charlottetown District								224	3,772
Edmonton—									
Fiss Brothers	Alliance		D.C.				125		25
The Bashaw Elec. Lt. & Pr. Plant Ltd	Bashaw	Gas	D.C.		125	125	125		52
Jensen Brothers	Bawlf	Gasoline			120		110		
Throp Brothers	Bentley	Gasoline	D.C.		110	110	110		18
G. E. Snyder	Botha	Gasoline	D.C.		110		110		20
Bruderheim Electric Company	Bruderheim	Kerosene			110	110	110		39
Blue Diamond Coal Co., Ltd	Brule Mines				2,300	440	110		
R. O. Harris	Cadogan		D.C.		125		125		12
The Town of Camrose	Camrose	Steam	1-3	60	,2300	220	110	35	540
Chipman Electric Company	Chipman	Gasoline			115	115	115		44
Electric Light Plant of Clive	Clive	Gasoline	D.C.		110		110		3
Daysland Electric Light Company	Daysland	Oil	D.C.				120		55
Electric Light & Power Department	Edmonton	Steam	1-3	60	2,200	220/2,200	110/220	455	17,334
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry	Edson	Steam	3	60	550	550	110		1
The Edson Light & Power Co., Ltd	Edson	Purchased	1-3	60	600	220	110	6	332
North American Collieries, Ltd	Evansburg	Steam	D.C.		250	250	250		
Gustav Mitchell	Forestburg				110/150	110	44		8
Provincial Gaol	Fort Saskatchewan	Steam	D.C.		220	220	110		
The Town of Fort Saskatchewan	Ft. Saskatchewan	Gasoline	3	60	2,300		110		197
G. A. Halben	Galahad	Gasoline	D.C.		32		32		
The Town of Grand Prairie	Grand Prairie	Oil	3	60	2,300	220	110		130
Geo. E. Sharp	Halkirk	Purchased			32		32		7
Hardisty Electric Light Co	Hardisty	Gas			440	220	220		107
Irma Motors	Irma	Oil	D.C.		110		110		5
E. H. Moore	Isley	Gasoline			110				27
Canadian National Parks	Jasper	Steam	1	60	2,200	110/220	110	1	228

Grand Trunk Pacific Ry	Jasper	Steam	3	60	2,200	550	110	2	
Killam Electric Plant	Killam	Oil and gas	D.C.		125	125	125		52
Town of Lacombe	Lacombe	Steam	1–3	60	2,300	220	110	34	380
Lamont Electric	Lamont	Purchased	D.C.			115	115		70
Lavoy Electric	Lavoy	Oil			115	115	115		7
The Town of Leduc	Leduc	Oil	3	60	2,300		115		162
Manville Garage & Machine Coy	Manville	Gas	D.C.		110		110		36
Millet Electric Light	Millet	Gasoline	D.C.				110/120		34
Mountain Park Collieries Ltd	Mountain Park	Steam	D.C.		250	250	250		6
Mundare Electric Light Co	Mundare	Gasoline	D.C.		110		110		95
Brazeau Collieries, Ltd	Nordegg	Steam	3	60	2,400	440	110	3	238
Picardville Garage	Picardville				120		115		3
The Town of Ponoka	Ponoka	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	17	231
Provincial Asylum Plant	Ponoka	Steam	3	60	2,200			1	
The Provost Light & Power Co	Provost	Oil	D.C.				115		43
George H. Brady	Ranfurly	Gasoline	D.C.		120		110		14
Red Deer Elec. Lt. & Pr. Dept	Red Deer	Steam	1–3	60	2,300	220	110	41	545
A. E. Drader	Rimley	Oil	1–3	60	600		110		48
Electric Light Plant	Ryley	Gasoline	D.C.		120				3
St. Paul Electric Supply Co., Ltd	St. Paul	Steam	3	60	2,300		115		70
M. W. Zalitach	Smoky Lake	Gas	D.C.		115		115		12
Spirit River Garage	Spirit River	Gas	D.C.		110		110		19
Corporation of Town of Stettler	Stettler	Steam	3	60	2,300	220	110	15	287
Armbruster Lumber Co	Stony Plain	Oil	1	60	220	110	110		50
D. A. & H. H. Jamieson	Sylvan Lake	Gasoline			110	110	110		8
J. S. Babink	Wabamun				110	110	110		6
Wainwright Light & Power Utility	Wainwright	Steam	1–3	60	2,300	110/220	110	6	269
Ernest W. McNee	Waskateman	Gasoline			120		120		32
Johnson & Moore	Waterhole		D.C.		110	140	115		5
City of Wetaskiwin	Wetaskiwin	Steam and gas	1–2	60	2,300	220	110	22	521
Robt. J. Wheatley	Westlock	Oil	D.C.		120		110		50
Vegreville Utilities, Ltd	Vegreville	Steam and oil	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	29	388
The Town of Vermilion	Vermilion	Steam	1–3	60	2,200	220/110	110	20	325
McAlhey & Jones	Viking	Gasoline			120	120	120		18
No. of meters in District of Edmonton								685	17,211
Fort William									
Canadian National Railways	Atikokan				115		110		9
Town of Dryden	Dryden	Water	1–3	60	600	550	110	25	340
Dryden Paper Company, Limited	Dryden	Water	1–3	60	550	550	110		
Langstaff, Schurg & Co., Ltd	Emo	Steam			115		110		33
Ontario & Minnesota Power Company, Ltd.	Fort Frances	Water	3	60	6,600	550	110	7	
Township of McIrvine	Fort Frances	Water	2–3	60	6,600	110			21
Municipal Corporation of Town of Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Water	2–3	60	6,600	220	110	23	1,370
Kaministiquia Power Co., Ltd	Fort William	Water	3	60	3,600/4,400	22,000/ 25,000/2,200 /2,400/550/ 600	210/220/110/ 115		

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Motive Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Fort William—Concluded									
Hydro-Electric Com. of City of Fort William	Fort William	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	2,200/550/220	110/220	69	5,854
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	Ignace	.....	.....	.....	250	220	110	1	2
Keewatin Power Co., Ltd. (Kenora Power House)	Kenora	Water	3	60	2,400	2,400	2,400	6	
Keewatin Power Co., Ltd. (Norman Dam Power House)	Kenora	Water	3	60	6,600	6,600	.....	2	
Corporation of Town of Kenora	Kenora	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	2,200/220/110	220/110	51	1,802
Twin Allan Lumber & Pulp Co., Ltd.	McDougall Mills	Water	.....	.....	125	.....	125	.....	
Canadian National Railways	Nakina	Steam	1-3	60	550	550	110	.....	
Nipigon Hydro-Electric Commission	Nipigon	Purchased	1-3	600	2,200	.....	110/220	.....	109
Public Utilities Commission	Port Arthur	Purchased	1-3	60	2,200	22,000/2,200/550	220/110	42	4,123
The Town of Rainy River	Rainy River	Steam	3	60	2,300	.....	110	.....	300
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	Schreiber	Steam	D.C.	.....	250/125	250	125	.....	2
Town of Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout	Steam	1	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	344
National Transcontinental Railway	Sioux Lookout	Steam	3	60	2,200	550	110	.....	13
Dryden Paper Company, Limited	Wainwright	Water	1-3	60	11,000	550	110	.....	
Total number of meters in Fort William District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	14,322
Halifax—									
Canada Electric Company, Ltd.	Amherst	Steam	1-3	60	2,200	2,200/220	100	51	1,548
Town of Annapolis Royal	Annapolis Royal	Water	3	69	2,300	2,300	110	2	50
Town of Antigonish Electrical Dept.	Antigonish	Oil	1-3	60	2,300	.....	110	23	290
Elec. Lt. Commissioners of Town of Aylesford	Aylesford	Purchased	1	60	2,200	110	110	.....	76
The Morristown Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd.	Aylesford	Water	3	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	25
Norman Bethune	Baddeck	Oil	D.C.	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	15
Barrington Electric Company	Barrington	Water	1-3	60	2,300	.....	110	.....	59
Barss Corner Elec. Light Co., Ltd.	Barss Corner	Purchased	2	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	21

Bear River & Digby Elec. Lt. Htg. & Pr. Co., Ltd	Bear River	Water	3	60	2,300		110		23
Sackville River Electric Co., Ltd	Bedford	Purchased	3	60			110		271
Town of Berwick	Berwick	Water	1–3	60	2,300	220	110	3	196
Somerset Electric Lt. & Power Co., Ltd	Berwick	Purchased	1	60			110		45
The Grafton Electric Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd	Berwick	Purchased	3	60			110		76
Bridgetown Electric Light Co	Bridgetown	Water	1–3	60	2,300	220	110	9	389
Town of Bridgewater	Bridgewater	Water	3	60	2,200	110/550	10	10	694
Water Commissioners of Town of Canning	Canning	Purchased	3	60	2,300	220	110	3	155
Town of Canso	Canso	Oil and gas	3	60	2,200	220	110	1	307
Chester Light & Power Co., Ltd	Chester	Water	3	60	2,200	220	110	3	103
Dartmouth Gas Elec. Lt. Htg. & Pr. Co., Ltd	Dartmouth	Purchased	1–3	60		550/220	110	74	1,791
Digby Elec. Lt. & Power Co	Digby	Purchased		60			110		280
The Town of Dominion	Dominion	Purchased	1	25			110		350
The Gaspereau Valley Elec. Lt. Co., Ltd	Gaspereau	Purchased	3	60	2,300	110	110	2	41
Dominion Coal Company, Ltd	Glace Bay	Steam	1–3	25	2,200/6,600	550/2,200/6,600	110/220	51	17
Town of Glace Bay	Glace Bay	Purchased	1–2	60	2,200	110	110	13	2,033
Canada Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd	Greenwich	Purchased	1–3	60		110/220	110	5	70
Guysboro Light Heat & Power Co	Guysboro	Oil			110	110	110		38
Nova Scotia Tramways & Power Co., Ltd	Halifax	Steam	1–3	60	2,300	220/550/2,300	110	734	10,351
Nova Scotia Power Commission (St. Margaret's Bay)	Halifax	Water	3	60	13,200	13,200	100	3	6
Nova Scotia Power Commission (Mushamush System)	Halifax	Water	3	60	6,600	6,600/3,300/	110	4	87
Nova Scotia Power Commission (Sheet Harbour System)	Halifax	Water	3	60	6,600/2,200	13,200/6,600/2,300	110	2	63
Town of Hantsport	Hantsport	Purchased	1–3	60		220	110	3	165
Inverness Ry. & Coal Company	Inverness	Steam			125		115/125		1
Electric Light Commn. of Upper Church St	Kentville	Purchased	1	60			110		20
Kentville Electric Commission	Kentville	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	550/220/110	220/110		675
Kingsport Electric Light Co., Ltd	Kingsport	Purchased	3	60		2,200	110		18
Lawrencetown Elec. Lt. Commissioners	Lawrencetown	Water							
The Town of Liverpool	Liverpool	Water	2–3	60	2,400	220/550	110	4	
The Town of Lockeport	Lockeport		1–3	60	2,300		110		85
Lower Horton Electric Co., Ltd	Lr. Wolfville	Purchased	1	60		110/220	110	6	37
Corporation of Louisburg	Louisburg	Purchased					220		92
Lunenburg Gas Company, Ltd	Lunenburg	Purchased	1–3	60	6,600	220/550	110/220	18	669
Town of Mahone Bay Elec. Lt. Dept	Mahone Bay	Purchased	1	60		116	110		193
The Town of Middleton	Middleton	Water	3	60	2,300	220/550	110	13	314
Milton Elec. Lt. Pr. & Mfg. Co	Milton	Water	3	60	2,300		110		
Town of Mulgrave	Mulgrave	Water	3	60	2,300		110		106
The Zawicker Elec. Lt. & Power Co	New Germany	Water	3	60	2,200	110	110		
Pictou County Power Board	New Glasgow	Steam	1.3	60	2,300	2,300/220/110	110	97	3,040
The Brooklyn Light & Power Co., Ltd	Newport	Purchased	1	60		220	110	1	111
Dominion Utilities Co, Ltd	New Waterford	Purchased	1	25	2,200	2,200	110		1,277

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Halifax—Concluded									
Oxford Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd...	Oxford.....	Water and steam..	1-3	60	2,300	220	110	.....	191
Paradise West Electric Company.....	Paradise West....	Purchased.....	1	60	2,200	220	110	3	29
The Electric Light System.....	Parrsboro.....	Oil.....	2	60	2,200	104	104	1	253
The Town of Pictou.....	Pictou.....	Purchased.....	1-3	60	2,300	220/550/ 2,300	110	8	569
Riverport Electric Lt. Commission.....	Riverport.....	Purchased.....	3	60	6,600	220	110	3	221
Sheffield Mills Light & Power Co., Ltd...	Sheffield Mills....	Purchased.....	1-3	60	2,300	.....	110	1	29
Corporation of Town of Shelburne.....	Shelburne.....	Water.....	3	60	2,300	220	110	.....	
So. Berwick Elec. Lt. Co., Ltd.....	So. Berwick.....	Purchased.....	3	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	31
Edison Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd.....	Springhill.....	Steam.....	1-2	60	2,300	550	110	1	932
Acadia Coal Company, Ltd.....	Stellarton.....	Steam.....	1-3	50	3,150	220	110	4	120
Stewiacke Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd.....	Stewiacke.....	Steam.....	1-3	60	2,300	.....	110	.....	159
Sydney Mines Electric Co., Ltd.....	Sydney Mines.....	Steam.....	1-2	60	2,200	110/220	110/220	.....	
Cape Breton Electric Co., Ltd.....	Sydney.....	Steam.....	1-2	60	2,200	110/220	110/220	198	6,280
The Truro Elec. Light Com.....	Truro.....	Steam.....	3	60	2,300	110/220	.....	67	1,624
Waterville & Cambridge Elec. Lt. & Power Co., Ltd.....	Waterville.....	Water.....	3	60	75	220	110	.....	98
Village of Weymouth Lighting Com.....	Weymouth.....	Water.....	3	60	2,300	220	110	.....	75
The Avon River Power Co., Ltd.....	Windsor.....	Water.....	3	60	2,200	2,200/220	110	115	781
The Wolfville Electric Com.....	Wolfville.....	Purchased.....	1-3	60	.....	220/110	.....	73	426
Yarmouth Light & Power Co.....	Yarmouth.....	Water.....	1-3	60	2,300	220	110	65	1,060
Total number of meters in District of Halifax.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,674	39,151
Hamilton—									
Acton Public Utilities Com.....	Acton.....	Purchased.....	1-3	25	2,300	220/550	110/220	17	503
Twp. of Ancaster Hydro Elec. System.....	Ancaster.....	Purchased.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110/220	4	595
Hydro Electric System.....	Ayr.....	Purchased.....	1-3	25	2,200	550	110	1	216
Police Village of Baden.....	Baden.....	Purchased.....	1-3	25	13,000	4,400/550	110	5	140
Baden Rural Power District.....	Baden.....	Purchased.....	1-3	25	4,000	550/220	110/220	20	158
Beamsville Rural Power District.....	Beamsville.....	Purchased.....	1-3	25	12,000	4,400/220	100/220	15	477
Hamilton Cataract Pr. Lt. and Traction Co., Ltd.....	Beamsville.....	Water.....	1-3	66⅔	2,400	220	110	7	451
Ayr Rural Power District.....	Brantford.....	Purchased.....	1-3	25	12,000	.....	110/220	.....	26

Western Counties Electric Co., Ltd	Brantford	Purchased	1–3	66⅔	2,400	220	110	147	1,585
Brantford Hydro Electric System	Brantford	Purchased	1–3	25	26,000	4,000/550/220	110/220	99	6,427
Twp. Brantford Hydro System	Brantford	Purchased	1–3	25	2,300	550/220	220/110	5	760
Burford Rural Power District	Brantford	Purchased	1–3	25	12,000	220	110/220	2	61
Brant Rural Power District	Brantford	Purchased	1–3	25	12,000	220	110/220	1	166
Bronte Light and Power Com	Bronte	Purchased	3	66⅔	2,200	220	110	1	290
Burford Hydro Electric System	Burford	Purchased	1–3	25	2,200	550/220	110	4	214
Hamilton Cataract Pr. Lt. and Tr. Co., Ltd	Burlington	Water	1–2–3	66⅔	2,400	220	110	21	2,049
Caledonia Hydro Electric System	Caledonia	Purchased	3	25	.....	550/220/110	110	8	257
Campbellville Hydro Elec. Com	Campbellville	Purchased	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	43
Cayuga Hydro Elec. System	Cayuga	Purchased	1–3	25	4,000	550	110/220	3	113
The Chippawa Hydro Elec. System	Chippawa	Purchased	3	25	12,000	220	110	2	285
Delhi Light and Power Co., Ltd	Delhi	Water	1–3	60	2,300	2,200/220/110	110	18	174
Dundas Rural Power District	Dundas	Purchased	1–3	25	12,000	550/220	110	7	448
Dundas Electric Company, Ltd	Dundas	Purchased	1–3	66⅔	2,400	220	110	4	68
Public Utilities Com. of town of Dundas	Dundas	Purchased	1–3	25	12,000	550	220/110	44	1,184
Lynden Rural Power District	Dundas	Purchased	1–3	25	12,000	.....	110	.....	125
Waterdown Rural Power District	Dundas	Purchased	1–3	25	12,000	220/550	110/220	7	158
The Public Utilities Commission	Dunnville	Purchased	1–3	25	46,000	550	110/220	20	632
Elmira Public Utilities Com	Elmira	Purchased	1–3	25	4,000	550	220/110	20	589
Elmira Rural Power District	Elmira	Purchased	1	25	2,200	220	110/220	5	26
Public Utilities Com. of Galt	Galt	Purchased	1–3	25	13,200	550	110	125	3,850
Galt Rural Power District	Galt	Purchased	1–3	25	4,000	220	110/220	8	165
Georgetown Rural Power District	Georgetown	Purchased	.....	25	4,000	220/550	110 220	.....	41
Hydro Electric Department	Georgetown	Purchased	.....	25	4,000	220/550	110/220	25	703
Hamilton Cataract Pr. Lt. and Tr. Co., Ltd	Grimsby	Water	1–3	66⅔	2,400	220	110	27	802
Village of Hagersville	Hagersville	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	4,000/550	110	12	340
Haldimand Rural Power District	Haldimand	Purchased	1	25	.....	.....	110/220	.....	54
Hydro Elec. Com. of City of Hamilton	Hamilton	Purchased	1–3	25	12,000	220/550	110/220	758	29,434
Hamilton Cataract Pr. Lt. and Tr. Co., Ltd	Hamilton	Water	1–2–3	66⅔	2,400	2,200 220	110	449	60
Hamilton Elec. Lt. and Pr. Co., Ltd	Hamilton	Purchased	1–3	66⅔	2,400	.....	110	.....	5,488
Hespeler Hydro Elec. Com	Hespeler	Purchased	1–2–3	25	4,400	550/220/110	110	19	756
Humberstone Hydro Elec. System	Humberstone	Purchased	.....	25	.....	220	110	4	427
Jarvis' Hydro Electric System	Jarvis	Purchased	1–3	25	4,000	550	110/220	3	99
Public Utilities Com. of Kitchener	Kitchener	Purchased	1–3	25	13,200	2,200/550	110/220	227	6,311
Lynden Hydro Elec. System	Lynden	Purchased	.....	25	13,200	220	110	1	93
Public Utilities Commission	Merritton	Purchased	1–3	25	12,000	550	220/110	4	680
Milton Hydro Electric System	Milton	Purchased	1–3	25	13,200	2,200/550	110/220	22	519
Milton Rural Power District	Milton	Purchased	1–3	25	4,000	220	110/220	.....	88
Barton Hydro Commission	Mt. Hamilton	Purchased	1–3	25	2,200	220/550	110/220	6	1,150
New Hamburg Hydro Elec. System	Hew Hamburg	Purchased	1–3	25	2,400	550/220	110	14	395
Canadian Niagara Power Company Ltd	Niagara Falls	Water	1–3	25	11,000	220/2,200 4,400/11,000 40,000	110	62	2,893
Chippawa Rural Power District	Niagara Falls	Purchased	1–3	25	12,000	220	110	3	88

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Hamilton—Concluded									
Niagara Rural Power District	Niagara Falls	Purchased	1-3	25	12,000	220	110	5	141
Stamford Rural Power District	Niagara Falls	Purchased	1-3	25	12,000	.....	110	.....	207
Hydro Electric Com. of Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls	Purchased	1-3	25	12,000	440/550/220	110/220	87	4,567
Stamford Hydro Electric System	Niagara Falls	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	440/220/550	220/110	10	1,231
Niagara Hydro Electric Com	Niagara-on-the-Lake	Purchased	1-3	25	2,200	220/2,200	110	9	453
The Trafalgar Public Utilities	Oakville	Purchased	1-3	60	40,000	2,200	2,200	10	180
Oakville Water and Light Commission	Oakville	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	2,200	110/220	20	969
Paris Hydro Elec. and Water Com	Paris	Purchased	3	25	2,200	550	110/220	20	1,218
Port Colborne Hydro Elec. Com	Port Colborne	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	220	110	16	1,300
Port Dalhousie Public Utilities Com	Port Dalhousie	Purchased	1-3	25	12,000	220/550	110/220	11	583
Port Dover Hydro Elec. System	Port Dover	Purchased	1-3	25	110/220	220/550	110/220	9	361
Port Rowan Hydro Elec. System	Port Rowan	Purchased	3	25	.....	.....	220/110	.....	42
Preston Rural Power District	Preston	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	550/220	110/220	65	334
Preston Light and Water Com	Preston	Purchased	1-3	25	13,200	550	110/220	51	1,339
Public Utilities Com. of City of St. Catharines	St. Catharines	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	2,200/550/220	112	119	5,729
Louth Twp. Hydro Electric System	St. Catharines	Purchased	1	25	.....	110/220	110	.....	63
Jordon Rural Power District	St. Catharines	Purchased	1	25	110/220	110	.....	.....	40
Grantham Rural Power District	St. Catharines	Purchased	1	25	.....	110/220	110	3	378
Lincoln Elec. Lt. and Pr. Co., Ltd	St. Catharines	Purchased	1-3	66⅔	2,400	220	110	95	1,174
The St. George Hydro Elec. Com	St. George	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550	110/220	4	151
Village of St. Jacobs	St. Jacobs	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550	110	5	124
St. Jacobs Rural Power District	St. Jacobs	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	550/220	110/220	25	131
Simcoe Rural Power District	Simcoe	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	220	220/110	2	80
Simcoe Hydro Electric System	Simcoe	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550/220	220/110	31	855
Municipal Pr. and Light Com	Smithville	Purchased	3	60	2,200	220/110	110/220	7	201
Barton Rural Power District	Stoney Creek	Purchased	1	25	2,200	220	110/220	.....	62
Saltfleet Rural Power District	Stoney Creek	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	220	110/220	2	702
Thorold Public Utilities Com	Thorold	Purchased	1-3	25	2,400	2,300/550/230	115	7	1,312
Waterdown Hydro Electric System	Waterdown	Purchased	3	25	.....	110/220/550	110/220	6	223
Waterford Hydro Commission	Waterford	Purchased	3	25	4,000	220/550	110/220	12	344
Waterloo Water and Light Commission	Waterloo	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	2,200/550	110/220	72	1,757

Waterford Rural Power District	Waterford	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	220	220/110	.....	41
Walsingham Rural Power District	Walsingham	Purchased	1	25	.....	.....	110/220	.....	39
Welland Rural Power District	Welland	Purchased	1–2–3	25	.....	220/550	110/220	10	1,302
Hamilton Cataract Pr., Lt. and Tr. Co., Ltd	Welland	Water	1–3	66⅔	2,400	575/220	110/220	8	.....
Welland Hydro Electric System	Welland	Purchased	1–3	25	46,000	110/220/550 /2,200	110/220	78	2,4
Wellesley Light and Power Com	Wellesley	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	550	110/220	4	132
Total number of meters in District of Hamilton								3,061	102,918
London—									
Alvinston Hydro System	Alvinston	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	550	110	.....	204
Hydro Electric Commission	Ailsa Craig	Purchased	1–3	25	4,000	550	110	3	152
Town of Amherstburg	Amherstburg	Purchased	1–3	25	2,200	550/220	110	12	682
Hydro Electric Commission	Arkona	Purchased	1–3	25	4,000	220/550	110/220	3	111
Aylmer Public Utilities Commission	Aylmer	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	110/220/550	110	12	663
Beachville H. E. System	Beachville	Purchased	1–3	25	4,000	550	110	2	102
Belle River Hydro Electric System	Belle River	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	550	110/220	4	167
Blenheim Hydro Electric System	Blenheim	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	110/220/220/ 550	110/220	14	510
Blyth Public Utilities Commission	Blyth	Purchased	1–3	25	4,000	550/220	110/220	2	145
Bothwell Hydro System	Bothwell	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	26,000/50	110	5	211
Brigden Hydro Electric System	Brigden	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	550	110	4	127
Brussells Hydro Electric System	Brussells	Purchased	1–2–3	25	2,200	550	110/220	1	223
Burgessville Hydro Elec. System	Burgessville	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	550	110/220	1	75
Cargill Limited	Cargill	Water	.....	.....	120	240	110	.....	.....
The Chatham Public Utilities Com	Chatham	Purchased	1–2–3	25 and 60	2,300	550/220	110	117	4,306
Chesley Public Utilities Com	Chesley	Purchased	1–3	60	22,000	550/220	110	16	463
Clinton Public Utilities Com	Clinton	Purchased	1–3	25	26,400	550	110	7	649
Comber Hydro Electric	Comber	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	550	110	3	140
Cottam Hydro Electric System	Cottam	Purchased	1–3	25	2,300	220	110	1	104
Courtright Hydro Electric System	Courtright	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	220/550	110/220	.....	80
Dashwood Hydro Electric System	Dashwood	Purchased	1–3	25	4,400	110/220/550	110/220	3	83
Mr. J. S. Pincombe	Delaware	Purchased	1	25	.....	220	110	.....	58
The Police Village	Dorchester	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	1,100/2,200	110/220	2	140
Hydro Electric System	Dresden	Purchased	1–2–3	25	.....	110/220/550	110	13	445
Drumbo Hydro Electric System	Drumbo	Purchased	1–3	25	2,200	550/220	110/220	2	97
Public Utilities Commission	Dublin	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	550	110	3	54
Dutton Hydro System	Dutton	Purchased	1–3	25	2,200	550	110/220	7	262
Elmwood Hydro Elec. Com	Elmwood	Purchased	1–3	60	.....	220	110	1	66
Embro Hydro Electric System	Embro	Purchased	1–3	25	13,250	220/550	110	5	130
Erieau Hydro Electric System	Erieau	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	110/220/220/ 550	110	.....	97
Essex Hydro Electric System	Essex	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	550/220	110	13	485
Public Utilities Commission	Exeter	Purchased	1–3	25	13,200/4,400	110/220/550	110/220	9	51
Wesley Thomas	Florence	Oil	1	60	110	.....	110	.....	.....
Electric Light Commission	Fordwich	.....	1	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	20
Forest Public Utilities Commission	Forest	Purchased	1–3	25	26,400	550	220/110	22	550
The Formoxa Electric Light Co., Ltd	Formosa	Purchased	1–3	60	2,300	220	110	.....	43

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
London—Continued									
Glencoe Hydro Commission	Glencoe	Purchased	.....	25	4,000	550	110	3	183
Goderich Rural Power District	Goderich	Purchased	1-3	25	2,200	220	110/220	1	40
Water and Light Commission	Goderich	Purchased	3	25	.....	550	110/220	17	1,253
Granton Hydro Electric System	Granton	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	220	110/220	1	103
Harrow Hydro Elec. Pr. Com	Harrow	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	220	110	6	230
Hensall Hydro Elec. System	Hensall	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550	110	10	180
Highgate Hydro Elec. System	Highgate	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	5	123
Public Utilities Commission	Ingersoll	Purchased	1-3	25	13,200/2,200	2,200/550 220	110/220	50	1,513
The Electric Light and Water Com	Kincardine	Purchased	1-3	60	22,000	220/550	110/220	14	563
Kingsville Hydro Elec	Kingsville	Purchased	1-3	60	2,300	220	110	18	759
Police Village of Lambeth	Lambeth	Purchased	1-3	25	2,200	550	220/110	1	119
La Salle Hydro System	La Salle	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550	220/110	.....	154
Leamington Hydro Elec. Com	Leamington	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	220/550	110/220	20	1,320
Listowel Rural Power District	Listowel	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	220	110/220	10	96
Public Utilities Commission	Listowel	Purchased	1-3	25	110,000	600	110/220	19	822
The Helena Costume Co., Ltd	London	Purchased and steam	D.C.	.....	220/110	220	110	.....	5
Greene Swift Limited	London	Purchased and steam	D.C.	.....	125	500	100	1	8
Public Utilities Com	London	Purchased	3	25	.....	575	110/220	551	18,326
Lucan Hydro Elec. Com	Lucan	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550	110	9	202
The Lucknow Hydro Elec. System	Lucknow	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	550	110/220	4	294
Merlin Hydro Elec. System	Merlin	Purchased	1-3	25	2,200	550	110	3	133
Mt. Brydges Hydro Com	Mt. Brydges	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550	110	4	132
The Mildmay Electric Lt. Co., Ltd	Mildmay	Purchased	3	60	2,200	2,200	110/220	2	156
Milverton Hydro Electric Com	Milverton	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	550	110 110/220	5	280
Mitchell Rural Power District	Mitchell	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	550/220	110/220	20	117
Public Utilities Com	Mitchell	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550	110	22	523
Village of Newbury	Newbury	Purchased	3	25	4,000	550	110/220	1	75
Norwich Public Utilities Com	Norwich	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550/220/110	220/110	8	356
Hydro Electric Commission	Oil Springs	Purchased	2-3	25	2,200	220/550	110/220	36	93
Otterville Hydro Elec. System	Otterville	Purchased	3	25	4,000	500	110	5	138
Palmerston Public Utilities	Palmerston	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	550	110/220	8	449
Park Hill Hydro Elec. System	Park Hill	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	550	110/220	2	273

Paisley Hydro Elec. Com	Paisley	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	110/220/550	110/220	3	186
Petrolia Hydro Elec. System	Petrolia	Purchased	1-3	25	26,000	220/550	110/220	67	801
Police Trustees	Plattsville	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550	110/220	2	115
Port Stanley Hydro Elec. and Water Dept.	Port Stanley	Purchased	1-3	25	2,200	220	110/220	7	280
Municipality of Village of Princeton	Princeton	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	220	110/220	1	92
Public Utilities Commission	Ridgetown	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550	110/220	29	603
Ripley Hydro Electric System	Ripley	Purchased	1-3	60	4,400	550	110/220	.....	125
Village of Rodney	Rodney	Purchased	1-3	25	2,200	550	110/220	4	260
St. Mary's Public Utilities Com	St. Mary's	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	2,200/550/220	110	40	1,167
Hydro Electric Commission	St. Thomas	Purchased	1-3	25	13,200	550	220/110	116	4,566
Sandwich Hydro Elec. System	Sandwich	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	220/550	110/220	23	2,449
Sarnia Hydro Electric System	Sarnia	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550/440/220/110	220/110	74	4,758
Public Utility Commission	Seaforth	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220/550	110/220	12	693
Springfield Hydro Commission	Springfield	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	550	110	4	110
Public Utility Commission	Stratford	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	550	220/110	135	4,690
Stratford Rural Power District	Stratford	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	550/220	110/220	6	106
Public Utilities Commission	Strathroy	Purchased	1-3	25	13,200	550	110/220	26	884
Tavistock Rural Power District	Tavistock	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	220	110	8	71
Tavistock Public Utility Com	Tavistock	Purchased	1-3	25	26,400	550	110/220	5	290
Teeswater Hydro Electric System	Teeswater	Purchased	1-3	60	22,000	220/550	110/220	7	240
Public Utilities Commission	Thamesville	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550	110/220	6	285
Thamesford Hydro Electric System	Thamesford	Purchased	1-3	25	2,200/4,400	110/220/550	110	6	125
Thedford Hydro Electric Com	Thedford	Purchased	1-3	25	4,400	550	220/110	3	149
Thorndale Hydro	Thorndale	Purchased	3	25	4,000	220	110/220	1	90
Tillbury Hydro Power Com	Tillbury	Purchased	1-3	25	26,000	220/550	110	14	390
Tillsonburg Hydro Elec. Com	Tillsonburg	Purchased	1-3	25	13,200	550/220/2200	220/110	25	970
Amherstburg Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	1	253
Aylmer Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-2-3	25	4,000/8,000	.....	110/220	.....	291
Belle River Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	3	166
Blenheim Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	.....	77
Bothwell Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	.....	38
Brigden Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	.....	31
Chatham Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	1	244
Delaware Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-2-3	25	4,000	550	110/220	1	290
Dorchester Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-2-3	25	4,000	550	110/220	1	358
Dutton Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	25	4,000	.....	110/220	.....	31
Drumbo Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	220/110	220/110	.....	98
Essex Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	1	146
Exeter Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-2-3	25	4,000	.....	110/220	.....	279
Forest Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	.....	3
Harrow Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	.....	130
Ingersoll Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	25	2,200	.....	110/220	.....	13
Kingsville Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	1	646
London Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-2-3	25	4,000	550	110/220	5	1,092
Lucan Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	25	4,000	.....	110/220	.....	109
Lucknow Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	110/220	110/220	1	1
Norwich Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-2-3	25	4,000	220/550	110/220	5	270
Oil Springs Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	25	.....	110/220	110/220	.....	70
Petrolia Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	25	.....	110/220	110/220	.....	6

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
London—Concluded									
Ridgetown Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	.....	300
Ripley Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	110/220	110/220	1	2
St. Thomas Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-2-3	25	4,000	550	110/220	1	543
Sandwich Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	2	1,076
Sarnia Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	1	620
Strathroy Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	25	4,000	.....	110/220	.....	30
Tara Hydro Electric System	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	60	22,000	220/550	115	2	141
Tilbury Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	.....	41
Tillsonburg Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-2-3	25	4,000	.....	110/220	.....	392
Wallaceburg Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110/220	5	261
Walkerton Quarry R. D. District	Toronto	Purchased	1	60	.....	110/220	110/220	.....	5
Woodstock Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-2-3	25	4,000	220/550	110/220	2	362
Wallaceburg Hydro Electric System	Wallaceburg	Purchased	3	25	26,400	550/220	110/220	.....	1,087
Walkerton Electric Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd.	Walkerton	Water	1-3	60	2,300	220/550	110	18	510
Saugeen Electric Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd	Walkerton	Water	1-3	60	6,600/2,300	220/440/550	110	17	533
Walkerville Hydro Electric System	Walkerville	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	220/550/ 4,400	110/220	130	6,519
Walton Rural Power District	Walton	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000	220	110/220	4	25
Wardsville Hydro Electric System	Wardsville	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	220/550	110/220	.....	70
Public Utilities Commission	Watford	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	220/550	220/110	6	328
Village of West Lorne	West Lorne	Purchased	1-3	25	2,200	220/110	110	6	232
Wheatley Hydro Electric System	Wheatley	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550	110/220	2	198
Sauble Falls Light & Power Co	Wiarton	Water	1-3	60	6,600	550/220	110/220	8	370
Windsor Hydro Electric System	Windsor	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550	110/220	352	15,167
Wingham Utilities Commission	Wingham	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	550	110/220	23	648
Woodstock Public Utilities Com	Woodstock	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550	110	60	2,970
Wroxeter Municipal Elec. Light Plant	Wroxeter	Purchased	1	60	1,040	.....	104	.....	75
Wyoming Hydro System	Wyoming	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	220/550	110/220	2	156
Zurich Hydro Electric System	Zurich	Purchased	1-3	25	4,400	110/220/550	110/220	4	145
Number of meters in District of London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,432	103,111

Montreal—									
Corporation of Abord-a-Plouffe	Abord-a-Plouffe	Purchased	1	60			110		14
Village d'Asbestos	Asbestos			30	2,200	220	110	23	670
Ascot Tile & Brick Company, Ltd	Ascot Corner	Purchased	1	60	48,000	110	110	1	10
Adrien Meilleur	Barrette	Water	1–3	60	2,200		110		25
La Ville de Beaconsfield	Beaconsfield	Purchased	3	60		2,000	2,200/110		80
La Ville de Belœil	Belœil	Purchased	2–3	60		550	110	9	492
The Sorel Light & Power Co., Ltd	Boucherville	Purchased	1–3	60	11,000	550	220/110	2	178
The Belmont Park Co., Ltd	Cartierville	Purchased	2–3	60	2,200	220	110	16	22
Bennett Limited	Chambly Canton	Purchased	2–3	63	2,100	2,100/550/220/110	110	52	450
Corporation of Coaticook	Coaticook	Water	1–3	60	2,300	2,300/550/220	110		925
La municipalité du Village de Danville	Danville	Purchased	3	30	2,200	2,200/220/110	110	12	370
J. B. Parker	Dixville	Water	D.C.		115		110		6
Ste. Germaine, Cuddily and Raymond	Dorval	Purchased	3	60	2,200	60	110	1	12
La Corporation de la Ville de Dorval	Dorval	Purchased	3	60	2,200	220/550	110	8	460
Canadian Celanese Limited	Drummondville	Purchased	3	60	4,000	4,000	110/220		12
Town of Greenfield Park	Greenfield Park	Purchased	1–3	60		2,200	110	1	340
La Corporation de la cité de Lachine	Lachine	Purchased	3	60	13,000	1,100/550	110	137	3,562
J. O. Giroux	L'Annonciation		3	60	110	2,200	110		82
La Corporation de la Ville de Laprairie	Laprairie	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	550	110	15	440
La Corporation de la Ville de Magog	Magog	Water	2	60	2,400	2,200	108		1,050
Mme O. V. Brouillette	Mansonville	Water	1	133	1,100		110		73
La Ville de Marieville	Marieville	Purchased	1–2	60	2,200	550	110		437
The Dudswell Electric Co., Ltd	Marbleton	Purchased	1–3	60	2,220	550	110	8	157
La Corporation de la Ville de Mégantic	Megantic	Water	3	60	6,600	550	110	12	550
The Laurentian Water & Power Co	Mont Laurier	Water	1–3	60	2,200	220/440/550	110	2	101
Beauharnois Electric Company, Ltd (serving)	Montreal (address only)	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	220/550	110	36	1,708
	Beauharnois							11	468
	Melocheville							1	25
	Maple Grove								9
	Delery							5	105
	Chateauguay							5	183
	St. Joachim							7	82
	St. Timothee								85
Beauharnois Electric Company (serving)	Montreal (address only)								
	St. Philomene								27
	St. Isidore								65
	St. Timothee Parish								8
	St. Louis de Gonzague							3	68
	Huntingdon							4	400
	Athelstan								54
	Howick								96
	Trout River								33
	Dewittville								17

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Montreal—Continued									
Electric Service Corporation (serving)	Montreal (address only)	Purchased	1-3	60		2,200/550/220	110	82	3,512
	Charlemagne							4	127
	Oka							2	97
	Lachenaie								85
	L'Epiphanie							5	186
	L'Assomption							9	250
	Mascouche							1	124
	Repentigny							1	78
	St. Paul l'Ermite							2	65
	St. Eustache-sur-lac								154
	St. Eustache							7	332
	Grand Freniere							1	
	Laval-sur-lac							1	59
	St. Francois de Sales							2	121
	Ste. Rose							7	409
	St. Dorothee								91
	St. Elzear de Laval							3	122
	Cap St. Martin							1	84
	St. Janvier								66
	Rosemere							2	179
	Ste. Therese							28	672
	Ste. Anne des Plaines							1	80
	Terrebonne							5	19
	Bois des Filons								28
	St. Joseph du Lac								54
	St. Vincent de Paul								30

United Power Company Limited	Montreal	Purchased	1–3	62½		550	110	12	440
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Cons.	Montreal	Purchased	1–2–3	61½	2,200/4,400/ 6,600/12,000	115to70,000	115/230	3,923	197,898
The Southern Canada Power Co.,	Montreal	Water	1–3	60	2,200	550	110	332	18,800
(serving)	Abbotsford								52
	Actonvale							6	310
	Ayers Cliff							3	199
	Bedford							2	343
	Beebe							9	222
	Beloeil							4	
	Bromptonville								334
	Bury								141
	Canrobert								42
	Capelton								27
	Compton								78
	Cookshire							5	252
	Cowansville							5	395
	Drummondville							38	999
	Dunham							1	100
	East Angust							1	732
	East Farnham							2	38
	Eastman								45
	Eaton Corner								21
	Eustis							2	18
	Farnham							12	909
	Foster							1	72
	Frelighsburg								67
	Granby							32	1,728
	Graniteville							6	16
	Hatley								35
	Huntingville								27
	Iberville							12	591
	Kingsbury								47
	Knowlton							2	341
	Lennoxville							16	569
	Libbytown								4
	Magog							2	
	Massawippi								17
	Melbourne							1	107
	North Hailey							4	237
	Providence								238
South Shore Light, Ht. and Power Corporation	Montreal	Purchased	1–3	60	25,000	110/550	110	10	315
The Continental Heat and Light Co.	Montreal	Purchased	3	30		50,000/220		3	
Quebec Southern Power Corporation	Montreal	Water	1–3	60	6,600	550	110	2	1,627
Sherbrooke St. Realty Corporation	Montreal	Purchased		60			220/110		8
Canadian Explosives, Ltd	Montreal	Purchased	1–3	60		550	110		60
South Shore Services, Ltd	Montreal	Purchased	1–3	62	2,300	550	110		72
The Mount Royal Hotel	Montreal	Purchased	1	63	230/110	230/2,200	115/110	4	17

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Montreal—Concluded									
La Cie d'Eclairage de Napierville Ltée	Napierville	Purchased	3	60	.....	2,200/550/220	110	.....	283
J. B. Walsh	Ormstown	Water	1–3	60	2,300	110/220	110	.....	230
Wallace Sandstone Quarries, Ltd	Philipsburg	Water	3	60	13,000	550	110	.....	56
La Ville de Pointe Claire	Point Claire	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	550/110	110	9	1,269
Le Téléphone et la Lumière de Rivières des Prairies Ltée	Rivières des Prairies	Water	1–3	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	52
La Corporation de la Ville de Ste-Anne de Bellevue	Ste. Anne de Bellevue	Purchased	2–3	60	2,300	2,300/550/220/110	110	12	688
Ville de Ste Agathe des Monts	Ste. Agathe des Monts	Water	3	60	2,200	220 550	110	50	525
Mde R. A. B. Audette	St. Armand	Purchased	1	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	27
The Pierrefonds Electric Co., Ltd	St. Genevieve	Purchased	.....	.....	2,300	500	.....	2	335
La Corporation du Village St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire	Purchased	1–3	60	.....	2,200	110	.....	.....
La Cie d'Energie Electrique de St. Hubert	St. Hubert	Purchased	1–3	60	25,000/2,200	220/110	110	3	249
The Laurentian Hydro Electric Ltd	St. Jerome	Water	1–3	60	6,600	550/220	220/110	15	2,600
Mde Jos. Vauchesteing	St. Jovite	Purchased	3	60	2,300	.....	110	.....	84
Corporation of City of St. Lambert	St. Lambert	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	110/550/2,200	110	.....	1,503
James Gordon Dunn	St. Martine	Water	3	60	2,499	550	115	.....	100
Morin & Fils	St. Pie	Water	1–3	60	2,200	110/550	110	2	48
W. Clark Limited	St. Remis	Steam	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	19	222
E. Leclerc	St. Roch l'Achigan	.....	1	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	.....
La Municipalité de St. Vincent de Paul	St. Vincent de Paul	Purchased	1–3	60	2,300	2,300	110	4	325
Scotstown Electric Light and Power Co.	Scotstown	Water	3	60	2,200	550	110	.....	125
Village de Senneville	Senneville	Purchased	2–3	60	.....	2,200/550/220/110	110	8	105
Sherbrooke Railway and Power Co	Sherbrooke	Water	3	60	2,200	550	.....	.....	.....
The City of Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke	Water	1–3	60	6,600/2,200	2,200/550/440/220	110	120	6,580

Corporation of Village of Sutton	Sutton	Purchased	3	60	.....	.....	110	.....	45
La Ville de Terrebonne	Terrebonne	Purchased	2–3	60	2,000	220	110	11	577
La Municipalité du Village d'Upton	Upton	Purchased	3	60	.....	550	110	.....	104
Valleyfield Electric Company	Valleyfield	Water	3	60	2,200	550/220	110	72	1,815
Corporation of City of Verdun	Verdun	Steam	3	60 x 63	2,300	2,300/550/440/220/110	110	92	4,802
Westmount Light and Power Dept	Westmount	Steam	1–3	60	2,300	550	110	612	3,787
Corporation of Town of Windsor	Windsor	Purchased	2–3	60	.....	220	110	11	435
Number of meters in District of Montreal								5,825	258,296
Nelson—									
The Corporation of City of Armstrong	Armstrong	Water	3	60	2,300	110/220/440/2,200	110	12	290
Adams River Lumber Co., Ltd	Chase	Steam	1	125	1,100	.....	110	.....	60
Coropration of City of Cranbrook	Cranbrook	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	37	918
Corporation of City of Enderby	Enderby	Oil	3	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	177
Corporation of City of Fernie	Fernie	Purchased	1–3	60	2,300	220	220/110	23	976
East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd	Fernie	Water	3	60	2,300/6,600	66,000/2,300	220/110	11	69
Crow's Nest Pass Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd. (at Coal Creek Colliery)	Fernie	Steam	.....	.....	220	.....	220	.....	
Crow's Nest Pass Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd. (at Michel Colliery)	Fernie	Purchased	3	60	22,000	22,000	110	8	293
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Field	Steam	.....	.....	125	.....	125	.....	27
Golden Light Power & Water Co., Ltd	Golden	Steam	3	60	2,200	110	110	.....	2
Corporation of City of Greenwood	Greenwood	Purchased	2	60	.....	2,200	120	.....	54
Corporation of City of Grand Forks	Grand Forks	Purchased	1–3	60	.....	2,200	110	13	360
Corporation of City of Kaslo	Kaslo	Water	2	60	1,100	.....	115/110	.....	4
Corporation of City of Kelowna	Kelowna	Purchased	1–3	60	.....	220	110	108	926
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.	Kimberley	Purchased	3	60	6,600	2,200	110	76	709
Crow's Nest Pass Electric Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd	Michel Colliery	Purchased	3	60	22,000	22,000	110	8	293
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.	Moyie	Steam	1–3	60	550/66,000	550	220/110	1	47
Nakusp Electric Lt. & Pr. Co	Nakusp	Water	3	60	2,200	110/220	110	1	158
The Denver Light & Power Co., Ltd	New Denver	Water	1–3	60	2,300	.....	110	.....	19
Corporation of City of Nelson	Nelson	Water	3	60	12,000	440/220/2,200	110	67	1,705
Corporation of District of Peachland	Peachland	Water	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	.....	
Corporation of District of Penticton	Penticton	Purchased	1–3	60	4,600	110/220	110/220	48	1,200
Corporation of city of Revelstoke	Revelstoke	Water	1–3	60	2,300	2,200/220	110	28	943
West Kootenay Pr. & Lt. Co., Ltd	Rossland	Water	3	60	2,500/7,200	60,000/20,000	2,200	59	2,001
Rossland Water & Light Company	Rossland	Purchased	1–3	60	.....	110	110	.....	
South Kootenay Water Power Co	Rossland	Purchased	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Okanagan Water Power Co	Rossland	Purchased	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cascade Water Pr. & Lt. Co., Ltd	Rossland	Purchased	3	60	2,200	.....	.....	.....	
Old Enderby Rd. Elec. Lt. Syndicate	Salmon Arm	Oil	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	.....	13
Corporation of City of Salmon Arm	Salmon Arm	Oil	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	.....	212
The Sandon Water Wks. & Lt. Co	Sandon	Water	D.C.	.....	120/125	.....	110	.....	
Sicamous Hotel Power House	Sicamous	Steam	.....	.....	115	115	115	1	8

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Nelson—Concluded									
Consolidated Mining & Smelting of Canada, Ltd.	Trail	Purchased	1-3	60		60,000/2,200 550			59
Municipality of Coldstream	Vernon	Purchased	1-3	60	4,400	110	110	19	60
The Municipal Lt. & Pr. Plant	Vernon	Oil	1-3	60	2,300	220	110	37	1,258
Corporation of District of Summerland	West Summerland	Purchased	1-3	60	4,700	220	115/220	10	300
Total number of meters in District of Nelson								567	13,141
Ottawa (in Province of Ontario)—									
The Public Utilities Commission	Alexandria	Purchsaed	3	60	2,300	550/220	115	16	346
Almonte Electric Light Com	Almonte	Water	1-3	60	2,200	550/220	110	16	615
Apple Hill Hydro Elec. System	Apple Hill	Purchased	3	60		220	110	1	51
The Galetta Elec. Pr. & Milling Co., Ltd.	Anrprior	Purchased	1-3	60	2,200	2,200/550/220/110	110	18	1,137
The Cardinal Electric Light Co., Ltd	Cardinal	Purchased	1-3	60	220	220	110		235
The Public Utility Commission	Carleton Place	Purchased	1-3	60	4,400	2,200/550/220	110/220	28	1,021
Hydro Elec. Pr. Com. of Ontario	Casselman	Purchased	1	60			110		37
J. N. Coupal	Casselman	Water	1-3	60	2,300	440/550/110	110	1	
Chesterville Hydro Electric System	Chesterville	Purchased	1-3	60		220	110	1	238
Village of Cobden	Cobden	Water	3	60	2,300	550	110	2	140
St. Lawrence Power Company, Ltd. (supplying power to)	Cornwall	Water	3	60	2,200	11,000/550	110	9	352
	Cornwall								71
	Mille Roches								135
	Moulinette								45
	Dickinson's Landing								26
	Wales								52
	Lunenburg								23
	St. Andrews								9
Stormont Elec. Lt. & Pr. Company, Ltd.	Cornwall	Purchased	1-3	60	2,300	220/550	110/220		2,761
Messrs Mills & Weeks	Eganville	Water	3	60	2,300	220	110	1	92

Riordon Pulp Corporation Ltd	Hawkesbury	Purchased	3	60	16,500	550	110	2	45
Corporation of Village of Iroquois	Iroquois	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	110/220	110	.....	
Beach Rural Electric System, Ltd	Iroquois	Water	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	4	144
Kemptville Hydro Elec. Com	Kemptville	Purchased	1–3	60	26,400	220	110/220	6	330
Public Utilities Commission	Lanark	Purchased	1	60	2,200	220	110	2	123
Lancaster Public Utilities Com	Lancaster	Purchased	3	60	2,200	.....	110	1	105
Hydro Elec. Commission	Maxville	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	550	110/220	.....	170
Police Trustees	Martintown	Purchased	1	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	46
Judson Watchorn	Merrickville	Water	1–3	60	10,000	.....	110	.....	8
The Rideau Power Co., Ltd	Merrickville	Water	3	60	600	600/220/110	110	1	201
Morrisburg Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co	Morrisburg	Water	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	.....	
Ottawa Hydro Elec. Com	Ottawa	Purchased	1, 2 and 3	60	11,000	440/550	110	173	12,684
The Ottawa Electric Co	Ottawa	Water and steam	1, 2 and 3	60	2,300/11,000	214,428/550	107	525	23,982
W. H. Edwards	Pakenham	Water	1	133	1,000	.....	110	.....	
The Pembroke Elec. & Lt. Company, Ltd.	Pembroke	Water	1–3	60	2,500	2,200	110	10	2,004
Perth Hydro Electric System	Perth	Purchased	1–3	60	4,400	2,200/550/220	110	22	954
Water & Light Commission	Prescott	Purchased	1–3	60	46,000	220/110	110	22	726
Renfrew Municipal Light Dept	Renfrew	Purchased	1–2–3	60	2,200	110/220/440/550	110/220	.....	1,163
Calabogie Light & Power Co. (supplying power to)	Renfrew	Water	1–3	60	6,600	550/220	110	2	84
	Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Tp. of Horton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
	Tp. of Bagot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
	Tp. of McNab	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Corporation of Town of Rockland	Rockland	Purchased	3	60	6,600	440/220/500	110/220	3	455
Hydrio Electrc System of Russell	Russell	Purchased	3	60	.....	220	110	1	118
Smith's Falls Hydro Elec. System	Smith's Falls	Purchased	1–3	60	2,400	2,400/550/230	115/230	40	1,860
Apple Hill Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1–3	60	.....	220	110/220	5	62
Chesterville Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1–3	60	.....	220	110/220	13	63
Dalhousie Lake Rural District	Toronto	Purchased	1	60	.....	.....	110/220	.....	4
Deek's	Toronto	Purchased	1–3	60	.....	2,200	110/220	2	
Martintown Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1–3	60	44,000	220	110/220	3	45
Nepean Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1–3	60	.....	220	110)220	2	308
Prescott Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1–3	60	.....	220	110/220	1	66
Williamsburg Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	60	26,400/2,400	.....	110	.....	1
Williamsburg Hydro Elec. System	Williamsburg	Purchased	1	60	.....	220	110	1	63
The Winchester Hydro Electric System	Winchester	Purchased	1–3	60	.....	220	110	3	311
Ottawa (in Province of Quebec)—									
Ottawa River Power Company (supplying power to)	Bryson	Water	3	60	6,600	.....	.....	10	294
	Campbell's Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
	Shawville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182
	Qyuon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
	Hull	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
The James Maclaren Company, Ltd	Buckingham	Water	1–3	60	550	550/220	110	5	20
Albert Maclaren Electric Light	Buckingham	Water	1–3	60	2,300	110	110	.....	
G. E. Higginson	Calumet	Water	2–3	60	1,100	110	110	.....	14
J. F. Doyle	Campbell's Bay	Water	3	60	2,200	.....	2,200	.....	20

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Ottawa (in Province of Quebec)—Concluded									
Gatineau Power Company	Chelsea Falls	Water	3	60	6,600			2	
F. T. Cross	Farm Point	Water	1–3	60	4,400	550	110		200
Municipality of Village of Hudson Heights	Hudson Heights	Purchased	3	60	2,200	550/220	110	6	325
Ottawa and Hull Power Co., Ltd	Hull	Water	2–3	60	2,200/11,000				6
The Hull Electric Company	Hull	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200/11,000	220/550	110	46	4,049
Maniwaki Power and Telephone Co.	Maniwaki	Water	1–3	60	2,200	550/220	110/220	11	264
(supplying power to)—	Maniwaki								170
	Bouchette								23
	Gracefield								55
	Blue Sea								10
	Burbridge								17
Ottawa-Montreal Power Company	Montreal	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	550	110	33	3,269
(supplying power to)—	Belle Plage								53
	Belle Riviere								38
	Brownsburg								298
	Carillon								40
	Cascades							2	57
	Cedars								118
	Choisy								13
	Como								87
	Coteau du Lac							1	69
	Coteau Landing							1	62
	Coteau Station							3	206
	Cushing								14
	Dragon							1	
	Greeces Point								11
	Grenville							1	86
	Harrington							2	20
	Hudson							1	
	Ile Cadieux								10
	Ile Perrot								51
	Lachute							2	686
	Pointe Fortune								49
	Rigaud							6	187
	St. Andrews East							3	131

	St. Benoit							1	39
	St. Clet							1	80
	St. Canut							1	49
	St. Hermas								66
	St. Philippe								28
	St. Polycarpe							1	87
	St. Scholastique							3	153
	St. Zotique								46
	Staynerville								13
	Thurso							1	
	Vaudreuil Station							1	132
	Vaudreuil Village								120
	St. Eugene							1	70
Ottawa-Montreal Power Company Ltd.	Montreal	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	550	110	14	987
(supplying power to)—	Alfred, Ont							1	70
	L'Orignal, Ont							2	74
	Hawkesbury, Ont							9	617
	Rockland, Ont							1	
	Vankleek Hill, Ont							1	226
The Argenteuil Lumber Co., Ltd	Morin Heights	Water	1	60	1,100		110		34
T. Bonhomme	Papineauville	Water	3	60	6,600		110/220		149
The Papineauville Electric Company	Papineauville	Water	1–3	60	2,400	110/220/550	110/220	8	296
The National Hydro Electric Co., Ltd.	Pointe Fortune	Water	3	60	2,200		110		
Corporation of Pointe Gatineau	Pointe Gatineau	Purchased	1	60		104/208	104	2	73
Quyon Milling Company Ltd	Quyon	Water	3	60	110/220		110		30
Corporation of Thurso	Thurso	Purchased	1–3	60	6,600		110/220	1	193
Total number of meters in Ottawa District								1,067	63,647
Quebec—									
Philibert Langlois	Armagh	Purchased	3	60			110		87
Aluminum Co. of Canada, Ltd	Arvida	Purchased	3	60	13,200	220	110		271
La Ville de Bagotville	Bagotville		1–3	60	2,400	550/110	110	1	11
La Cie Electrique Baie St. Paul	Baie St. Paul		1–2	60	2,300	550	110		257
Le Pouvoir Electrique	Bergeronnes	Water	3	60	2,200		110		8
La Compagnie Electrique de Cabano	Cabano	Oil	1–3	60	2,200		110		160
Bonaventure Pulp & Paper Company	Chandler	Steam	1–3	60	600	600	110	3	250
La Cie Centrale d'Electricité Ltée	Chicoutimi	Water		60	2,200	550	110		464
La Cie d'Electricité de St. Prime	Chicoutimi	Water		60	6,600	550	110		95
La Cie Electrique de Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	Water	3	60	12,500	550	110	356	1,806
The Lake Saint John Light and Power Co.	Desbiens	Water	1–3	60	2,200	550	110	23	69
The Donnacona Paper Company Ltd	Donnacona	Water	1–3	60	550/2,200	550/2200	110	3	380
Municipalités des Villages Sacré Coeur de Jesus (East Broughton Bce)	East Broughton	Purchased	2–3	30		2,200	110	1	300
Electric Lights Ltd	Gaspé	Oil	D.C.		110				50
Duke Price Power Company, Ltd	Isle Maligne		3	60	13,200			14	
La Corporation de la Ville de Jonquière	Jonquière		3	60	2,300	2,300	2,300	11	477
La Sociétée d'éclairage de la Paroisse de Jonquières	Jonquière	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	220	110		38

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Quebec—Concluded									
Le Boulevard St. Dominique	Jonquière		1	60			110	1	49
La Cie Electrique du Lac Bouchette	Lac Bouchette	Water	3	60	1,100	110	110		20
La Municipalité de St. Jean Baptiste	Les Ecureuils	Purchased					110		88
Donohue Bros., Limited	La Malbaie	Water	3	60	4,400	220/550	110/220	1	408
Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Co., Ltd	Lauzon	Purchased	1–3	60		10,500	110/220	1	4
Canadian Electric Light Company	Levis	Water	1–3	61½	10,500	10,500/2,200 550/440/220/110	110	177	3,682
Eugene Coté	L'Isle Verte	Water	1–3	60	2,500	220	110		50
Price Bros & Co., Ltd	Matane	Water	3	60	2,200	220	110		63
Basin Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd	Montmagny	Water	1–3	60	2,200	110/220/550	110		370
La Cie Electrique de Montmagny	Montmagny	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	550	110/220	34	1,125
Thetford Mines Electric Company	Montreal	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	2,200/550/220	110	35	2,368
St. Francis Light and Power Company	Montreal	Purchased	1–3	60		2,200/550 220	110	4	320
St. Francis Water Power Company	Montreal	Water	1–3	60	2,200	2,200/550 220	110	66	2,875
Municipalité de Neuville	Neuville	Purchased	1	60	65,000	220	115		120
La Cie Electrique Plessis	Plessisville	Purchased	1–3	30		2,200/550 440/220/110	110	61	543
La Fonderie Supreme Limitée	Pont Rouge	Purchased	3	60	2,300	550	110		208
Harbour Commissioners of Quebec	Quebec	Purchased	3	62½			110		
Quebec Power Company	Quebec	Purchased	1–3	61½	2,220	2,200/550/440/220/110	110	720	10,467
Quebec Ry. ,Lt. Ht. and Pr. Co., Ltd	Quebec	Water	1–3	61½	2,200/5,500	2,200/550/440/220/110	110	935	16,141
Price Brothers & Company Ltd	Quebec	Water	1–3	60	7,000	2,200/110	2,200/110	7	858
La Compagnie de Pouvoir du Bas St. Laurent	Rimouski	Water	1–3	60	4,000/2,300	110/220/550	110	62	2,942
Price Bros. & Company, Ltd	Riverbend	Purchased	1–3	60	13,200	550	110		55
La Cité de Rivière-du-Loup	Rivière-du-Loup	Water	2–3	60	2,300	220/550/110	110	23	1,192
A. Fillion	Robertsonville	Purchased	2–3	60		220	110		68
La Ville de Robertval	Robertval	Water	1	60	107/220		107		373

Albert Deblois	St. Anselme	Water	2–3	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	36
La Cie Electrique du Nord	Ste Anne de Chicoutimi	Water	3	60	2,200	550	110	.....	.....
Godias Crateau	St. Apollinaire	Steam	.....	.....	110	.....	110	.....	19
Hector Piche	St. Barile	Purchased	.....	.....	.....	2,200	110	7	122
La Compagnie Hydraulique	St. Félicien	.....	1	60	2,200	2,200/550 110	110	.....	250
La Municipalité de Bernierville	St. Ferdinand	Purchased	2–3	30	50,000	2,200/220	110	5	80
La Ville de St. Joseph d'Alma	St. Joseph d'Alma	Purchased	1–3	60	13,200	2,200/550	110	.....	.....
Montmorency Electric Limited	Ste Petronille	Purchased	3	60	6 600	220	110	1	132
La Cie de Laiterie de St. Pierre	St. Pierre	Purchased	1–3	60	6,600	550/220	110	3	134
La Corporation de la Villede Trois Pistoles	Trois Pistoles	Oil	2–3	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	175
Total number of meters in District of Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,555	50,060
Regina—									
A. D. Mills	Abernethy	Kerosine	D.C.	.....	120	120	120	.....	30
Joseph Schmidt	Allan	Oil	D.C.	.....	120	.....	110	.....	23
Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd	Aneroid	Oil	D.C.	.....	120	110	110	.....	65
Arcola Light & Power Co	Arcola	Oil	1–3	60	2,300	.....	110/220	.....	126
Town of Assiniboia	Assiniboia	Oil	3	60	2,300	220	110	2	340
Village of Avonlea	Avonlea	Oil	D.C.	.....	120	.....	110	.....	58
The Balcarres Power & Light Co., Ltd	Balcarres	Oil	D.C.	.....	120	115	115	.....	90
Rigby Gadd & Co	Balgonie	Oil	D.C.	.....	110	110	110	.....	21
Charles Hopp	Bateman	Oil	D.C.	.....	120	120	120	.....	16
Town of Battleford	Battleford	Purchased	3	60	2,300	220	115	15	234
Thornton Bros	Bengough	Gasoline	D.C.	.....	110	110	110	.....	45
Bienfait Commercial Company	Bienfait	Steam	1	60	1,100	110/220	110/115	7	61
Biggar Electric Limited	Biggar	Oil	1–3	60	2,200	220/110	110	11	436
A. P. Weatherby	Borden	Oil	D.C.	.....	110	.....	110	.....	32
Henderson Bros	Bounty	Oil	D.C.	.....	120	120	120	.....	14
Briercrest Light Co., Ltd	Briercrest	Gasoline	D.C.	.....	110	110	110	.....	32
Town of Broadview	Broadview	Oil	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	1	165
Electric Lt. & Pr. Co. of Bruno	Bruno	Oil	D.C.	.....	115	.....	115	.....	60
Cabri Power & Light Co	Cabri	Oil	D.C.	.....	125	.....	115	.....	55
Town of Canora	Canora	Oil	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	.....	205
Town of Carlyle	Carlyle	Steam	3	60	2,300	.....	110	.....	98
Carnduff Light & Power Assn	Carnduff	Oil	D.C.	.....	125	110	110	1	109
W. E. Schwartz	Central Butte	Oil	D.C.	.....	110	110	110	.....	23
The Ceylon Motor Co., Ltd	Ceylon	Oil	D.C.	.....	120	.....	110	.....	22
Adolphe Huel	Coderre	Oil	D.C.	.....	125	.....	110	.....	8
Colonsay Electric Company	Colonsay	Oil	D.C.	.....	110	110	110	.....	33
B. J. Allbright	Craik	Oil	1–3	60	2,300	110	110	.....	75
The Creelman Motor and Traction Co	Creelman	.....	D.C.	.....	125	110	110	.....	24
W. C. Reding	Cudmore	Gasoline	D.C.	.....	120	.....	110	.....	9
Cupar Electric Light Plant	Cupar	Oil	D.C.	.....	125	.....	110	.....	83
Charles A. Barsaloux	Cut Knife	Oil	D.C.	.....	125	125	125	1	47
Town of Davidson	Davidson	Oil	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	.....	155
L. E. Jones Company	Dinsmore	Oil	D.C.	.....	110	110	110	.....	30
Pierre Legault	Domremy	Oil	D.C.	.....	125	110	110	.....	25

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Regina—Continued									
Drake Elec. Light & Power Co.	Drake	Oil	D.C.		120		110		20
J. A. Sager	Drinkwater	Oil	D.C.		125		110		32
Service Electrique	Duck Lake	Oil	D.C.		115		110		30
Village of Earl Greay	Earl Grey	Oil	D.C.		125		110		32
Eastend Garage	Eastend	Oil	D.C.		125		110		39
Eugene E. Kleine	Edam	Oil	D.C.		125		110		25
Village of Elfros	Elfros	Oil	D.C.		125	110	110		54
Village of Elrose	Elrose	Oil	D.C.		115	115	115		48
Englefeld Power Company	Englefeld	Oil	D.C.		110		110		14
Corporation of Town of Estevan	Estevan	Steam	1-3	60	2,400	220	110	89	521
Eston Machine & Auto Co.	Eston	Oil	D.C.		125	110	110		75
Harry R. Fournier	Eyebrow	Oil	D.C.		125	110	110		36
The Town of Fleming	Fleming	Oil	D.C.		125		110		25
Village of Fillmore	Fillmore	Oil	D.C.		120		110		36
H. H. Kauffman	Foam Lake	Gasoline	D.C.		125	110	110		40
Village of Fort Qu'Appelle	Qu'Appelle	Oil	3	60	2,300		110		44
A. W. Evans & Co.	Glenavon	Oil	D.C.		125	110	110		7
Town of Govan	Govan	Oil	D.C.		110	110	110		125
Huel Brothers	Gravelbourg	Oil	D.C.		125	125	110	2	160
Corporation of Town of Grenfell	Grenfell	Gas	3	60	2,200		110		185
Joseph Hutchinson	Gull Lake	Gas	1-3	60	2,300		110		176
Jos. Schaeffer	Handel	Oil	D.C.		125		110		8
G. Morgan	Hanley	Gas			115		110		42
Village of Hawarden	Hawarden	Oil	D.C.		125		110		33
William John Hewitt	Hazenmore	Oil	D.C.		110	115	110	1	2
H. M. Klassen	Herbert	Gas	3	60	2,300 and 2,400		110		1
Philip Pendlebury	Hodgeville	Oil	D.C.		115	115	115		34
Corporation of Humboldt	Humboldt	Steam	3	60	2,300	550/220	110	35	371
The Motor & Machine Co. of Imperial, Ltd.	Imperial	Oil	D.C.		110	110	110		53
Town of Indian Head	Indian Head	Steam	1-3	60	2,200	220	110		349
Ituna Elec. Lt. & Pr. Lo., Ltd.	Ituna		D.C.		125		110		29
Town of Kamsack	Kamsack	Oil	1-3	60	2,300	2,300/550/220	110	12	387

The Keeler Electric Lt. Co., Ltd	Keeler	Oil	D.C.		125		110		
Kelliher Electric Light Plant	Kelliher	Oil	D.C.		120		110		30
W. E. Gardner	Kennedy	Oil	D.C.		110		110		41
Grosser Electric	Kerrobert	Oil	D.C.		240/120	240	120		150
Town of Kindersley	Kindersley	Steam	1-3	60	2,200	220	110	1	256
P. W. Ross	Kincaid		D.C.		120		110		20
Henry Mann	Kipling	Oil	D.C.		125		110		77
The Lafleche Light & Power Co., Ltd	Lafleche	Oil	D.C.		125		110		60
Lancer Garage	Lancer	Oil	D.C.		120		110		2
The Landis Garage	Landis	Oil	D.C.		125		110		16
Mrs. A. H. Schmidt	Lang	Oil	D.C.		110		110		55
The Rex Garage Co	Langenburg	Gasoline	D.C.		110	110	110		13
Town of Langham	Langham	Gas	1-3	60	2,200		110		85
Village of Lake Lenore	Lake Lenore		D.C.		125	125	110		22
Lashburn Electric Co	Lashburn	Oil	D.C.		110	110	110		64
Oswald Schmeider	Leader	Gas	D.C.		115		110		40
Edwin R. Teece	Lemberg	Oil	3	60	120		110		62
Village of Leslie	Leslie	Oil	D.C.		125		110		17
G. S. Wyman	Limerick	Oil	D.C.		110				46
W. Johnston & Son	Lloydminster	Steam	D.C.		110/220	110/220	110/220	9	210
Roy Eldred	Lockwood	Oil	D.C.		120	120	110		16
James Arthurs	Loverna	Oil	D.C.		125		125		22
Town of Lumsden	Lumsden	Purchased			2,200	110	110		135
Luseland Light & Power Co., Ltd	Luseland	Oil	D.C.		110/125	110	110		63
Carl E. Hastings	Maidstone	Oil			110	110	110		19
Wm. Henry Bagot	Manor	Oil	D.C.		110/125	110/125	110/125		14
Maple Creek Lt. Pr. & Milling Co., Ltd	Maple Creek	Steam	3	60	2,200	220	110	1	230
The Village of Marcelin	Marcelin	Kerosene	D.C.		110	110	110		40
Macklin Garage & Machine Shop	Macklin	Oil			125		110		40
Messrs. Felhauer & Healy	Marquis	Oil	D.C.		115		110		5
Stewart Bros	Maryfield	Oil			32	32	32		
Downing & Johnson	Maymont	Oil	D.C.		110	110	110	1	7
Sol Cloakey	Mazenod	Gas	D.C.		110		110		2
Edward E. Koepke	Melaval	Oil	D.C.		110		110		8
Town of Melfort	Melfort	Oil	1-3	60	2,200	220	110	20	411
Town of Melville	Melville	Gas	3	60	2,300	220	110	20	580
Wm. Prosser	Mervin	Oil	D.C.		125		110/125		35
Arthur H. Day	Meyronne	Oil	D.C.		110		110		40
J. W. Dishaw	Milden	Oil	D.C.		125	110	110		20
Arthur Townsend	Milestone	Oil	D.C.		110		110		97
City of Moose Jaw	Moose Jaw	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	220	110		
Anton Hipfner	Montmartre	Oil	D.C.		120		110		22
The Town of Morse	Morse	Gas	1-3	60	2,300		110		89
Alex. L. Thompson	Mossbank	Oil	D.C.		120		110		29
John Hodges & Co	Mortlach	Gasoline	D.C.		125		110		1
Corporation of City of North Battleford	North Battleford	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	220	110/220	75	925
Montana-Dakota Power Company	North Portal	Purchased	1-3	60	2,300	110/220	110/220	1	46
Village of North Regina	North Regina	Purchased	1-3	60	2,300/4,000	220	110		100
The Norquay Electric	Norquay	Oil	D.C.		120		110		31
Town of Nokomis	Nokomis	Oil	D.C.		115		115		106
E. E. Bakrud	Neville	Oil	D.C.		115	115	110	2	26

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Regina—Concluded									
James Clarence Fish	Ogema	Oil	D.C.		125		110		53
Town of Outlook	Outlook	Gas	1-3	60	2,200		110		180
Municipality of Town of Oxbow	Oxbow	Oil	1	60	2,300		110		120
Pelly Elec. Lt. and Pr. Co., Ltd	Pelly	Oil	D.C.		115	115	110		38
Frank Dalton	Pense		D.C.		120	120	120		26
S. Pace	Perdue	Oil	D.C.		125		110		72
N. Lacoursière	Ponteix	Kerosene	D.C.		120		110		42
John Sept. Jr	Prelate	Oil	D.C.		110		110		30
City of Prince Albert	Prince Albert	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	110/220/550	110/220	152	1,700
Punnichy Electric Light Co	Punnichy	Oil	D.C.		125	125	125		41
Qu'Appelle Electric Light Company	Qu'Appelle	Gas	D.C.		220	220	220	1	80
The Town of Radisson	Radisson	Oil	D.C.		120	120	110		70
The Town of Radville	Radville	Oil	3	60	2,300		110		177
Rice Bros. Electric Light Company	Raymore	Oil	D.C.		120	110	110		40
H. G. Llewellyn	Readlyn	Gasoline	D.C.		34		32		7
F. Ross	Redvers		D.C.		110	110	110		17
J. M. W. Gallagher	Regina	Purchased	1-3	60	2,300/4,000		110/220		6
The Estate of J. S. Donahue	Regina	Purchased	1-3	60	2,300/4,000	220	110	1	50
Light and Power Dept	Regina	Steam	1-3	60	2,300/4,000	110/220	110	528	10,001
McCallum, Hill Building Ltd	Regina	Purchased	D.C.		110/220	220	110		57
The Sask. Co-Operative Creameries, Ltd	Regina	Purchased	3	60		220	110	1	3
The Riverhurst Power & Light Co	Riverhurst	Oil	D.C.		125		110		44
Rosetown Elec. Light and Pwr Coy., Ltd	Rosetown	Oil	3	60	2,300	110/220	110	7	249
The Town of Rosthern	Rosthern	Oil	3	60	2,300		110	2	225
Town of Rouleau	Rouleau	Gas	1-3	60	2,300		110		170
Elmer Moulton	St. Boswells	Gasoline	D.C.		125		110		26
The Town of Saltcoats	Saltcoats	Gas	1-3	60	2,200	110	110		101
City of Saskatoon	Saskatoon	Steam	2	60	2,300	220	110	1,286	8,295
The Town of Scott	Scott	Oil	1-3	60	2,200	220	110		42
The Citizens' Elec. Lt. Co., Ltd	Semans	Oil	D.C		120	110	110		80
Shaunavon Light, Power and Milling Co., Ltd	Shaunavon	Steam	1-3	60	2,200	220	110	18	400
Wm. M. Finley	Sheho	Oil			125		110		2
Town of Sintaluta	Sintaluta	Oil	D.C.		125		110		62
Star City Light and Power Co	Star City	Oil	3	60	2,200		110		82

C. F. Hallick	Stenen	Oil	D.C.		125		110		23
Town of Strasbourg	Strasbourg	Gas	1–3	60	2,200	110	110		148
R. G. Colwell	Stranraer	Oil	D.C.		32	32	32		
Grenfell Milling Company	Summerberry	Gasoline	D.C.		110		110		11
The Sutherland Electric Co., Ltd	Sutherland	Purchased	1–2	60	2,300	220	110		163
The City of Swift Current	Swift Current	Oil	3	60	4,200	220	110	141	1,040
Carrot River Valley Mills, Ltd	Tisdale	Steam	1–3	60	550/2,300		110		185
H. H. Lee	Togo	Oil	D.C.		120		120		23
Thos. R. Waddington	Tompkins	Oil	D.C.		115		110		65
John Douglas	Torquay	Gasoline	D.C.		110		110		15
Geo. A. Turner	Tugaske	Gasoline	D.C.		110	110	110		31
John B. Calver	Tuxford	Gasoline	D.C.		112		110		35
The Town of Unity	Unity	Oil	3	60	2,300	220	110	3	188
Peter Keefner	Vanguard	Oil	D.C.		110		110		20
Albert Robillard	Verwood	Oil	D.C.		125		110		46
A. F. Gerein	Vibank	Oil	D.C.		110	110	110	3	36
F. M. Smith	Viceroy	Gasoline	D.C.		110	110	110		10
Village of Viscount	Viscount	Oil	D.C.		125		110		65
Town of Vonda	Vonda	Gas	1–3	60	2,200		110		91
Town of Wadena	Wadena	Gas	1–3	60	2,300		110		140
Alfred Lepine	Wakau	Oil	D.C.		110		110		22
Town of Wapella	Wapella	Oil	D.C.		125		110		64
Watrous Electric Lt. and Pr. Co.	Watrous	Oil	1–3	60	2,200	110/220	110	8	342
Town of Watson	Watson	Oil	D.C.		110	110	110		19
McPherson Brothers	Wawota	Oil	D.C.		110		110		10
Frank L. Nicol	Webb	Oil	D.C.		125		110		50
Corporation of Weyburn	Weyburn	Steam	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	120	757
Whitewood Power and Light	Whitewood	Oil	D.C.		120	120	110		80
The Village of Wilcox	Wilcox	Gas	D.C.		120		110		78
Russell Skinner	Willow Bunch	Oil	D.C.		110		110		37
The Town of Wilkie	Wilkie	Oil	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	2	247
Town of Wolseley	Wolseley	Gas	1–3	60	2,300	110	110	2	220
Roy Henderson	Woodrow	Gas	D.C.		125		110		20
Town of Wynyard	Wynyard	Oil	1–3	60	2,200/2,400		110		176
Town of Yellow Grass	Yellow Grass	Gas	D.C.		110	110	110		105
Town of Yorkton	Yorkton	Oil	1–3	60	2,200/2,300	550/220	110	76	1,054
R. B. Preston	Young	Oil	D.C.		110	110	110		44
Total number of meters in District of Regina								2,658	38,784
St. John—									
The Andover & Perth Elec. Lt. Com.	Andover	Purchased	1–3	60	11,000	110/220	110	18	175
Maine & New Brunswick Elec. Pr. Com., Ltd	Aroostook Jct.	Water	1–3	60	11,000	110/220/550	110	3	94
Bathurst Elec. & Water Pr. Co., Ltd	Bathurst	Water	2–3	60	6,600	220	110	39	681
Bath, Bristol & Florence Hydro Elec. System	Bristol	Purchased	1–3	60		220	110	3	240
Town of Campbellton	Campbellton	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	2,200/550/220/110	110	40	1,000
C. M. Sherwood, Ltd	Centreville	Purchased	1–3	60	33,000/2,200	220	110	1	104

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
St. John—Concluded									
Town ot Chatham Light Dept.	Chatham	Oil	1-3	60	2,300	224	112	20	601
King Lumber Company, Ltd.	Chipman	Steam	.....	.....	125	110	110	.....	26
Town of Dalhousie	Dalhousie	Gas	1-3	60	2,300	220	110	2	223
Dorchester Development Co., Ltd.	Dorchester	Steam	1	60	2,200	110	110	1	101
Maritime Penitentiary, Dept. of Justice	Dorchester	Steam	1	60	2,300	.....	2,300/110	.....	34
Corporation of Edmundston	Edmundston	Purchased	1-3	60	2,300	110/220/550	110	21	775
Fraser Companies, Ltd.	Edmundston	Water and steam	1-3	60	6,600/600	550/2,300	110/220	16	1
The Maritime Electric Co., Ltd.	Fredericton	Steam	1-2	60	2,200	110/220	110	54	2,220
Fort Kent Flectric Company	Fort Kent	Purchased	1-3	60	33,000/2,300	110/220	110	16	92
Town of Grand Falls	Grand Falls	Purchased	1-3	60	33,000	2,200/220/110	110	8	270
Hartland Electric Co., Ltd.	Hartland	Purchased	3	60	33,000	220	110	7	201
Lakeville Electric Lt. & Pr. Co.	Lakeville	Purchased	1	60	2,300	110	110	2	37
A. & R. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Loggieville	Steam	D.C.	.....	110	110	110	.....	6
McAdam Electric Lt. Com.	McAdam	Purchased	3	60	22,000	.....	110	.....	275
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	McAdam	Steam	3	60	2,200	.....	.....	.....	2
Canadian Cottons, Limited	Marysville	Steam	1-3	60	2,200	110	110	1	255
Canadian Cottons, Limited	Milltown	Steam	.....	.....	270/2,300	.....	.....	1	.....
The Minto Coal Co., Ltd.	Minto	Steam	1-3	60	2,200	220	110	1	80
Moncton Tramways Elec. & Gas Co., Ltd.	Moncton	Purchased	1-2	60	2,300	550/220/110	110	96	4,110
The Town of Newcastle	Newcastle	Steam	1-2	60	2,200	220/110	110	8	580
Village of Port Elgin	Port Elgin	Oil and Purchased	.....	.....	220	220	220	.....	76
Fred Magee Limited	Port Elgin	Steam	.....	.....	220	.....	220	.....	2
Richibucto & Rexton Elec. Lt. Com.	Richibucto	Water	1-3	60	2,200	220	110	3	122
Canadian Pacific Ry. (Algonquin Hotel)	St. Andrews	Steam	3	60	2,200	2,200	.....	1	.....
St. Andrews Elec. Lt & Pr. Co., Ltd.	St. Andrews	Steam	1-3	60	2,200	220/110	110	3	203
St. Basile Elec. Company, Ltd.	St. Basile	Water	1	60	2,300	110	110	3	23
St. George Pulp & Paper Company	St. George	Water	D.C.	.....	550	550	.....	1	
Corporation of St. George	St. George	Purchased	3	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	201
New Brunswick Elec. Pr. Com. (serving Westfield R.P.D., Fairvale R.P.D., Hampton R.P.D., Norton-Apohaqui-Millstream R.P.D., Petitcodiac, Havelock, Salesbury R.P.D., Fox Creek-Shediac R.P.D., Town of Shediac).	St. John	Water	1-3	60	13,200	220	110	40	1,850

New Brunswick Power Company	St. John	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	2,300/220/110	110	324	5,455
Power Com. of City of St. John	St. John	Purchased	3	60	13,200	2,300/550/220/110	230/115	100	8,000
St. Joseph's College	St. Joseph	Steam			115		110		6
St. Leonard Electric Co., Ltd	St. Leonard	Purchased	1	60	110	110	110	4	144
J. A. Vaughan	St. Martins	Oil			110		110		2
Maritime Electric Co., Ltd	St. Stephen	Water	1-3	60	2,300	220/110	110	40	1,207
Calais St. Railway	St. Stephen	Water	3	60	2,200	220	110	7	6
The Eastern Electric & Development Co., Ltd	Sackville	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	220	110	10	468
The Town of Sussex	Sussex	Purchased	1-3	60		220	110	23	502
Van Buren Light & Power District	Van Buren	Purchased	3	60	2,300	2,300	2,300	3	
Carlton Electric Company	Woodstock	Purchased	3	60	33,000			4	
Woodstock Elec. Ry. Lt. & Pr. Co	Woodstock	Purchased	1-3	60		110/220	110	36	887
Total number of meters in District of St. John								960	31,337
Sudbury—									
Municipal Service Corporation, Ltd	Amos	Steam	3	60	2,200	550	110		100
Municipal Corporation of Twp. Calvert	Ansonville	Purchased	3	60	2,200	550/110	110	3	456
Fred Deagle	Blind River	Water	1-2-3	60	2,400	110/220	110		
Cache Bay Electric Company	Cache Bay	Water	1	60	22,000	2,000	110		115
Hydro Elec. Pr. Com. of Ontario	Callander	Purchased	3	60	2,200	110/220/550	110/220	1	165
Elec. Light Dept. of Town of Capreol	Capreol	Purchased	1	60		110/220			350
Chapleau Electric Lt. & Power Co	Chapleau	Water and steam	1-3	60	2,300	2,300/550/220	110	7	452
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd	Cobalt	Water	1-3	60	2,400 and 11,000	110/220	110	60	1,663
Public Utilities Commission	Cochrane	Purchased	3	60	110,000	220	110	77	675
The Lorne Power Company, Ltd	Coniston	Water	3	60	2,200	44,000			
The Huronian Company, Ltd	Copper Cliff	Water	1-3	25 and 60	2,400	2,200/550	110	16	567
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd	Englehart	Water	1-3	60	2,400 and 11,000	110/220	110	20	303
Elk Lake Plower Co., Ltd	Elk Lake	Water	1-3	60	550	550/110	110		19
The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd	Espanola	Water	1-3	60	2,300/1,250	2,200/550	110/220	2	484
George and Riching	Gore Bay	Gasoline			110	110	110		7
Northern Ontario Light & Power Co., Ltd	Haileybury	Water	1-3	60	2,400 and 11,000	110/220	110	110	744
The Stone Lumber Co., Ltd	Hilton Brach		2	125	2,280	110	110		
Canadian National Railways	Hornepayne	Steam	1-3	60	550	550	110/220		77
Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd	Iroquois	Water	3	60	13,200	600/550	110/220	6	301
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd	Kirkland Lake	Water	1-3	60	2,400 and 11,000	110/220	110	32	557
Public Utilities Commission	Little Current		1-3	60	2,300		220/110		160
Lloyd Deagle & Co	Massey	Water	1-3	60	4,400	550/220	110		47
Mattawa Electric Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd	Mattawa	Water	1-3	60	2,200	220/110	110		6
Education Dept. of Northern Academy	Monteith	Water	1-2	60	2,200	220	230-115	2	26

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Sudbury—Concluded									
Gatineau Power Company (Electoral District of Russell)	Montreal	Purchased	3	60	6,600	550	110	2	
Northern Ont. Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd	New Liskeard	Water	1–3	60	2,400 and 11,000	110/220	110	70	717
Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario	Nipissing	Water	3	60	2,200	110/220/550	110/220	.....	16
Hydro Electric Pr. Com. of Ontario	North Bay	Water	3	60	2,200	110/220/550	110/220	69	3,262
Hydro Electric Pr. Com. of Ontario	Powassan	Water	3	60	2,200	110/220/550	110/220	2	167
The Quinze Power Company, Ltd	Rouyn	Water	1–3	25	.....	550/220/110	110	2	155
The Great Lakes Power Company, Ltd	Sault Ste. Marie	Water	3	25/60	2,300	2,300	2,300	5	4
City Water & Light Department	Sault Ste. Marie	Water	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	169	5,300
Algoma District Power Company, Ltd	Sault Ste. Marie	Water	3	60	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	
Corporation of town of Sturgeon Falls	Sturgeon Falls	Water	1–3	60	2,200	550/220	110/220	85	800
Corporation of town of Sudbury	Sudbury	Purchased	2–3	60	2,300	220	110/220	37	3,066
The Wahnapitae Power Co., Ltd	Sudbury	Water	3	60	2,300	.....	110	.....	
Northern Ontario Light & Power Co., Ltd.	Swastika	Water	1–3	60	2,400 and 11,000	110/220	110	7	73
Riordon Pulp Corporation, Ltd	Temiskaming	Purchased	3	60	6,600	2,200	110/220	.....	
Town of Thessalon	Thessalon	Water	1–3	60	2,200	220/110	110	3	313
Northern Canada Power Limited	Timmins	Water	3	25	12,000	12,000	.....	7	
Porcupine Power & Telephone Co	Timmins	Purchased	1–3	25	.....	2,200/550/220/110	110	135	4,033
Lower Sturgeon Power Company, Ltd	Timmins	Water	3	25	2,300	12,000	.....	.....	
The Verner Electric Power Syndicate	Verner	Purchased	.....	.....	2,200	2,200	110	.....	57
Lloyd Deagle & Company	Webbwood	Water	1–3	60	4,400	550/220	110	.....	30
Total number of meters in District of Sudbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	929	35,262
Three Rivers—									
Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd	Crabtree Mills	.....	3	60	600	.....	110	.....	23
Laurentide Power Company	Grand'Mère	Water	3	62	6,600	.....	.....	9	.....
La Cité de Grand'Mère	Grand'Mère	Purchased	1–3	60	110	110/220/250	110	25	1,500
J. O. Ricard	Grand'Mère	Purchased	3	60	.....	2,200	110	.....	185
L. J. Dostaler	Grand'Mère	Purchased	3	60	2,200/110	110/550	110	1	193

La Corporation de la Cité de Joliette	Joliette	Purchased	1–3	60		2,200/550/220/110	110	45	2,2
Brown Corporation	La Tuque	Water	1–3	60	2,300	550	110	215	1
Shawinigan Water and Power Company	Montreal	Water	2–3	61½ & 30	13,200/6,600 2,200	60,000/2,200			1
St. Maurice Power Company	Montreal	Water	3	61½	6,600	60,000		4	
Electric Service Corporation, serving	Montreal	Purchased	1–3	60 & 30		2,200/550/220	110	335	8,7
	Annaville							1	27
	Arthabaska							12	267
	Almaville							3	327
	Berthierville							24	473
	Glenada								20
	Grand'Mère							9	
	Joliette							14	
	La Gabelle								29
	Shawinigan Bay							3	229
	Lanoraie							2	113
	La Baie du Febvre							6	75
	Louiseville							18	452
	Nicolet							28	308
	Maskinonge							5	138
	Pierreville							8	193
	St. Justin								81
	St. Etienne des Gres							2	57
	St. Jean de Matha							1	56
	St. Felix de Valois							6	141
	St. Elizabeth							3	61
	St. Gregoire							10	90
	St. Thecle							6	185
	St. Tite							16	335
	St. Severin							1	49
	St. Adelphe							2	113
	St. Leon							2	
	St. Barthelemi							3	146
	Shawinigan Falls							67	3,022
	Victoriaville							49	990
	Warwick							12	181
	St. Gabriel							3	
	St. Norbert							2	19
	St. Cuthbert							1	54
	Lavaltrie							4	74
	St. Thomas							1	41
	St. Ambroise							1	37
	St. Leonard							3	90
	St. Jacques des Piles							2	59
	St. Melanie								48
	St. Sulpice							1	49
	St. Wenceslas								18

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Three Rivers—Concluded									
Electric Service Corporation, serving—*Con.*	St. Monique							1	22
	St. François du Lac								19
	Yamaska								20
	St. Ursula							2	56
Mattawin Power Company, Ltd.	Montreal	Water	3	60	2,200	110	110	1	56
La Corporation du Village de St. Gabriel de Brandon	St. Gabriel de Brandon	Purchased	3	60	25,000		110		280
J. J. Beauparlant	Ste Emelie de l'Energie			60	2,200	80	110		18
The Sorel Light and Power Company, serving	Sorel	Purchased	1–3	60	11,000	550	220/110	68	2,942
	Boucherville							2	178
	Varennes							1	126
	Verchères							7	141
	Contrecoeur							10	156
	St. Foch							1	52
	St. Ours							4	126
	St. Denis							1	90
	St. Antoine							1	51
	St. Joseph de Sorel							1	257
	Sorel							40	1,742
	St.Anne de Sorel								23
North Shore Power Company, serving	Three Rivers	Purchased	1–3	60		550	110/220		
	Banlieu and Pointe du Lac							2	212
	Batiscan							5	168
	Champlain							1	162
	Charette								81
	Cap de la Madeleine							25	1,668
	Deschambeault							6	68
	Lachevrotiere							1	8
	La Perade							9	165

North Shore Power Company, serving—*Con.*	Montauban							1	62
	Notre Dame des Anges							1	
	Portneuf							8	250
	St. Alban							3	96
	St. Angele de Laval							1	136
	St. Barnabe							1	101
	St. Basile							2	
	St. Boniface								83
	St. Casimir							16	327
	St. Elie de Caxton								47
	Ste Genevieve							6	126
	St. Maurice							1	135
	Ste Marguerite Rd							2	44
	St. Marc							15	2 3
	St. Narcisse							2	180
	St. Poulin								79
	St. Prosper								112
	St. Raymond							11	409
	St. Severe								35
	St. Stanislas							1	137
	St. Ubald								46
	Three Rivers							179	6,283
	Yamachiche								162
Total number of meters in District of Three Rivers								1,001	30,951
Toronto—									
Police Village of Agincourt	Agincourt	Purchased	1–3	25	2,300/4,000	550	110/220	2	135
Pulbic Utility Commission	Alliston	Purchased	1–3	60	22,000	220/550	110	14	418
Hydro Electric Commission	Arthur	Purchased	3	60		220	220/110	4	190
D. C. Carruthers	Avening	Water	D.C.		110				
James Booth	Ayton	Water	3	60	2,300	2,300	110/220		45
Police Village	Ayton	Purchased	1–3	60	2,300		110		52
Town of Autora	Aurora	Purchased	1–3	25	4,000	550	110/220	12	684
Bala Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd	Bala	Water	1–3	60	2,300	550/220/110	110	3	151
Barrie Electric Lt. Dept	Barrie	Purchased	1–2	60	2,200	2,200/220/110	110	31	2,030
Beeton Hydro Electric Commission	Beeton	Purchased	1–3	60		550/110/220	110/220	4	143
Scarboro Hydro Electric System	Birch Cliff	Purchased	1–3	25		550	110	27	3,685
Bolton Hydro Electric System	Bolton	Purchased				550	110		177
Bradford Hydro Commission	Bradford	Purchased	3	60		550	110/220	6	227
Corporation of Bracebridge	Bracebridge	Water	1–2	60	2,200	220/2,200	110/220	1	646
John McMurchy	Brampton		1–3	25	2,200	550	220	1	1
Municipality of Brampton	Brampton	Purchased	1–3	25		550	220	50	1,460
The Knight Brothers Company, Ltd	Burks Falls	Water	1–3	60	2,300	110	110	2	63
G. W. Collins	Chatsworth	Purchased	3	60	22,000		110		85
Newall Clendenan	Clarksburg	Water	1–3	60	2,200	2,200/220/110	110		78
Village of Clifford	Clifford	Purchased	1–3	25	4,000	220	110/220	2	104

APPENDIX L—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Toronto—Continued									
Public Utilities Commission	Collingwood	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200/4,000	2,200/550/220	110/220	54	1,563
Corporation of Village of Coldwater	Coldwater	Purchased		60	2,200	550	110	4	170
Cookstown Hydro Electric System	Cookstown	Purchased	2–3	60		220	110	2	124
Creemore Hydro Electric System	Creemore	Purchased	3	60	2,200	220	110	2	204
Drayton Hydro Commission	Drayton	Purchased	1–3	25		550	110	4	200
Dundalk Hydro System	Dundalk	Purchased	3	60	22,000	220	110	5	150
Hydro Electric Commission	Durham	Purchased	1–3	60	22,000	220/550	110	8	409
Village of Elmvale	Elmvale	Purchased	3	60		220	110	10	180
Elora Rural Power District	Elora	Purchased	1–3	25	4,000		110/220		57
Hydro Electric Commission	Elora	Purchased	1–3	25	13,200/4,000	550	110/220	5	341
Caledon Electric Co., Ltd. serving Orangeville, Alton, Caledon, Sheltenham, Hillsburg, Cataract, Belfountain, Forks of Credit and Inglewood.	Erin	Water and oil	1–3	60	2,200	550	110	2	586
Public Utilities Commission	Fergus	Purchased	1–3	25	2,300	550	110/220	21	592
Flesherton Village	Flesherton	Purchased	1	60		550	110	1	120
Grand Valley Hydro Elec. System	Grand Valley	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	110/220/550	110	3	178
Electric Light & Water Commission	Gravenhurst	Purchased	2	60	32,000	110/330	110	15	510
Board of Light & Heat Commissioners	Guelph	Purchased	1–3	25		575	110/220	112	5,154
Public Utilities Commission	Hanover	Purchased	1–3	60	4,000	110/220/550	110/220	36	715
Hydro Electric Power Commission	Harriston	Purchased	1–3	25	4,400	550	110	11	360
Holstein Hydro Commission	Holstein	Purchased	1–3	60	22,000	220	110	1	60
Huntsville Public Utilities Com	Huntsville	Purchased	1–3	60		220/440/550	110	7	629
Hydro Elec. Com. of Twp. of Etobicoke	Islington	Purchased	1–3	25	4,000	550	120/240	16	3,825
Markdale Hydro System	Markdale	Purchased	1–3	60		110/220	110	9	247
Markham Hydro System	Markham	Purchased	1–3	25	2,200	220/550	110	8	288
Public Utilities Commission	Meaford	Purchased	1–3	60		230	115	12	667
Midland Public Utilities Com	Midland	Purchased	1–3	60	22,000	2,200/220/110	220/110	55	1,725
Public Utilities Commission	Mimico	Purchased	3	25	4,000	550	110/220	16	1,541
Moorefield Hydro Electric	Moorefield	Purchased	1–3	25	4,000	550/220	110/220	2	71
Mt. Forest Water & Light Commission	Mt. Forest	Purchased	1–3	60		220	110/220	12	456
New Toronto Public Utilities Com	New Toronto	Purchased	1–3	25		2,200/550	110/220	22	1,137
Canadian Explosives, Limited	Nobel	Steam	1–3	60	600	550	110	4	32

Town of Newmarket	Newmarket	Purchased	1–3	25	2,200	550	110/220	10	1,009
Hydro Electric Commission	Neustaft	Purchased	1	60	.....	550/220	220/110	3	110
Hydro Electric Commission	Orangeville	Purchased	1–2–3	60	22,000	220/550	110/220	9	564
Orilla Water, Lt. & Pr. Com	Orilla	Water	1–2–3	60	2,200	220/440/550/2,200	110	15	677
The Public Utilities Commission	Owen Sound	Water	1–3	60	4,000	550	110/220	111	3,321
Public Utilities Commission	Parry Sound	Water	1–3	60	2,200	2,200	110/220	18	912
Penetanguishene Water & Light Com	Penetanguishene	Purchased	3	60	.....	2,200/550/220	110/220	29	607
G. W. Gordon	Port Credit	Purchased	2–3	25	4,000	220	110	5	412
Port McNicol Hydro Elec. Com	Port McNicol	Purchased	3	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	170
Frank P. Reiley	Priceville	Purchased	.....	60	.....	220/110	220/110	.....	331
Corporation of Village of Richmond Hill	Richmond Hill	Purchased	1–3	25	2,200	550	220/110	18	368
Rockwood Hydro Elec. Commission	Rockwood	Purchased	1–3	25	13,000	550/220	110	1	150
The Rosseau Electric System	Rosseau	Gasoline	D.C.	.....	110/220	.....	.....	.....	14
Shelburne Hydro Elec. Com	Shelburne	Purchased	1–3	60	22,000	220/550	110	12	361
South River Electric Company	South River	Water	1–3	60	4,000	550	220/110	.....	
Hydro Electric Power, Light Com	Stayner	Purchased	1–3	60	4,400	220	220/110	7	263
Corporation of Village of Stouffville	Stouffville	Purchased	1–2–3	25	4,000	550	110	4	303
Corporation of Streetsville	Streetsville	Water	3	60	2,200	220	110	3	200
Sutton Hydro Electric System	Sutton West	Purchased	1	25	2,200	110	110/220	1	350
R. A. Lowe	Hornbury	Water	1–3	60	2,200	220	110	.....	220
Police Village of Thornton	Thornton	Purchased	1–3	60	26,400	4,000	110	.....	56
Corporation of Village of Tottenham	Tottenham	Purchased	.....	60	26,400	110/220	110/220	6	157
Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario (Operating Plants)—	Toronto—								
Niagara	.....	Water	3	25	12,000	110,000/60,000/46,000/300,000 264,000/2300	.....	354	139
Central Ontario	.....	Water	3	60	6,600/2,300	44,000/11,000 4,160/2,400	.....	55	13
Georgian Bay	.....	Water	3	60	2,300/4,000/6,600	38,000/22,000 4,000/2,300	.....	74	30
Nipissing	.....	Water	3	60	2,300	22,000/2,300	.....	30	
Rideau	.....	Water	3	60	4,160/2,300	26,400/2,300	.....	9	5
St. Lawrence	.....	Purchased	3	60	110,000	44,000/26,400/4,160	.....	19	7
Ottawa	.....	Purchased	3	60	4,000	.....	.....	2	1
Thunder Bay	.....	Water	3	60	12,000	110,000/2,300	.....	6	4
Barrie Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	60	.....	.....	110/220	.....	59
Beeton Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	60	.....	.....	220/110	.....	1
Bolton Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	25	4,000/2,300	.....	220/110	.....	2
Bond Lake Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	3	25	4,000/2,300	550/220	220/110	19	508
Brampton Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	25	2,300	.....	220/110	.....	32
East York Twp. Hydro Elec. Com	Toronto	Purchased	1–3	25	2,400/4,000	550	110/220	23	6,044
Elmvale Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	60	.....	220	110/220	1	19
Flesherton Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1–3	60	.....	220	220/110	1	30
Georgina Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	60	.....	.....	110/220	.....	43
Guelph Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	3	25	2,300	220	220/100	1	70
Horning's Mills Hydro Elec. System	Toronto	Purchased	1	60	.....	.....	220/110	.....	29

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Toronto—Concluded									
Keswick Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000/2,300	550	220/110	1	480
Lansing Rural Plwer District	Toronto	Purchased	3	25	4,000/2,300	220	220/110	4	84
Markdale Rural Power District	Markdale	Purchased	1	60	.....	.....	220/110	.....	2
Markham Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	3	25	4,000/2,300	.....	220/110	2	147
Toronto Twp Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	3	25	13,200/4,000	220/550	110	15	1,335
Monarch Supply Co., Ltd	Toronto	Steam and Purchased	D.C.	.....	2,200	110/220	110/220	10	34
Mount Joy Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	.....	25	.....	.....	220/110	.....	15
Newmarket Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	3	25	.....	550	220/110	25	125
Nottawasaga Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	110/220	110/220	.....	78
Orangeville Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	60	.....	220/110	220/110	.....	.....
Scarboro Rural Power Distirct	Toronto	Purchased	3	25	4,000/2,300	220	220/110	2	76
Shelburne Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	60	.....	.....	220/110	.....	9
Sparrow Lake Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1	60	.....	.....	110/220	.....	97
Stayner Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	60	.....	110/220	110/220	.....	248
Streetsville Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	3	25	4,000/2,300	.....	220/110	.....	140
Toronto Hydro Electric System	Toronto	Purchased	3	60	13,200/12,500/220/550	250/500 120/240	115/230/120/240	4,800	145,784
Woodbridge Rural Power District	Toronto	Purchased	3	25	4,000/2,300	220/550	220/110	40	338
Childs Company	Toronto	Purchased	D.C.	.....	115/230	.....	115/230	.....	67
Canadian National Exhibition Assoc	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550	110	7	35
Canadian National Electric Railways	Toronto	Purchased	1-3	25	13,600	400	110	1	1
Canadian National Railways	Toronto	Steam	1-3	60 & 133	1,100/550	550	110	.....	.....
Light and Power Committee	Victoria Harbour	Purchased	1	60	22,000	.....	110	.....	180
Waubaushene Hydro Elec. Com	Victoria Harbour	Purchased	.....	60	2,200	220	110	3	132
The Weston Water Pr. and Lt. Com	Weston	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	550	110/220	26	1,675
North York Hydro Elec. Com	Willowdale	Purchased	1-3	25	4,000/2,300	550/220	220/110	8	1,097
Woodbridge Hydro Elec. Com	Woodbridge	Purchased	3	25	13,200	550	110	6	234
Total number of meters in District of Toronto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,426	202,685

Vancouver—									
Edward Nascau	Aldergrove	Gasoline	.....	.....	110	.....	110	.....	12
The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co., Ltd	Allenby Mines	Purchased	1-3	60	2,200	2,200/440/550	110/220	.....	.....
The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co., Ltd	Anyox	Water and steam	1-3	60	2,200	2,200/440/220	110/220	370	.....
Ashcroft Water Electric and Improvement	Ashcroft	Oil	3	60	2,300	.....	110	.....	82
Britannia Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd	Britannia Beach	Water	3	60	6,600	440/220	110	59	140
A. M. Ruddy	Burns Lake	Gasoline	.....	.....	110	110	110	.....	13
The Chilliwack Electric Co., Ltd	Chilliwack	Water	3	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	26
Clayburn Company Ltd	Clayburn	Purchased	1-3	60	500	2,200/220	110	11	24
Coalmont Collieries Ltd	Coalmont	Water	1-3	60	550	550	110	.....	62
Canadian Western Lumber Co., Ltd	Fraser Mills	Steam	3	60	480	440	480/2,200/110/220	35	.....
The Hedley Gold Mining Co., Ltd	Hedley	Water	3	60	2,200	2,200	110	.....	5
Hope Trading and Supply Co	Hope	Oil	.....	.....	110	.....	110	.....	8
The Corporation of City of Kamloops	Kamloops	Water and Steam	1-3	60	2,200	2,200/220/	110	116	1,740
McBride Electric Limited	McBride	Steam	1-3	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	52
Corporation of City of Merritt	Merritt	Steam	1-3	60	2,400	2,400	110	1	380
Croporation of City of New Westminster	New Westminster	Purchased	1-3	60	2,300	110/220	110	22	4,740
Pacific Mills Limited	Ocean Falls	Water	3	60	2,300/440	2,300/440/220	110	7	385
Powell River Company Limited	Powell River	Water	3	50	2,200	2,200/550	110/220	8	26
The City of Prince George	Prince George	Oil	1-3	60	2,300	110/220	110	5	535
Princeton Light and Power Co., Ltd	Princeton	Purchased	3	60	2,200	220	110	5	231
Corporation of City of Prince Rupert	Prince Rupert	Water	1-3	60	4,200	13,250/2,300 440/220	115/230	89	1,679
Smithers Electric Limited	Smithers	Steam	3	60	2,200	220	110	1	185
International Electric Co., Ltd	Stewart	Water	1-3	60	4,400	220	110	1	106
Frederick Charles Bishop	Terrace	Gasoline	D.C.	.....	120	120	120	.....	13
B.C. Electric Ry. Co., Ltd	Vancouver	Steam	1-3	60	2,300	2,300/440/220/110	110	2,172	72,707
Vancouver Power Company, Ltd	Vancouver	Water	3	60	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Power Company of Canada, Ltd	Vancouver	Water	3	60	4,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Great Eastern Ry., Co	Vancouver	Water	1-3	60	4,200	220/110	110	3	110
Total number of meters in District of Vancouver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2905	83,151
Victoria—									
Corporation of City of Alberni	Alberni	Purchased	1	60	.....	110	110	2	189
The Victoria Lumber and Mf'g. Co., Ltd	Chemainus	Water	1-3	60	600	600	110	.....	166
Corporation of City of Courtnay	Courtenay	Purchased	1-2-3	25	.....	220/110	110	40	480
Cumberland Electric Lighting Co., Ltd	Cumberland	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	110/220	110	9	579
Minto Electric Lt. Ht. and Pr. Co., Ltd	Cumberland	Purchased	1	25	.....	110	110	3	26
Duncan Utilities Limited	Duncan	Oil	1-3	60	2,200	110/220/440	110	29	493
Comox Logging and Railway Co	Headquarters	Purchased	1-3	25	.....	220	110	1	20
Canadian Grant Limited	James Island	Purchased	1-3	60	2,200	220	110	.....	70
Corporation of City of Ladysmith	Ladysmith	Steam	1-3	60	2,200	.....	110	.....	500

APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Victoria—Concluded									
Nanaimo Electric Lt., Pr. and Ht'g. Co., Ltd.	Nanaimo	Steam and water.	1–3	60	2,300	2,300/220/110	110/115	42	2,659
Corporation of District of Oak Bay	Oak Bay	Purchased	1	60	.....	110/220	110/220	9	21
Corporation of City of Port Alberni	Port Alberni	Oil	1–3	60	2,300	110/220	110	13	420
B.C. Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd	Port Alice	Steam	3	60	2,200	2,200/440	110	.....	4
The Royston Light and Power Co., Ltd.	Royston	Purchased	1–3	25	13,200	110	110	1	19
Vancouver Island Power Co., Ltd., at Jordan River	Victoria	Water	3	60	2,200	60,000	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver Island Power Co., Ltd., at Brentwood	Victoria	Steam	3	60	2,300	60,000	.....	.....	.....
Victoria Electric Company	Victoria	Purchased	1	60	.....	.....	110	.....	26
B.C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd	Victoria	Water	1–3	60	750	2,200/440/220	110	461	17,103
Trustees of Will of J. D. Pemberton	Victoria	Purchased	1	60	.....	.....	110	.....	1
Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited at Cumberland	Victoria	Water	1–3	25	13,200	2,200/440	110	7	140
Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd., at Wellington	Victoria	Steam	D.C.	.....	220/250	220/250	220/250	.....	.....
B.C. Cement Company, Ltd	Victoria	Purchased	1	60	.....	.....	110	.....	.....
J. A. Sayward	Victoria	Purchased	1	60	.....	.....	110	.....	10
Total number of meters in District of Victoria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617	22,926
Winnipeg—									
Town of Beauséjour	Beausejour	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	550	110	9	154
Municipal Electric Light Plant	Boissevain	Steam	2	60	2,200	.....	115	.....	166
The Bowsman Elec. Lt. Company, Ltd.	Bowsman River	Oil	D.C.	.....	110	110	110	.....	22
Canada Gas & Electric Corporation	Brandon	Steam	1–3	60	2,300	2,300	120	133	3,381
The Town of Carberry	Carberry	Steam	1–2	60	2,300	.....	115	.....	210
The Town of Dauphin	Dauphin	Steam	2	60	2,200	220	110	43	855
A. B. Murray & Sons	Deloraine	Gasoline	D.C.	.....	3,000	32	32	.....	
Nickolishen & Sherman	Ethelbert	Gasoline	D.C.	.....	110	110	110	.....	
Town of Emerson	Emerson	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	2,200	110	1	146

Echo Flour Mills Co., Ltd	Gladstone	Steam	3	60	550	550	110	1	1
Gladstone Electric Lt. & Power Dept	Gladstone	Purchased	3	60	550	550	110		133
Keenan and Thomson	Gilbert Plains	Oil			125		125		8
John G. Mulligan	Grandview	Oil	3		125	125	125	1	15
A. Coblentz & Son	Gretna	Purchased	1	60			2,200		63
Jas. M. McDonald	Griswold	Gas	D.C.		110		110		
Hartney Power and Light	Hartney	Oil	1–3	60	2,300	220	110		100
L. Lawlor	Kenton	Oil	D.C.		110		110		6
Killarney Municipal Electric Dept	Killarney	Steam	1–3	60	2,300	110	110	2	150
The Lac du Bonnet Light & Power Co.	Lac du Bonnet	Purchased	1–3	60	11,000		110/220		74
Citizens Electric Company	Lenora	Oil	D.C.		120		115		
Town of Melita	Melita	Steam	D.C.		125		110/220		161
S. R. Voas	Melita	Steam	D.C.		125	125	125		2
Town of Neepawa	Neepawa	Steam	3	60	2,300	230/550	115	32	415
City of Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie	Purchased	1–3	60	2,200	220/250	110	48	1,065
Town of Rapid City	Rapid City	Gasoline	3	60	2,300	110	110		98
Municipality of Pipestone	Reston	Oil	D.C.		120		120		125
Canadian National Railways	Rivers	Steam	3	60	2,200	550	110	1	
The Incorporated Town of Rivers	Rivers	Purchased		60	2,200	220	110	1	175
Village of Roblin	Roblin	Oil	3	60	2,200	220	110	3	68
Corporation of Town of Russell	Russell	Oil	3	60	2,200	220	110	6	190
Selkirk Electric Dept	Selkirk	Purchased	3	60	2,200	220	110	15	900
Village of Swan Lake	Swan Lake	Oil	D.C.		125/250	250	110		140
The Swan River Power Company, Ltd	Swan River	Oil	3	60	2,300	220	110		50
Town of Souris Elec. Lt. & Pr. Plant	Souris	Gas	D.C.		240	220/110	110	8	275
P. T. Barkman & Sons	Steinbach	Steam	D.C.		125	110	110	2	67
The Town of The Pas	The Pas	Oil	1–3	60	2,300	220	110	11	445
Christian Wiechman	Treherne	Steam	D.C.		220		220		36
The Canadian Pacific Railway	Winnipeg	Oil	3	60	2,200	220	110	2	27
The Traders' Building Assoc., Ltd	Winnipeg	Purchased	1	60		250/550	110	1	251
Manitoba Power Commission (serving)	Winnipeg								
	Carman		1–3	60		110/220/550/2,200	220/110	10	324
	Elm Creek		1–3	60		110/220/550/2,200	220/110		78
	High Bluff		1–3	60		110/220/550/2,200	220/110	1	21
	Homewood		1–3	60		110/220/550/2,200	220/110	2	5
	Miami		1–3	60		110/220/550/2,200	220/110	2	91
	Minnedosa	Water	1–3	60	2,300	110/220/550/2,200	220/110	5	402
	Morden		1–3	60		110/220/550/2,200	220/110	7	349
	Myrtle		1–3	60		110/220/550/2,200	220/110	1	13
	Oakville		1–3	60		110/220/550/2,200	220/110	5	82
	Portage la Prairie		1–3	60		110/220/550/2,200	220/110		

APPENDIX L—Concluded

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

District and Company	Address	Type of Prime Mover	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Generator Voltage	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
						Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Winnipeg—Concluded									
Manitoba Power Commission, serving—*Con.*	Roland		1-3	60		110/220/550/2,200	220/110	4	148
	Rosbank		1-3	60		110/220/550/2,200	220/110	3	17
	Sperling		1-3	60		110/220/550/2,200	220/110	4	51
	Virden		1-3	60	2,300	110/220/550/2,200	220/110	11	384
	Winnipeg	Purchased	3	60	12,000				
Winnipeg, Slekirk & Lake Winnipeg Railway Company.. (serving)	Winnipeg								
	Rockwood	Purchased						15	265
	Stoney Mountain	Purchased						2	55
	St. Andrews	Pruchased						23	114
	St. Paul	Purchased						11	104
Winnipeg Electric Company (serving)	Winnipeg								
	East Kildonan	Purchased						11	2,065
	Fort Garry	Purchased						7	876
	St. Boniface	Purchased						149	4,491
	Transcona	Purchased						2	12
	West Kildonan	Purchased						8	1,746
	City of Winnipeg	Water and steam	1-3	60	2,200	2,200/550/12,000/22,000	110	902	10,555
	St. Vital	Purchased						6	2,702
Suburban Rapid Transit Company (serving)	Winnipeg								
	Assiniboia	Purchased							294
	Charleswood	Purchased							163
	St. James	Purchased						38	4,314
	Tuxedo	Purchased							36
Manitoba Power Company, Ltd. (serving)	Winnipeg								
	Great Falls	Water	3	60	11,000	550	110	4	
	Lac du Bonnet	Purchased						1	
City of Winnipeg (serving)	Winnipeg								

	Beausejour	Purchased	3	60		220/550		2	
	Bird's Hill	Purchased	3	60		220/550	110	7	77
	Brooklands	Purchased	3	60		550/220	110	1	648
	East Kildonan	Purchased	3	60		550/220	110	4	468
	Fort Garry	Purchased	3	60			110		31
	Garson (Tyndall)	Purchased	3	60		220/550	110	2	1
	Old Kildonan	Purchased	3	60		220/550	110	5	43
	Pointe du Bois	Purchased	3	60		220/550	110	2	30
	Rosser	Purchased	3	60			110		27
	Saldo	Purchased	3	60		550/220		1	
	Stony Mountain	Purchased	3	60		220/550	110	3	38
	Transcona	Purchased	3	60		220/550	110	18	1,557
	Tuxedo	Purchased	3	60		220/550	110	4	52
	West Kildonan	Purchased	3	60		550/220	110	1	218
City of Winnipeg Hydro Elec. System	Winnipeg	Water	3	60	6,600	550/220	110	1,113	54,215
Union Traders, Limited	Winkler	Oil	D.C.		110	110	110		
Total number of meters in District of Winnipeg								2,718	97,084

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

FOR THE

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I.. G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the Commissioner of Patents for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MALCOLM,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA, May 9, 1927.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

The Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Sir,—In pursuance of the requirements of the 60th section of the Patent Act, chapter 23 of the Statutes of 1923, I have the honour to report as follows upon the proceedings in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

General Business

The volume of business transacted by the office was slightly less than last year. The transactions affecting patents, trade marks, copyrights, industrial designs and timber marks amounted to 60,241. This was 1,349, or 2 per cent less than the preceding year.

The number of applications for patents this year was 11,406. This was 273, or 2 per cent more than last year, and is above the average for the past ten years. There were 10,018 patents for invention issued. This is 983 less than last year and represents a decrease of nearly 9 per cent. Applications allowed by examiners totalled 10,455, a decrease of 1,363, or over 11 per cent. Reports by examiners in addition to applications allowed were 5,717, a decrease of 611, or over 9 per cent. Renewal fee certificates on patents issued under former Acts amounted to 2,204. This is an increase of 443, or over 25 per cent. Sixty-seven of the above renewals were accepted under section 47 of the Patent Act. The registration of assignments was greater than last year, and was the second largest registration of any year though the number of patents and applications assigned by the instruments recorded was not as great as last year. The deeds recorded numbered 6,409, an increase of 461, or nearly 8 per cent. Caveat applications and grants amounted to 416 and 397 respectively. This was fifteen applications less and one grant more than last year. Orders for 5,612 certified copies of specifications and drawings of patents were completed. This was 529 more than last year or over 10 per cent increase. Forty-nine abandoned applications were reinstated under rule 11. Under subsection 3 of section 43 of the Patent Act, 208 forfeited applications were restored and sixty-five patents which had become void for non-payment of fees were revived under section 47 of the Patent Act.

Transactions relating to patents totalled 52,948, a decrease of 1,297 from the preceding year.

Copyright registrations numbered 3,167. This is 306 more than the preceding year and is the greatest registration of any year. Registrations of trade-marks were 1,828, a decrease of 233. Two hundred and twelve specific trade-marks were renewed. There were 376, or 118 less industrial designs granted,

and 45 designs were renewed. Timber mark registrations increased from 12 last year to 18 this year. The assignments and licenses of copyrights, trademarks, designs and timber marks totalled 1,647, a decrease of 97.

The total transactions relating to copyrights, trademarks, designs and timber marks were 7,293, or 52 less than the previous twelve months.

A statement of the transactions of the Patent and Copyright Office is given in appendix A, and comparative statements of the Patent Branch and the Copyright and Trademark Branch since 1872 are given in appendices B and C respectively.

Receipts and Expenditure

The total fees received were less than the preceding year. The net receipts amounted to $517,929.74, a decrease of $17,209.60. The Patent Branch fees were $438,689.78, or $16,521.70 less than last year. In this branch of the office the decrease occurred in the fees received for patents issued and for assignments registered. In the Copyright and Trademark Branch the fees amounted to $79,239.96, or $687.90 less than the preceding twelve months.

The main items of expenditure—civil government, printing the *Patent Office Record* and contingencies—were slightly more than last year with the increase about evenly divided between civil government and contingencies. The total expenditure amounted to $215,010.54.

The surplus of receipts over expenditure was $302,919.20.

A statement of the receipts and expenditure is given in appendix D, and comparative detailed statements for the past ten years for the Patent Branch and the Copyright and Trademark Branch are given in appendices E and F respectively.

Residence of Inventors

The country of residence of inventors for the patents granted is given in appendix G. Applicants residing in Canada numbered 1,232, or over 12 per cent of the total. This is a slight increase of less than 1 per cent compared with last year. Residents of Great Britain and the British colonies and possessions applied for 911 patents, or over 9 per cent of the issue. This is an increase of 1 per cent. Of the total issue, 6,962 patents were applied for by residents of the United States. This is 69 per cent of the whole issue and is a decrease of 2 per cent from last year. The remaining 913 patents, or 9 per cent of the issue, came from applicants in twenty-seven other countries and is an increase of 1 per cent over last year.

"Patent Record" and Exchange of Publications

The official journal of the office, the *Canadian Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trademarks*, was issued each Tuesday. This corresponds with the date of grant of patents. The *Record* publishes the principal drawing and claims of patents, notices of hearing and other actions under the Patent Act, abridgments of trademarks and designs and lists of copyrights and assignments registered. In addition to sales the *Record* was distributed free to ninety-three government, university and public libraries in Canada, to seventy-one in Great Britain and its dominions, to forty-four in the United States, and to twenty-one other foreign libraries and consular offices.

During the year the official journals and reports on patents, trademarks and designs were received from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France, United States, Belgium, Japan, Switzerland, Italy, Norway, Mexico, and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in exchange for the *Record*. The office was

also in receipt of the complete specifications and abridgments of British patents and of the printed copies of patents of France, Australia, United States, Italy, and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The exchange of the *Patent Record* for about fifty technical and scientific periodicals for the use of the staff was continued.

Patent Office Library

The Patent Office Library, in which are kept the bound volumes of British patents from 1615, the abridged British specifications from 1622, the United States patents from 1872, the earlier French patents and the recent Australian and Italian patents, as well as the British, French, United States, Australian, New Zealand and other patent indices and reports was open to the public during the usual office hours. The number of readers who made use of the library was greater than the preceding year. The number of valumes added to the library was 410, all of which were volumes of patent specifications or patent journals.

Staff

The number of officers, clerks and employees of the office averaged ninety-one during the year and was composed of seventy-eight permanent and thirteen temporary employees. This was an increase of two to the permanent and four to the temporary staff.

Letters, Etc.

Letters and correspondence relating to patent, copyright and other office transactions received by the office totalled 61,007 and the letters, correspondence forms and publications dispatched totalled 131,073. The decrease in the number of letters received was 1,349 and in the number dispatched was 8,574.

Register of Patent Attorneys

Under section 57 of the Patent Act requiring the registration of patent attorneys and others entitled to present and prosecute patent applications, 148 names were added to the register. At the close of the year the total number on the roster was 1,844.

Revival of Patents

Under section 47 of the Patent Act, 55 petitions for the restoration and revival of patents that had lapsed through failure to pay the renewal fees were presented. Five hearings were pending under this section from the preceding year. During the year one petition was withdrawn, one was not completed, fifty-six hearings were held, and two were pending at the close of the year. Orders for the restoration and revival of sixty-five patents were issued under the hearings completed.

Forfeitures, Restorations and Reinstatements

Through failure to pay the issue fees within the time prescribed 1,343 applications that had been allowed were forfeited. Of this number, 208 were restored upon payment of the extra fees under subsection 3 of section 43 of the Patent Act. There were also 49 reinstatements of applications that had lapsed through failure to complete and prosecute the applications within the time limit defined by rule 10 of the Rules, Regulations and Forms.

Legislation

A Bill to amend the Trademark and Design Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 71) to permit the registration of labour union labels, was introduced in the House of Commons on March 7, 1927, and passed by that House on March 25. At the end of the fiscal year the Bill was before the Senate. Eight Private Bills affecting 17 patents were also under consideration by Parliament at the end of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. L. RICHARD,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.

Ottawa, May 9, 1927.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Transactions of the Patent and Copyright Office From April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927

(a) Transactions of the Patent Branch—

Applications for patents		11,406
Patents granted—		
Fees paid for 6 years at issue	22	
Fees paid for 18 years at issue	9,958	
Reissues granted—		
For 18 years	38	
		10,018
Certificates for renewal after issue		2,204
Assignments of patents		6,409
Applications allowed by Examiners		10,455
Reports by Examiners in addition to allowances		5,717
Caveat applications		416
Caveat grants		397
Applications reinstated		49
Applications restored under section 43		208
Petitions for revival of patents under section 47		55
Certified copies of patents		5,612
Applications under sections 40 and 41		2
Total transactions		52,948

(b) Transactions of the Copyright and Trademark Branch—

1. Copyrights with certificates	2,935	
Copyrights without certificates	232	
Assignments of copyrights	888	
Licenses of copyright registered	6	
Total		4,061
2. Trademarks	1,828	
Renewals of specific trademarks	212	
Assignments of trademarks	708	
Total		2,748
3. Industrial designs	376	
Renewals of industrial designs	45	
Assignments of industrial designs	28	
Total		449
4. Timber marks	18	
Assignments of timber marks	17	
Total		35
Total registrations		7,293
Grand total		60,241

APPENDIX B

Comparative Statement of the Patent Branch From 1872 to 1927

Year	Patent Applications	Patents	Caveats	Renewal Certificates	Assignments	Receipts
						$ cts.
1872	752	671	184	.....	327	18,651 65
1873	1,124	1,016	171	10	547	28,889 64
1874	1,376	1,218	200	27	711	32,962 48
1875	1,418	1,266	194	57	791	33,380 82
1876	1,548	1,337	185	46	761	34,429 38
1877	1,445	1,277	168	75	841	33,656 30
1878	1,428	1,172	172	96	832	31,992 42
1879	1,358	1,137	203	101	728	30,868 88
1880	1,601	1,252	227	156	855	38,334 99
1881	1,956	1,510	226	222	907	48,083 95
1882	2,266	1,846	198	291	955	55,854 79
1883	2,641	2,178	243	291	1,052	67,625 48
1884	2,681	2,456	238	167	1,172	63,257 47
1885	2,549	2,233	222	214	1,075	62,176 23
1886	2,776	2,610	187	250	1,322	67,176 23
1887	2,874	2,596	219	254	1,335	67,940 21
1888	2,747	2,257	240	282	1,159	65,246 51
1889	3,279	2,725	221	356	1,437	78,046 72
1890	3,560	2,428	248	369	1,307	84,150 78
1891	3,233	2,343	215	393	1,231	77,723 63
1892	3,176	3,417	242	415	1,500	77,216 76
1893*	2,614	3,153	229	292	1,345	63,850 19
1894	3,291	2,756	301	462	1,445	80,682 56
1895	3,387	3,074	343	422	1,550	86,358 48
1896	3,728	3,488	306	413	1,420	93,532 52
1897	4,300	4,013	377	284	1,551	102,117 92
1898	4,200	3,611	363	262	1,657	99,361 95
1899	4,305	3,151	311	412	1,467	107,261 56
1900	4,628	4,522	283	482	1,914	113,852 46
1901	4,817	4,766	302	551	2,323	120,064 37
1902	5,301	4,391	317	510	2,339	129,896 82
1903	5,912	5,673	328	432	2,384	141,363 81
1904	6,061	6,091	303	517	2,472	145,896 10
1905	6,355	6,111	300	536	2,576	152,085 45
1906*	2,857	2,378	137	271	1,232	69,700 46
1907	7,077	6,121	285	634	3,003	169,548 78
1908	7,406	6,774	317	744	2,900	178,482 29
1909	7,239	6,395	319	827	3,001	176,692 05
1910	7,789	7,223	448	1,010	3,147	194,571 54
1911	8,037	7,249	406	1,002	3,256	200,164 41
1912	8,293	7,399	348	1,113	3,725	207,762 77
1913	8,681	7,502	353	1,199	3,741	218,125 02
1914	8,359	7,918	354	1,323	3,432	215,001 71
1915	7,302	6,867	391	1,211	3,391	190,028 37
1916	7,793	6,812	419	1,419	3,311	202,630 40
1917	8,751	7,520	358	1,599	3,661	†223,316 70
1918	8,683	7,233	364	1,847	3,425	†224,051 93
1919	9,025	6,052	349	2,022	3,690	†235,531 03
1920	11,198	9,527	408	2,036	4,479	†294,046 28
1921	13,446	11,152	410	2,549	5,525	†344,712 23
1922	12,274	7,393	420	2,620	5,481	†380,206 90
1923	10,806	12,542	452	2,127	5,143	†413,237 82
1924	10,441	9,000	415	1,793	5,061	†390,933 66
1925	14,834	9,508	392	1,485	7,519	†474,614 28
1926	11,133	11,001	396	1,761	5,948	†455,211 48
1927	11,406	10,018	397	2,204	6,409	†438,689 78

* 1893—10 months only. * 1906—5 months only.
† Net receipts.

APPENDIX C

Comparative Statement of the Copyright and Trade Mark Branch From 1872 to 1927

Year	Copyrights	Trade Marks	Industrial Designs	Timber Marks	Assignments	Receipts
						$ cts.
1872	87	103	17	64	11	927 00
1873	122	95	30	69	20	940 50
1874	134	163	30	41	19	1,339 50
1875	131	149	31	21	15	1,175 00
1876	178	238	47	17	33	1,758 25
1877	138	227	50	18	31	1,732 70
1878	193	223	40	10	14	1,671 25
1879	184	154	41	13	24	2,434 82
1880	185	113	40	19	28	3,806 15
1881	225	156	38	30	22	4,772 70
1882	224	160	45	21	64	4,956 40
1883	253	160	66	24	33	5,397 72
1884	281	196	68	14	49	6,273 22
1885	555	209	48	16	54	6,898 98
1886	574	203	54	17	58	6,795 42
1887	554	245	105	16	56	8,192 53
1888	556	288	71	29	71	9,262 86
1889	616	280	88	26	49	9,111 88
1890	688	293	68	21	104	9,876 38
1891	541	307	129	11	51	9,236 96
1892	536	294	30	27	66	9,496 29
1893*	475	257	41	19	55	8,013 33
1894	546	311	39	20	77	9,463 63
1895	601	374	52	20	70	11,673 26
1896	653	331	68	14	161	10,579 54
1897	756	446	75	13	94	14,101 93
1898	734	423	136	15	114	13,535 17
1899	702	430	112	5	117	14,161 28
1900	893	447	126	22	136	14,782 53
1901	888	521	146	24	183	16,823 26
1902	900	528	164	26	222	17,703 09
1903	900	557	88	23	272	18,086 25
1904	1,106	621	107	25	118	20,647 30
1905	1,130	661	139	22	154	23,706 77
1906*	440	281	64	14	68	12,839 57
1907	1,228	1,119	125	47	282	33,107 13
1908	1,240	848	182	33	136	30,073 29
1909	1,416	892	162	44	343	37,514 00
1910	1,535	1,059	143	108	174	38,071 13
1911	1,701	1,021	118	39	286	42,153 76
1912	1,595	1,212	149	39	230	46,327 86
1913	1,760	1,315	128	15	559	51,043 21
1914	1,835	1,378	165	57	261	49,574 18
1915	1,648	1,106	224	24	242	39,599 69
1916	1,477	951	200	27	279	35,653 21
1917	1,388	840	196	55	333	†28,642 81
1918	1,440	987	177	31	234	†32,265 28
1919	1,436	919	169	121	257	†40,178 82
1920	2,028	1,735	186	22	320	†60,450 69
1921	1,729	2,030	259	58	624	†63,174 50
1922	1,465	2,488	369	20	570	†74,679 34
1923	1,591	2,393	372	17	413	†71,241 09
1924	1,760	2,202	407	17	989	†68,846 61
1925	2,795	2,202	456	22	2,489	†75,916 70
1926	2,861	2,061	494	12	1,744	†79,927 86
1927	3,167	1,828	376	18	1,647	†79,239 96

* 1893—10 months only. * 1906—5 months only.
† Net receipts.

APPENDIX D

Receipts and Expenditures for 1927-27

Receipts		Expenditures	
Cash received	$ 532,074 38	Civil Government	$ 152,631 46
Cash refunded	14,144 64	Patent Record	34,613 06
		Contingencies	27,766 02
			$ 215,010 54
		Receipts over expenditures	$ 302,919 20
Net cash	$ 517,929 74		$ 517,929 74

APPENDIX E

Comparative Statement of Patent Branch Fees From 1918 to 1927, Inclusive

Fiscal Year	Patents	Assignments	Certified Copies	Caveats	Patent Record Subscriptions	Sundries	Notices under Section 8	Compulsory License	Importation	Manufacture	Restoration of Applications	Reinstatement of Applications	Revival of Patents	Sections 17, 24, 40, 41	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1917–18....	210,156 89	7,864 93	2,504 83	1,793 05	539 53	83 90	1,108 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224,051 93
1918–19....	220,554 23	8,253 47	2,834 13	1,917 00	1,021 20	32 50	918 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235,531 03
1919–20....	273,590 20	11,543 68	4,300 11	2,225 52	1,496 47	59 90	860 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294,046 28
1920–21....	321,879 38	12,703 60	5,414 32	2,331 45	1,572 73	54 75	756 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344,712 23
1921–22....	346,329 53	11,836 35	5,474 80	2,467 65	1,680 47	467 80	762 00	8,343 30	1,583 00	1,262 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	380,206 90
1922–23....	368,462 26	11,704 75	6,940 78	2,598 29	1,825 04	153 00	579 10	17,454 50	1,309 00	2,211 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	413,237 82
1923–24....	354,546 20	11,455 80	7,565 68	2,351 50	1,986 03	117 30	176 00	2,340 90	532 25	427 00	2,205 00	330 00	6,900 00	.....	390,933 66
1924–25....	436,438 86	17,164 00	9,808 84	2,113 15	3,280 92	291 04*	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,030 00	705 00	3,364 55	.....	474,614 28
1925–26....	413,870 50	18,214 70	10,377 95	2,152 25	3,933 03	26 95*	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,805 00	690 00	2,135 00	60 00	455,211 48
1926–27....	400,793 00	15,224 30	10,417 86	2,034 50	3,997 37	2 25*	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,400 00	645 00	2,110 00	70 00	438,689 78

* Over Refunds of Compulsory License from former years.
Compulsory License, Importation and Manufacture commenced in 1922, discontinued Sept. 1st, 1923.
Restoration, Reinstatement and Revival fees commenced September 1st, 1923.

APPENDIX F

Comparative Statement of the Trade Mark Branch Fees From 1918 to 1927, Inclusive

Fiscal Year	Trade Marks	Copyrights	Industrial Designs	Timber Marks	Assignments	Copies	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1917–1918	28,787 68	1,656 15	1,168 50	44 55	451 15	257 25	32,265 28
1918–1919	36,335 89	1,592 48	1,234 50	216 00	473 70	326 25	40,178 82
1919–1920	55,647 47	2,200 82	1,412 15	88 60	583 80	517 85	60,450 69
1920–1921	57,193 72	2,024 06	1,884 65	157 50	1,221 22	693 35	63,174 50
1921–1922	69,392 70	1,841 72	2,125 25	58 50	796 00	464 35	74,679 34
1922–1923	66,108 30	1,809 34	1,938 80	66 00	802 65	606 00	71,241 09
1923–1924	61,365 47	3,348 37	2,094 75	80 00	1,192 50	765 52	68,846 61
1924–1925	61,257 05	8,572 55	2,612 30	42 50	2,765 05	667 25	75,916 70
1925–1926	64,284 56	9,202 65	3,006 00	31 00	2,324 75	1,078 90	79,927 86
1926–1927	63,934 25	9,226 11	2,775 00	52 00	2,339 00	913 60	79,239 96

APPENDIX G

Residence of Inventors for Patents Granted in 1926-27

Canada—		
Ontario	499	
Quebec	320	
British Columbia	129	
Manitoba	89	
Alberta	82	
Saskatchewan	68	
New Brunswick	21	
Nova Scotia	19	
Prince Edward Island	5	
Total		1,232
Great Britain and Ireland—		
England	653	
Scotland	43	
Wales	10	
Ireland	5	
Total		711
British Dominions, Colonies and Possessions—		
Australia	131	
New Zealand	41	
British South Africa	20	
British India	2	
British West Indies	2	
Newfoundland	2	
Straits Settlement	1	
Egypt	1	
Total		200
Foreign States—		
America—		
United States	6,962	
Argentine Republic	5	
Mexico	5	
Cuba	3	
Brazil	2	
Venezuela	1	
Total		6,978
Europe—		
Germany	305	
France	194	
Sweden	80	
Switzerland	53	
Holland	49	
Italy	46	
Austria	36	
Norway	34	
Belgium	24	
Denmark	19	
Czecho-Slovakia	14	
Hungary	13	
Finland	5	
Spain	3	
Luxembourg	2	
Bulgaria	1	
Russia	1	
Jugo-Slavia	1	
Total		880
Asia—		
Japan	12	
China	3	
Philippine Islands	1	
Dutch East Indies	1	
Total		17
Grand total		10,018

CANADA
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DOMINION STATISTICIAN

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1927

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician, under Section 4 of the Statistics Act, 1918 (8-9 Geo. V, Chap. 43), for the year ended March 31, 1927.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JAMES MALCOLM,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA, August 1, 1927

REPORT

OF THE

DOMINION STATISTICIAN

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927

OTTAWA, August 1, 1927.

The Hon. JAMES MALCOLM, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report with regard to the work of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during the fiscal year ended March 31 1927—in accordance with section 4 of the Act respecting the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (8-9 George V, chapter 43).

The general work of the Bureau was continued without material change from the previous year. The Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces was taken as of date June 1, 1926, the census commissioners having been appointed and other preparatory work completed in the closing weeks of the previous year. Other noteworthy events were the accession of the province of Quebec to the registration area for vital statistics, from January 1, 1926; a conference between the Mining Statistics Branch of the Bureau and provincial departmental representatives for the purpose of discussing and co-ordinating methods used in the collection and interpretation of statistics of mineral production; and the inauguration of a Monthly Review of Business Statistics. These and other features of the work carried out in the different branches of the Bureau are briefly described in the following statements by the officers in immediate charge, to which is appended a list of the publications of the Bureau as of current date.

Population Statistics

Mr. F. S. Macphail reports:—

Vital Statistics.—The Fourth Annual Report on Vital Statistics for the Registration Area, 1924, was prepared, printed and distributed, and the Fifth Annual Report, covering the calendar year 1925, was prepared and sent to press. The branch also issued twelve monthly reports for the registration area, as well as a preliminary annual report on births, deaths and marriages. The usual annual statements were prepared for the provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Monthly epidemiological reports were collected and transmitted to the Health Section of the League of Nations, Geneva. The province of Quebec has co-operated with the Bureau in the collection and publication of vital statistics as from January 1, 1926. From this date forward, therefore, the registration area for vital statistics will include the whole of Canada.

47378—2

Immigration Statistics.—Since 1925 the Bureau compiles the monthly statements of immigration, punch-cards being prepared in the Department of Immigration for sortation and tabulation in the Bureau. The tabulation includes seven tables relative to immigration from the United States and eight tables covering immigration by ocean ports, covering admissions, rejections, tourist arrivals, and returned nationals.

Census of Prairie Provinces.—As required by the Statistics Act, 1918, this census was duly taken on June 1, 1926, 54 commissioners and 2,693 enumerators being employed in the field, while a temporary compilation staff of 125 was taken on at Ottawa. Two schedules, relating to population and agriculture respectively, were used. The latter was submitted to the provincial Departments of Agriculture for discussion. In general, the arrangements followed those of 1921, with certain omissions. A full report on methods will appear in the introduction to the report. Preliminary bulletins giving the main results by provinces were issued.

Census of Trading Establishments, 1924.—The visé-ing of the returns was completed and the work of compiling commenced.

Census, 1921.—Compilations were completed to show (*a*) the literacy of parents in relation to the literacy and school attendance of their children; (*b*) the number of children reported in the family at the date of the census for the country as a whole and for cities and towns of 10,000 population and over; (*c*) families in which the husband was absent at the date of the census; (*d*) families classified as with or without children; and (*e*) families according to number of children and rent paid, by cities. Progress was also made as staff conditions permitted with the compilation of the census of occupations and wage earners.

The Mechanical Tabulation Section of the branch compiles for other branches of the Bureau the statistics relating to education and certain features of industrial and transportation statistics. Monthly tables were prepared for the Employment Section. Some extensive tabulations of militia and hospitalization statistics were completed for the Department of National Defence.

Agricultural Statistics

Mr. E. H. Godfrey reports:—

Annual Agricultural Statistics.—In June the Bureau, in co-operation with the provincial Departments of Agriculture, undertook the collection of agricultural statistics for 1926 upon the same general lines as in previous years. For all the provinces, except Quebec and British Columbia, returns were collected from individual farmers upon cardboard schedules issued through the rural school teachers. In 1923 and 1924, the returns in Prince Edward Island were issued to and collected from farmers through the mails, but as this plan did not result in so many replies, the school system was reverted to for 1925 and 1926. In British Columbia the returns were, as before, issued to and collected from the farmers through the mails. In Quebec, the areas under field crops and the numbers of farm live stock were estimated from returns made in June by the Bureau's crop correspondents, as the Bureau was unable to obtain for this year the co-operation of the provincial Government.

As in 1923, 1924 and 1925, the areas under wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax in the three Prairie Provinces were compiled in advance of all other data, with the result that the compilation of the areas sown to these crops in the Prairie Provinces was completed in time for use in connection with the harvest forecast of August 10 and the preliminary estimate of September 10. The compilation of these five crops for Manitoba was again undertaken at Winnipeg by the

Manitoba Department of Agriculture, whilst that for the other two Prairie Provinces was made by the Bureau.

The classification for farm live stock was the same as for 1925. For Ontario return addressed envelopes, furnished by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, were as last year issued with each schedule, farmers having the option of either making their returns through the school children and teachers, or of mailing them direct to Toronto in sealed franked envelopes. Many farmers in Ontario took advantage of the latter alternative.

Altogether 104,810 returns were received from eight provinces, as compared with 107,966 in 1925. There was an increase in the number of replies from New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, but a decrease in each of the other provinces, viz., Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan. In British Columbia where the schedules have always been sent direct through the mails, the number of returns was well maintained, as compared with previous years, the number being 9,431, as against 8,529 in 1925 and 8,284 in 1924. In Saskatchewan the number of returns, viz., 27,712, was slightly less than that of last year, viz., 28,780, the percentage in 1926 being 23, as against 24 in 1925. Alberta shows also a slight improvement in the number of returns, viz., 12,671, as against 12,122, the percentage being 16, as against 15 in 1925. Altogether, excluding Quebec, the percentage of replies in this year were 20, as against 20.5 in 1925.

On November 4, 1926, the statements of areas under field crops and of the numbers of farm live stock for the year 1926 were published in the form of a press bulletin, and were also recorded in the November issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. By arrangement with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, a summary of the estimated areas under field crops in the Prairie Provinces for 1926 was mailed to the school teachers and the farmers in Manitoba who returned the schedules. Agricultural statistics of the Indian reserves were, for the fourth successive year, collected through the Indian agents of the Department of Indian Affairs. The statistics so collected were published in the Monthly Bulletin for November, 1926.

As in former years statistics were collected of the sale of nursery fruit stock, and a report was issued for the year ended May 31, 1926. This year new annual statistics were instituted of floriculture and decorative plants grown in Canada. The schedule for the collection of these statistics was prepared by the Bureau in consultation with leading floricultural experts, including Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, and representatives of the Canadian Horticultural Council and of the Canadian Florists' and Gardeners' Association. It was issued on June 10, 1926, and was circulated as widely as possible amongst wholesale florists and growers of flowers and decorative plants upon a commercial scale. The inquiry was limited to sales within the year ended May 31, 1926, of products grown in Canada, and applied only to wholesale commercial production and wholesale prices and values. A preliminary report on the results obtained was published as a press bulletin on February 3, 1927, and in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for January, 1927. On March 10, 1927, the Bureau published a complete report in the form of a pamphlet of 20 pages, giving (*a*) the preliminary estimates of the fruit production of 1926, compared with the final estimates of 1925; (*b*) the statistics of floricultural and decorative plants for the year ended May 31, 1926, preceded by an article on the "History and Progress of the Canadian Floral Industry," by Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, and (*c*) statistics of nursery fruit stock sold during the year ended May 31, 1926.

Crop-Reporting Services.—A crop-reporting program for the season 1926-27 (February 24, 1926 to April 14, 1927) was published on February 20, 1926, and the dates and times fixed therein have been adhered to without variation

up to the close of the fiscal year 1926-27. Two new Crop-Reporting Services have been successfully instituted, viz., one for fruit and vegetables in co-operation with the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and the other for tobacco in co-operation with the Tobacco Division of the Central Experimental Farm, also a Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The principle governing both services is that the expert and technical knowledge is furnished by the chief officers of those two branches of the Department of Agriculture, whilst the facilities of the Bureau are available for the printing and issue of the schedules and the compilation of the returns. In the case of fruit and vegetables, the reports are published in detail by the Fruit Branch, and in summary form by the Bureau in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. The reports on tobacco, as prepared by the Tobacco Division, are published in the Bureau's Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Special Inquiries.—In addition to the institution of new Crop-Reporting Services, as above described, special inquiries by means of the Bureau's corps of crop correspondents have been carried out. They included a survey of clover and grass seed prices in the spring of 1926 and a survey of the Ontario alsike seed crop for the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Reports on these surveys were published in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for May (Clover and Seed Grass Prices) and August (Production of Ontario Alsike Seed). Estimates of the production of maple syrup and maple sugar in 1926, based upon reports collected from crop correspondents in May, were published in the Monthly Bulletin for June, 1926, this being the third annual inquiry of the same kind.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.—The following is a selection of the more important articles that have appeared during the year in addition to the usual crop reports, the annual agricultural statistics and the special reports above indicated: *April:* Distribution of the Canadian Wheat and Oat Crops; the Potato Situation in Canada; Rural Electrification (Review). *May:* Canadian Trade in Farm Products. *June:* Newfoundland as a market for Canadian Products (Review). *July:* Sunflowers in Prairie Provinces; Land Tenure in England (Review). *August:* The World's Wheat Situation on July 31, 1926. *September:* Commercial Production of Onions, 1921-25; Ancient Agricultural Literature; Consumption and Export of Canadian Produce. *October:* The Production of Sugar Beets and Beetroot Sugar, 1918-25; The World's Food Supplies; Dairying Industries of Argentina; Rural Economy of Northern Ireland. *November:* Canadian Tobacco Crop of 1926; Tobacco Culture in the Province of Quebec; Statistics of Processed Cheese; Agricultural Census of the Union of South Africa; Milling Statistics of Argentina. *December:* Dairying Production of Canada, 1924 and 1925; Dairying Production of Various Countries; Dairying Production of Holland, Switzerland and the United States; Value of Canadian Field Crops, 1926; Fur Farming Industry of Canada, 1925; Wool Clip of Canada, 1926; Production and Value of Farm Eggs, 1926; World's Production of Cereals and Potatoes; Flax Fibre in Canada. *January:* Production, Movement and Home Consumption of Wheat in Canada, 1868-1926. *February:* Relative Position of Canada as a Producer and Exporter of Wheat; Cattalo and Experimental Hybridization of Cattle; Farm Weeds in the Sixteenth Century. *March:* Agricultural Revenue and Wealth of Canada; Production of Clover and Grass Seed, 1924-26; Canadian Tobacco Crop of 1926; Average yields of Field Crops, 1917-26; Index Numbers of Agricultural Prices; History and Progress of the Canadian Floral Industry by W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist; Sugar Beet and the Cost of its Production. Tables of Contents and Index to Vols. 15 to 18 (1922-25) of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics were prepared during the year and copies distributed to recipients of the Bulletin.

Industrial Census

Under sections 20-21 of the Statistics Act, provision is made for the collection of annual statistics relating to fisheries, furs, forestry, mines, water-powers and general manufactures. This work is carried out to a considerable degree in co-operation with the several Dominion and provincial departments concerned. For purposes of organization the work is divided in the Bureau under three sections, devoted respectively (1) to Fisheries, Furs, Dairying and the Manufactures of Animal Products; (2) Forestry and the manufactures based thereon; (3) the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch; and (4) General Manufactures; with central filing, stenographic and compilation services.

Dairying, Fisheries, Furs and Manufactured Animal Products

Miss F. A. Brown reports:

The work of collecting and revising returns, checking compilations, and preparing statistical tables, bulletins and reports for these industries was covered as in previous years. A list of dairy factories in operation in 1924, showing the name of factory, the township or parish, the name of owner or secretary, and the post office address was issued at the end of the fiscal year. The usual work in connection with the revision and compilation of returns of fishery officers and of operators of fish canning and curing establishments was carried out. The report on fur farms included a list of the operators of farms as an appendix. Returns of raw furs purchased were collected from fur traders in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories. Arrangements were made with the remaining provinces and the Yukon Territory, whereby statistics of raw fur production are furnished the Bureau by the provincial and territorial departments. At the suggestion of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada, the Bureau now issues a monthly record of boot and shoe production; the report is issued during the first week of the second month following the month whose production is under review.

Forestry and Allied Manufactures

Mr. R. G. Lewis reports:

The work of the Forest Products Branch covers the production of primary forest products, the lumber, pulp and paper industries and all those secondary industries that use lumber, pulp or paper as their chief raw material, such as sash, door, furniture and vehicle factories, the printing and allied trades and the manufacturers of stationery and other paper goods. The usual reports were issued. The forestry section of the Canada Year Book was revised and brought up to date for the 1926 edition and for distribution in the form of a separate reprint. Considerable progress was made in the preparation of a printed report on wood and its products for 1924 and 1925. This publication will contain general statistics on the production of primary forest products, lumber and pulp and paper, and also detailed, correlated statistics on the various wood-using and paper-using industries dependent thereon. The Bureau has concluded an agreement with the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources for the co-operative collection of statistics in that province and arrangements were made in connection with the inclusion of forest products statistics. With the completion of these arrangements the collection of forest products statistics is now carried on co-operatively with the provinces of Quebec, British Columbia and Nova Scotia and to a certain extent with New Brunswick and Ontario.

Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics

Mr. S. J. Cook reports:

Co-operative arrangements between the Bureau and the provincial governments in the collection of mineral statistics were extended during the year by the completion of an agreement with the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of Quebec and the initiation of similar relations with the provincial mineralogist in the province of British Columbia. As a result statistics for 1925 and 1926 relating to mineral production in the province of Quebec were collected by the use of joint forms, which were printed at Ottawa, shipped to the provincial department at Quebec, distributed by them to the operators and collected by them in duplicate, one copy of each return being forwarded to the Bureau at Ottawa. The Bureau and the provincial department were thus able to correlate the data and to publish concurrently similar statements regarding the output of minerals from that province, thus reducing the amount of labour required on the part of the operator and in the preparation of the reports. This was largely the result of a conference of the provincial and Dominion representatives held at the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in Montreal.

A monthly report on automobile statistics for Canada was begun. The monthly report on coke statistics initiated in January, 1925, only attained importance during the fiscal year just closed. The figures have also been included in the monthly report on coal statistics, the title of which now is "Monthly Report on Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada."

Preliminary reports on the mineral production of Canada were issued for the half-year ending June, 1926, and for the calendar year 1926 as usual. The annual report on coal statistics for Canada for 1925 was published; annual reports on the mineral production of Canada, and on chemicals and allied products for 1925 were in press at the close of the year. In addition to the foregoing printed reports, 71 bulletins were issued during the year, each containing official statistics regarding the production of a particular mineral or group of manufactured products.

In the field of manufactures improvements were made in the scope and subject-matter of the annual reports on iron and steel and their products, manufactures of the non-ferrous metals and of the non-metallic minerals and on chemicals and allied products. In particular, more specific data were tabulated on the production of many different commodities, and on the consumption of certain materials in manufacturing processes. Additional bulletins were prepared during the year to show the principal statistics relating to the production of single commodities or to the output of individual industries; these were issued in series, each bulletin being published as soon as the necessary data became available. Public response to the issuance of these new series, which were printed in mimeograph, was very gratifying; many inquiries regarding their subject-matter reached the Bureau and numerous requests were received asking for copies of all such bulletins issued during the year.

A field of study that was given some attention during the year, and which it is hoped may be examined further, was found in the applications of certain manufacturers and importers for consumption data on products that are newcomers to the Canadian market, as for example, butyl alcohol and ethyl acetate, and some of the more stable lines such as radio apparatus, pumps, etc. These special studies, comprising a survey of Bureau materials and sometimes a special questionnaire to a small number of firms, made available a fund of new information of the greatest value to those interested in the promotion of trade and manufacture in specific fields.

As in previous years, some time was devoted to the preparation of articles on mining, metallurgical and chemical subjects, for publication in trade journals and special issues of other periodicals and papers.

As in former years the branch was represented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and at the Annual Dominion Convention of Chemists. Special statistical papers were prepared for presentation at each of these gatherings. In addition similar articles were prepared for publication in technical journals in Canada and in other countries. Perhaps the most important of these, prepared during the year, was one on "Petroleum in Canada—A Statistical Study" written especially for inclusion in the volume of papers to be presented at the Second (Triennial) Empire Mining Congress which is to be held in Canada in August-September, 1927.

There has been a steady growth in the volume of incoming mail to the branch during the past three years; 19,044 pieces were received during the year ending March 31, 1927. There was an increase in the number of dictated letters and a decrease in the number of form-letters used during the twelve months; as operators become more conversant with the requirements of the Bureau, there is less need for detailed explanation, but the number of inquiries addressed to the Bureau for general statistical information, is increasing each year.

The industries coming within the purview of branch activities are outlined in the table below. It will be observed that 5,226 firms, representing a capital investment in Canadian plants of $1,612,643,093 and producing an output valued at $965,156,780, by the aid of 208,795 employees who earned $269,278,914, reported their activities to this branch of the Bureau.

Calendar year 1925	Number of firms	Number of employees	Salaries and wages	Capital employed	Output value
			$	$	$
Primary Minerals	2,354	65,090	85,103,118	632,075,145	226,583,333
Manufactures of: Iron and Steel	1,075	90,125	117,642,470	567.912,477	411,378,640
Non-Ferrous Metals	372	22,631	27,144,906	119,908,299	103,136,233
Non-Metallic Minerals	915	16,998	21,919,263	166,263,824	111,151,828
Chemicals and Allied Products	510	13,951	17,469,157	126,483,348	112,906,746
Total in 1925	5,226	208,795	269,278,914	1,612,643,093	965,156,780
Total in 1924	5,043	194,017	248,705,638	1,570,656,111	911,660,909
Total in 1923	4,897	209,517	270,427,000	992,935,000	1,531,077,000

General Manufactures

Mr. J. C. Macpherson reports:

This branch covers that portion of the Industrial Census comprising manufactures of (*a*) Vegetable products; (*b*) Textile products; and (*c*) Miscellaneous industries; a total of 9,202 establishments. During the period under review, thirty-three bulletins were published.

The branch also issues a general report on the manufactures of Canada, the leading features of which appear in the appropriate section of the Canada Year Book.

In order that a comprehensive survey of Industrial conditions might be obtained, a personal visit to delinquent manufacturers for the year 1924 in leading cities and towns in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec was undertaken by Messrs. Hall and Marcil. By this means also the mailing list for these two provinces was amended.

External Trade Statistics

Mr. W. A. Warne reports:

Work performed by this branch during the year was the largest in volume as well as in scope and variety since the Bureau was created, the expansion being mainly due to increased demands for information by the producing, financial and trading interests of the country.

Trade Classification.—A number of new items were added to the trade classification to meet urgent demands of manufacturing and commercial interests for more detailed information. The lists of imports and exports were revised as usual in annual conference with the Customs Department and were later printed for the use of the customs collectors.

Annual Trade Report.—The Annual Report of the Trade of Canada was issued according to a new format, which gives a greater amount of matter on a page and effects important economies (1) in the space occupied by headings and (2) in the time required for printing. As a result of these changes the report appeared about six weeks earlier than usual. Several important additions were made, the most important of these being a new section designed to reveal the comparative *volume* of imports and exports as distinct from values, which are affected by price fluctuations. The Bureau has received many appreciative letters on the changes effected.

Condensed Preliminary Annual Report.—This brochure of Canada's external trade was again enlarged by the addition of tables showing the trade in principal commodities with some twenty-seven countries; thus giving particulars of the commercial exchange between Canada and fifty-six countries. The improvement in question has met with general approval. The demand for the report was so great that the available supply was exhausted shortly after it was issued.

Monthly Trade Report.—Little change was made in this report during 1927, except for the addition of items to the trade classification. The list of subscribers shows a steady increase.

Bulletin Service.—The usual Trade Press Bulletins and Advance Commodity Statements were issued, the increasing demand indicating their importance to the trading public.

Special Work.—As in former years a monthly summary of the trade of Canada was supplied to the British Board of Trade, as also two monthly summaries to the Commercial Intelligence Service, giving (1) Summary of Canada's Foreign Trade, and (2) Exports from Canada to the United States of certain Farm Products affected by changes in the United States Customs Tariff. In addition, a special report was compiled on the Trade of Canada in Farm Products.

In connection with the proposed official visit of the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce to various countries of South America, the External Trade Branch prepared a mass of statistics covering in detail the trade of Canada with the Central American States, Mexico, and South American Countries bordering on the Pacific, as well as Bolivia and Argentina, and also statistics relative to the trade of each of these countries as detailed in their own trade reports.

The compilation of statistical information required by Orders of the Houses of Parliament this year was not as heavy as in former years, although the requests for special compilations for Members of Parliament, Senators, and various commissions, committees, departments, etc., were probably more numerous.

The Branch also prepared numerous tables for inclusion in British reports and publications by other departments of the Government of Canada.

Internal Trade Statistics

Mr. F. J. Horning reports:

1. *Grain Trade Statistics.*—The regular weekly report on grain statistics covers the visible supply of Canadian grains in all locations; receipts and shipments at the various groups of elevators; inspections; prices and exports. The prices section has been extended to include daily prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and on the Vancouver basis. Monthly summaries of the elevator movement are included as supplementaries. From these summaries it is possible to make compilations quickly and conveniently not only on the basis of the crop year which is followed in the major part of the grain statistics work but also on the basis of the fiscal or the calendar year as may be desired. A summary is included each week in connection with the country elevator movement showing cumulative totals of all deliveries of grain at country elevators and at loading platforms from the beginning of the crop year to the latest date for which figures are available. This indicates precisely how much grain has been moved from the farms through these channels. The movement of United States grain through public elevators in the east with stocks on hand is also shown weekly.

The annual report now includes sections covering production; handlings at country elevators; inspections; handlings at interior terminal elevators; movement through Vancouver, B.C.; handlings at public and private terminal elevators at the head of the lakes; movement through Duluth; shipments of grain to the East by lake and rail with a summary of all shipments from the Western Inspection Division; handlings of both Canadian and United States grain at public elevators in the East with a summary of the handlings of all grains; visible supply of Canadian grain; summaries of distribution by Inspection Divisions and for all Canada; Canadian export grain trade; milling statistics; prices of grains at principal markets in Canada, United States and Great Britain; transportation rates by rail; transportation and insurance rates by water (including freights and ocean rates from both eastern ports and Vancouver); international grain production; international grain trade. Through these tables the attempt is made to follow comprehensively the grain from the farm to its ultimate destination either in domestic markets or abroad. The movement of grain grown in the United States through Canadian elevators is covered; similarly, the movement of Canadian grain through United States ports.

2. *Milling Statistics.*—The monthly report on mill grindings and production has been continued with the co-operation of the trade. The export movement is also shown each month in juxtaposition to the flour production and amount of wheat ground.

3. *Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics.*—The annual report on Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics covering the year 1924 follows the marketing and distribution of live stock and the trade in animal products from the source of supply on the farm through the various trading channels in both fields. An estimate is also made of the annual and per capita consumption of the principal animal products in Canada. The export movement from Canada is shown in complete detail with direct comparative figures of the principal items imported into the United Kingdom. A summary on the international trade in live stock and animal products of the more important countries is also included in the report.

4. *Cold Storage Stocks.*—Owing to demands from the trade for more complete information, the material covered has been extended so that the reports are now issued as follows: On the 10th a first preliminary report covering

holdings in the cities of Toronto and Montreal, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Maritime Provinces as one group with a preliminary total for all Canada is sent out. This report shows the number of returns which have been received and the number of returns still outstanding as an indication of the completeness of the figures shown. For comparative purposes figures are also included showing similar holdings for the corresponding month of the previous year and the five-year average for the same month for total holdings in Canada. On the 15th of the month the figures issued on the 10th are brought up to date and amplified and statements added for the western provinces. On the 20th a complete analysis of cold storage holdings in Canada by provinces and principal centres is issued with comparative figures for the previous month, the corresponding month of the preceding year and the five year average holdings for that month in all Canada. These extensions have been possible through the co-operation of the trade and have greatly improved the value of the cold storage statistics, in which time is of paramount importance.

5. *Sugar Statistics.*—Monthly reports showing stocks of raw and refined sugar are published based on reports made by the sugar refiners in Canada. Supplementary statements showing exports of refined sugar and imports of both raw and refined are also included, with an annual summary.

6. *Prices.*—The third annual report on Prices and Price Indexes covering the period 1913-1924 was completed and published. The Bureau's prices records now cover wholesale and retail prices, the cost of the more important "services", and security prices.

10. *Interprovincial Trade.*—A monthly report is obtained from the railway companies in Canada (1) of all goods loaded on cars; and (2) of all goods unloaded from cars; with supplementary figures of goods received from and delivered to foreign connections. From these figures it is possible to obtain a rough idea of the exports and imports of each province in so far as goods handled by the railways are concerned, the difference between the figures of goods loaded and goods unloaded being either an import or export. When such figures are considered in juxtaposition with the local figures of production and of imports and exports by customs ports, some valuable conclusions can be reached as to the economic relations of the areas under investigation, both with the rest of Canada and with other countries.

Up to the present no transportation record has been obtained for goods handled by water carriers, so that conclusions can be reached only for those sections of Canada in which water transportation is not a factor. Even for these the returns are not entirely satisfactory as additional light would undoubtedly be thrown on local conditions by increased comprehensiveness in the data for Canada. The movement to and from the Prairie Provinces, however, is completely covered by the rail figures, and a special study of the economic position of the Prairie Provinces has been prepared, based on the record referred to above and other data which have been made available.

In addition to the regular printed and mimeographed reports issued by the branch, there has been an active demand for special compilations and detailed information throughout the year. Special statements covering various phases of internal trade work are regularly sent to the Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway, the Federal Reserve Board (Washington, D.C.), The International Institute of Statistics, The International Institute of Agriculture, and others.

Transportation Statistics

Mr. G. S. Wrong reports,—

During the year 1926-27 the following reports were issued:—

ANNUAL

1. Statistics of Steam Railways	1925
2. Statistics of Electric Railways	1925
3. Summary of Monthly Operating Reports of Steam Railways	1926
4. Summary of Monthly Traffic Reports of Steam Railways	1926
5. Canal Statistics	1926
6. Telephone Statistics	1925
7. Telegraph Statistics	1925
8. Express Statistics	1925
9. Central Electric Station Statistics	1925
10. Registrations of Motor Vehicles	1925

Advance preliminary reports were issued for Statistics of Steam Railways, Canal Statistics and Central Electric Station Statistics.

MONTHLY

11. Railway Operating Statistics	1926
12. Raiway Traffic Statistics	1926
13. Canal Statistics	1926

WEEKLY

14. Car loadings of Revenue Freight	1926–27

In addition to these regular reports a special report was compiled showing the location of steam railways in Canada as at December 31, 1924, and the mileage of each main line and of each branch by provinces.

A new classification schedule for railway employees was compiled in collaboration with the railways and Railway Association of Canada and was printed and distributed with rules for compiling and reporting the data to the Bureau. The new classification is in accordance with present conditions on the railways and allows direct comparisons to be made with the United States data.

Work on a freight rate index number which was started the previous year was continued and considerable progress made. An index number of electric light rates was completed. Both of these indexes were compiled by the regular staff as opportunity permitted. The branch has also maintained up to date a cross-index of Canadian registered vessels which will facilitate collecting statistics on water carriers.

Three new tables, for which many requests have been received in the past, were added to the annual railway Statistics, showing (1) Locomotive mileages; (2) Car mileages; (3) Railway Taxes. Ten new tables were added to the Canal Report giving complete analyses of freight and vessels passing through each of the canals.

The Chief of the branch represented the department throughout the year on the Interdepartmental Committee on the St. Lawrence Waterway which met weekly.

Finance Statistics

Col. J. R. Munro reports:—

Municipal Statistics.—In view of the increases which have taken place in taxation during recent years two special reports were compiled, one dealing with the bonded indebtedness of the various classes of municipalities in each province during the years 1919-1925, the other dealing with assessment valuations of the same municipalities in each year of the same period. It may be noted that there

are over 4,000 municipal governing bodies in Canada classified as cities, towns or villages, representing urban areas, and as districts, counties, etc., representing the rural areas, each possessing borrowing powers under provincial government control. The total borrowings of these combined municipalities amounted in 1925 to over $956,991,881. The report on assessment valuations was compiled from returns made to the various provincial governments; the data which have been analyzed and brought into a co-ordinated form by the Bureau for the first time, will be found specially useful to those interested in taxation problems. The most outstanding fact of the report is the increase in the total taxable valuations in Canada from $6,351,703,960 in 1919 to $7,942,858,546 in 1925, an increase of $1,591,154,586, or over 25 per cent in the short period of six years.

As the basis of assessment differs as between provinces and also as between classes of municipalities within each province, considerable care has to be exercised in co-ordinating such statistics. Introductory notes explain as fully as possible the reasons for fluctuating valuations as between the years under comparison, and as between the classes of municipalities in each province.

Provincial Finance.—The fourth annual report on financial statistics of provincial governments in Canada was printed and distributed. The same method of classifying and co-ordinating statistics was carried out as in previous reports, the data being grouped under the four main headings of receipts, expenditures, assets and liabilities. Several improvements in the arrangement of tables were made in the present report; for instance, provincial receipts from "taxation" are compiled as a separate table, while the revenues derived from provincial public utilities are also specially dealt with. In dealing with expenditures, special tables are given for Provincial Public Buildings, for Public Roads and Highways, and for Public Works. Another special table in this report gives by provinces for 1925 the total and per capita ordinary receipts and expenditures, the principal assets, the direct liabilities divided into bonded debt and other liabilities. Another new feature is a table on the bonded debt of each province for 1925 showing the amounts payable in Canada, in the United States, in England and elsewhere.

The total receipts of all provincial governments were $23,027,172 in 1906; $50,015,795 in 1916 and $132,398,729 in 1925. The total expenditures were $21,169,868 in 1906, $53,826,219 in 1916 and $136,648,242 in 1925.

Civil Service Statistics.—In 1924 the Bureau of Statistics, under the instruction of the Prime Minister, undertook a statistical investigation of the number of employees of the Dominion Government and the expenditure on salaries from year to year during the period 1912-1924. The results of this investigation were published in January, 1925. It was further decided to maintain this record on a monthly basis from the beginning of the ensuing fiscal year, and the two annual reports covering the fiscal periods ending March 31, 1925 and 1926 were compiled and published. While the report covers the outstanding facts required for a survey of Dominion Government employment, it does not yield a complete scheme of information on such points as grade classifications, ages, sex, war service, etc. In this connection, after examination of the establishment books at present in use throughout the departments, and after discussion with each of the heads of departments, the Bureau has drawn up a form of establishment book for uniform adoption. The form has been so designed, that if at any time a comprehensive survey of the public service is desired, it could be made by the punch-card method at a minimum of cost. As the adoption of a new form of establishment book would involve considerable labour and expense in certain of the Departments, no action in this connection has been taken, but the matter has been thoroughly discussed, and, as above stated, a plan adopted towards which the departments can work and institute changes as occasion may permit.

Judicial Statistics

Mr. R. E. Watts reports:

The work of this branch consisted of the collection from the criminal courts in Canada of the records pertaining to the criminal cases dealt with during the year ended September 30, 1925, and of the compilation of these statistics for publication in the Forty-Ninth Annual Report on Criminal Statistics. These statistics are shown in detailed tables which comprise the following divisions: *Adults* (*a*) criminal offences, (*b*) summary convictions; *Juveniles* (*a*) major offences, (*b*) minor offences; *Total number of cases* dealt with in the different courts; *Prison Statistics,* showing the population of Penitentiaries, Reformatories and Common Gaols; *Police Statistics,* showing the general activities of the police in cities and towns of a population of 4,000 and over; *Opium and Narcotic Drug Act* offences; *Pardons and Commutations;* with *Retrospective tables.* The report consisted of 325 pages of tabular matter with an introductory abstract in English and French. Prior to the appearance of the report two preliminary bulletins were issued.

General Statistics

Mr. S. A. Cudmore reports:

The most important single piece of work was the preparation of the 1926 edition of the Canada Year Book, a complete revision of the matter contained in the edition of 1925 being carried out. In particular, the 1926 edition includes new census tables showing the citizenship of the foreign-born population and the mother-tongue and language spoken; an improved treatment of vital statistics; a sketch of the history of the Canadian lumber trade; new trade statistics showing by principal articles our trade with thirty-three countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom; a special article on co-operation; and a digest of the Bureau's new index numbers of security prices and of retail prices and the cost of living.

The branch also revised and edited the material relative to Canada appearing in the Dominion Office and Colonial Office List, the Statesman's Year Book, Whittaker's Almanac, the London Stock Exchange Intelligencer, Moody's Manual of Investments, the World Almanac, the (Brooklyn) Eagle Almanac, the Almanac de Gotha, the Annuaire Général de la France et de l'Etranger, the Politischer Almanach and other annual works of reference appearing outside of Canada and circulating throughout the world, as well as in the monthly bulletins of economic statistics issued by the League of Nations at Geneva and the International Institute of Commerce at Brussels. Similar work was also done for analogous Canadian publications, notably the Canadian Almanac, Heaton's Annual, Five Thousand Facts about Canada, the Financial Post Survey. The object of this work is to place accurate information relating to Canada in the hands of publicists and business men throughout the world.

Business Statistics.—The publication in mimeograph form of the *Monthly Review of Canadian Business Statistics* was commenced in January, 1926. Its reception in the Canadian business world was so encouraging that it was subsequently decided to issue the publication in printed form and to make a charge to subscribers. At the end of the year the subscription list numbered 1,300.

Employment Statistics.—The record of employment statistics was collected monthly from some 6,000 firms employing approximately 800,000 operatives. The index numbers of employment by localities were added to. The circulation of these data is steadily increasing. In addition to the regular work a large number of special inquiries were answered.

Library.—The library of the Bureau of Statistics, in charge of Miss Grace S. Lewis, is a central reference library for Canada of the statistical publications of all nations. Most of these are received in exchange for the publications of the Bureau. Publications received during the year numbered 18,255, as compared with 21,368 in the fiscal year 1925-26. Books lent numbered 547 and pamphlets 729, these figures not including regular reports and periodicals. New reference cards made numbered 1,666.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. COATS,

Dominion Statistician.

APPENDIX

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

(Including Reports, Bulletins, Press Releases, Etc.)

ADMINISTRATION—

Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician.

POPULATION—

Census—

I. Census of Population and Agriculture, 1921.

Bulletins of the Sixth Census of Canada, 1921, as follows:—

(1) Population: (*a*) Population of Canada, 1921, by Provinces, Electoral Districts, Cities, Towns, etc. (*b*) Religions of the People, 1921. (*c*) Origins of the People, 1921. (*d*) Dwellings and Families, 1921. (*e*) Birthplaces of the People, 1921. (*f*) Citizenship of the Foreign-born, 1921. (*g*) Year of Immigration, 1921. (*h*) Ages of the People, 1921. (*i*) Conjugal Condition of the People, 1921. (*j*) Language Spoken, 1921. (*k*) Literacy, 1921. (*l*) School Attendance, 1921. (*m*) Occupations, 1921. Also Bulletins on Population by Provinces as follows: (*a*) Population of Nova Scotia—Electoral Districts, etc. (*b*) Population of Prince Edward Island—Electoral Districts, etc. (*c*) Population of New Brunswick—Electoral Districts, etc. (*d*) Population of Quebec—Electoral Districts, etc. (*e*) Population of Ontario—Electoral Districts, etc. (*f*) Population of Manitoba—Electoral Districts, etc. (*g*) Population of Saskatchewan—Electoral Districts, etc. (*h*) Population of Alberta—Electoral Districts, etc. (*i*) Population of British Columbia—Electoral Districts, etc.

(2) Census of Agriculture, 1921: (*a*) Field Crops of Prairie Provinces, 1921. (*b*) Agriculture of Canada—General Summary. (*c*) Pure-bred Domestic Animals, 1921. (*d*) Agriculture of Nova Scotia, 1921. (*e*) Agriculture of Prince Edward Island, 1921. (*f*) Agriculture of New Brunswick, 1921. (*g*) Agriculture of Quebec, 1921. (*h*) Agriculture of Ontario, 1921. (*i*) Agriculture of Manitoba, 1921. (*j*) Agriculture of Saskatchewan, 1921. (*k*) Agriculture of Alberta, 1921. (*l*) Agriculture of British Columbia, 1921.

Reports of the Sixth Census of Canada, 1921, as follows:—

Vol. I. Introduction—Number, Sex and Distribution—Racial Origins—Religions.
Vol. II. Ages—Conjugal Condition—Birthplace—Birthplace of Parents—Year of Immigration and Naturalization—Language Spoken—Literacy—School Attendance—Blindness and Deaf-Mutism.
Vol. III. Families—Dwellings—Ownership of Homes—Rentals—Earnings.
Vol. IV. Occupations and Employment.
Vol. V. Agriculture. Farm, holdings by size, tenure, value, etc.—Farm Products—Field Crops—Vegetables—Fruits—Forest Products—Live Stock—Animal Products—Statistics of Operators.

II. Census of Population, etc., 1911.

Reports of the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911: Vol. I. Areas and Population by Provinces, Districts and Subdistricts, with Introduction. Tables I to XV, pp. i-viii, 1-623. Vol. II. Religions, Origins, Birthplace, Citizenship, Literacy and Infirmities by Provinces, Districts and Subdistricts, with Introduction. Tables I-XLVI, pp. i-iv, 1-634. Vol. III. Manufactures for 1910 as enumerated in June, 1911, with Introduction. Tables I-XX, pp. i-xvi, 1-432. Vol. IV. Agriculture, with Introduction. Tables 1-90, I-XXXV, pp. i-xcv, 1-428. Diagrams 5 pp. Vol. V. Forest, Fishery, Fur and Mineral Production, with Introduction. Tables 1-51, I-XXVI, pp. i-l, 1-171. Vol. VI. Occupations of the People, with Introduction. Tables 1-25, I-VI, pp. i-xxxi, 1-469.

Bulletins of the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911: Manufactures of Canada—Dairy Industries—Agriculture, Prince Edward Island—Agriculture, Nova Scotia—Agriculture, New Brunswick—Agriculture, Quebec—Agriculture, Ontario—Agriculture, Manitoba—Agriculture, Saskatchewan—Agriculture, Alberta—Agriculture, British Columbia—Religions—Origins of the People—Birthplace of the People—Educational Status—Mineral Production—Infirmities—Ages—School Attendance.

Special Report of the Foreign-born Population. (Abstracted from the Records of the Fifth Census of Canada, June, 1911; 23 Tables, 62 pp., 1915.)

III. Census of Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces, 1926.

Vol. I.—Population.
Vol. II—Agriculture.
Preliminary Bulletins, as follows: (*a*) Population of Manitoba-Electoral Districts, etc. (*b*) Population of Saskatchewan-Electoral Districts, etc. (*c*) Population of Alberta-Electoral Districts, etc. (*d*) Animals on Farms in the Prairie Provinces, 1926. (*e*) Farm Lands and Crops in the Prairie Provinces, 1926.

IV. Census of Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces, 1916.

Report of the Census of Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces, 1916. Tables 1-54, I-XXVI, pp. i-lxiv, 1-356.

V. Inter-censal Estimates of Population.

Births, Deaths and Marriages—

VI. Vital Statistics.

Annual Report on Vital Statistics of Canada by provinces and municipalities.
Monthly Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by provinces.
Report of Conference on Vital Statistics, held June 19-20, 1918, pp. 1-48.

PRODUCTION—

I. General Summary of Production.

Including and differentiating (gross and net) (1) Primary Production (Agriculture, Fishing, Furs, Forestry and Mining), and (2) Secondary Production, or General Manufactures.

II. Agriculture.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. (Contains monthly reports on agricultural conditions, prices, weather, etc.—preliminary, provisional and final estimates of areas, yields, quality and value of field crops—wages of farm help—numbers and values of farm live stock, poultry, etc.—fruit statistics—stocks of grain—annual summary of value of agricultural production—international agricultural statistics.)
Advance Summaries of Agricultural Statistics (monthly).
Report on Agricultural Statistics, Canada, by counties and crop districts.
Fruit Statistics of Canada, 1920-25.
Cost of Grain Production in Canada, 1923.
Handbook for the Use of Crop Correspondents, with selection of Annual Agricultural Statistics, 1908-23.
(See also Censuses of Agriculture above.)

III. Furs.

Annual Report on Fur Farms.
Annual Report on the Production of Raw Furs (wild-life).

IV. Fisheries.

Annual Report on Fisheries Statistics.
Advance Summaries of Fish caught, marketed and prepared by districts.

V. Forestry.

Annual summary of the value, etc., of forest production. (Covers operations in the wood for saw-mills, shingle mills, pulp and paper mills, etc., production of mining timber; production of poles and cross ties, and farm production (decennial) of firewood, posts, etc.)
(See also Reports on Manufactures of Forestry Products listed under "Manufactures," Section VII, subsection (5).)

VI. Mineral Production: (Mining and Metallurgy).

(1) General Reports: (*a*) Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada; (*b*) Preliminary Reports (semi-annual) on the Mineral Production of Canada.
(2) Coal: (*a*) Annual Report on Coal Statistics for Canada; (*b*) Monthly Report on Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada.
(3) Annual Bulletins on the following subjects: *Metals*—(*a*) Arsenic; (*b*) Cobalt; (*c*) Copper; (*d*) Gold; (*e*) Iron Ore; (*f*) Lead; (*g*) Nickel; (*h*) Metals of the Platinum Group; (*i*) Silver; (*j*) Zinc; (*k*) Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Metals, including: Aluminium, Antimony, Chromite, Manganese, Mercury, Molybdenum, Tin, Tungsten. *Non-Metals*—(*a*) Asbestos; (*b*) Coal; (*c*) Feldspar; (*d*) Gypsum; (*e*) Iron Oxides; (*f*) Mica; (*g*) Natural Gas; (*h*) Petroleum; (*i*) Quartz; (*j*) Salt; (*k*) Talc and

VI. Mineral Production: (Mining and Metallurgy).

Soapstone; (*l*) Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Minerals, including: Actinolite, Barytes, Corundum, Fluorspar, Graphite, Grindstones, Magnesite, Magnesium Sulphate, Mineral Waters, Natro-alunite, Peat, Phosphate, Pyrites, Sodium carbonate, Sodium sulphate, Tripolite. *Structural Materials and Clay Products*—(*a*) Cement; (*b*) Clay and Clay Products; (*c*) Lime; (*d*) Sand and Gravel; (*e*) Stone and Slate.

(4) Annual Industrial Reviews of the following: (*a*) Gold Industry; (*b*) Copper-Gold-Silver Industry; (*c*) Nickel-Copper Industry; (*d*) Silver-Cobalt Industry; (*e*) Silver-Lead-Zinc Industry.

(5) Special Reports: (*a*) Report on the Consumption of Prepared Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada; (*b*) Report on the Consumption of Mine and Mill Materials in Canada.
(See also Reports on Iron and Steel and their Products, Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals, Manufactures of Non-Metallic Minerals, and Chemicals and Allied Products, listed under "Manufactures," Section VII, subsections (6), (7), (8) and (9).

VII. Manufactures.

(1) General Summary, by provinces and leading cities—(industrial groups classified by component materials, purpose, etc., of products—comparative statistics).

(2) Manufacture of Vegetable Products—Annual Bulletins as follows: (*a*) Coffee and Spices; (*b*) Cocoa and Chocolate; (*c*) Fruit and Vegetable Preparation, including canning, evaporating and preserving; (*d*) Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar and Cider; (*e*) Flour and Cereal Mills (see also under heading "Internal Trade"); (*f*) Bread and other Bakery Products; (*g*) Biscuits and Confectionary; (*h*) Macaroni and Vermicelli; (*i*) Liquors, Distilled; (*j*) Liquors, Malt; (*k*) Liquors, Vinous; (*l*) Rubber Goods and Rubber Boots and Shoes; (*m*) Starch and Glucose; (*n*) Sugar Refineries; (*o*) Tobacco Products; (*p*) Linseed Oil and Oil Cake.

(3) Animal Products and their Manufactures—Annual Reports and Bulletins as follows: (*a*) Dairy Products; (*b*) Slaughtering and Meat Packing and Allied Industries; (*c*) Fish and Fish Products; (*d*) Leather Tanneries; (*e*) Harness and Saddlery, Leather Belting, Trunks and Valises, Miscellaneous Leather Goods; (*f*) Leather Boots and Shoes, Leather Boot and Shoe Findings; (*g*) Leather Gloves and Mitts; (*h*) Fur Goods, Fur Dressing. Monthly Report on Boot and Shoe Production.
(See also Reports on Live Stock, etc., listed under "Internal Trade.")

(4) Textile and Allied Industries—General Report—Annual Bulletins as follows: (*a*) Cotton Textiles (cloth, yarn, thread and waste); (*b*) Woollen Textiles (cloth, yarn, waste, carpets, etc., and woollen goods, n.e.s.); (*c*) Silk Mills; (*d*) Clothing (men's and women's factory); (*e*) Hats and Caps; (*f*) Hosiery and Knit Goods; (*g*) Men's Furnishings, n.e.s.; (*h*) Oiled Clothing and Waterproofs; (*i*) Cordage, Rope and Twine.

(5) Manufactures of Forestry Products—Annual Reports as follows: (1) Lumber, Lath and Shingle Industry; (2) Pulp and Paper; (3) Manufactures of Wood and Paper Products: (*a*) Cooperage; (*b*) Planing Mills, Sash and Door Factories; (*c*) Printing, Bookbinding, Publishing, Lithographing and Engraving, Stereotyping and Electrotyping, Maps and Blue Prints; (*d*) Furniture; (*e*) Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs, and Materials thereof; (*f*) Canoes, Rowboats and Launches; (*g*) Coffins and Caskets; (*h*) Containers—Boxes and bags (paper); boxes and packing cases (wood); baskets and crates; woodenware.

(6) Iron and Steel and their Products: General Report. Annual Bulletins as follows: Pig Iron and Ferro-Alloys—Steel and Rolled Products—Castings and Forgings—Agricultural Implements—Boilers and Engines—Machinery—Automobiles—Automobile Accessories—Bicycles—Railway Rolling Stock—Wire and Wire Goods—Sheet Metal Products—Hardware and Tools—Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products. Monthly Reports on Iron and Steel; Automobile Statistics.

(7) Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals: Aluminium Ware—Brass and Copper Products—Lead, Tin and Zinc Products—Manufactures of the Precious Metals—Electrical Apparatus and Supplies—Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Goods.

(8) Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals: General Report. Annual Bulletins: Aerated Waters—Asbestos and Allied Products—Cement Products and Sand-Lime Brick—Coke and By-Products—Glass (blown, cut, ornamental, etc.)—Illuminating and Fuel Gas—Products from Imported Clays—Monumental and Ornamental Stone—Petroleum Products—Miscellaneous, including artificial abrasives, abrasive products, artificial graphite and electrodes, gypsum products, mica products. Monthly Report on Coke Statistics.

(9) Chemicals and Allied Products: General Report. Annual Bulletins as follows: Coal Tar and its Products—Acid, Alkalies, Salts and Compressed Gases—Explosives, Ammunition, Fireworks and Matches—Fertilizers—Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations—Paints, Pigments and Varnishes—Soaps, Washing Compounds and Toilet Preparations—Inks, Dyes and Colours—Wood Distillates and Extracts—Miscellaneous Chemical Industries, including adhesives, baking powder, boiler compounds, celluloid products, flavouring extracts, insecticides, polishes and dressings, sweeping compounds, etc.

(10) Miscellaneous Manufactures—Annual Bulletins as follows: (*a*) Brooms, Brushes and Mops; (*b*) Musical Instruments (including pianos, organs and phonographs) and Musical Instrument Materials and Parts; (*c*) Buttons.

N.B.—For Statistics of Water-Power and Central Electric Stations, see under heading "Public Utilities."

VIII. Construction.—(*a*) The Building and General Construction Industry; (*b*) Railway, Telephone and Telegraph—Construction, Maintenance of Way and Repairs; (*c*) Government and Municipal Construction; (*d*) The Bridgebuilding Industry; (*e*) The Shipbuilding Industry; (*f*) Building Permits—Monthly Record.

EXTERNAL TRADE (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS)—

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Preliminary Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Monthly Bulletins on Trade Statistics as follows: *General*—(*a*) Abstract of Imports, Exports and Duty Collected by Latest Month, Accrued Period, and Latest 12 Months; (*b*) Summary of Trade by Countries and Principal Commodities, Latest 12 Months; (*c*) Summary of Trade with United Kingdom, Principal Commodities, Latest Month and 12 Months; (*d*) Summary of Trade with United States, Principal Commodities, Latest Month and 12 Months. *Special*—(*a*) Imports and Exports of Asbestos; (*b*) Imports and Exports of Footwear (except Rubber); (*c*) Summary, Exports of Grain and Flour; (*d*) Exports of Meats and Lard; (*e*) Imports of Meats and Lard; (*f*) Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs; (*g*) Imports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs; (*h*) Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products; (*i*) Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products; (*j*) Exports of Paints and Varnishes; (*k*) Imports of Paints and Varnishes; (*l*) Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper; (*m*) Exports of Rubber Goods and Insulated Wire; (*n*) Imports of Rubber Goods; (*o*) Imports of Sheet Metal Products; (*p*) Exports of Vehicles of Iron (Automobiles, Bicycles, Railway Cars, etc.); (*q*) Imports of Vehicles of Iron (Automobiles, Bicycles, Railway Cars, etc.).

INTERNAL TRADE—

Grain.

(1) Annual Report on the Grain Trade of Canada; (2) Weekly Report on the Grain Movement; (3) Monthly Report on Mill Grind; (4) Special Historical Report on Flour Milling Industry, 1605-1923.

Live Stock, etc.

(1) Annual Report on Live Stock and Animal Products; (2) Monthly Report on Stocks in Cold Storage.

Prices Statistics.

Annual and Monthly Reports on Wholesale and Retail Prices and Prices Indexes in Canada.

Annual and Monthly Reports on Wholesale and Retail Prices and Price Indexes in the British Empire and Foreign Countries.

Monthly and Weekly Index Numbers (Speculative) of Security Prices.

Monthly Index Numbers (Investment) of Security Prices.

Prices and Price Index Numbers of Services (Street Cars, Telephones, Electricity, Natural and Manufactured Fuel Gas, Hospitals, Doctors' Fees, etc.).

Interest and Exchange Rates.

Index Numbers of Import and Export Valuations.

Other.

Monthly Report on Raw and Refined Sugar, visible supply, meltings, shipments, exports and imports.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—

Railways and Tramways.

(1) Annual Report on Railway Statistics; (2) Annual Report on Electric Railway Statistics; (3) Monthly Bulletin on Railway Revenues, Expenses, Incomes and Operating Statistics; (4) Monthly Statement of Traffic of Railways; (5) Weekly Report of Carloadings of Revenue Freight.

Express.

Annual Report on Express Statistics.

Telegraphs.

Annual Report on Telegraph Statistics.

Telephones.

Annual Report on Telephone Statistics.

Water Transportation.

Annual Report on Canal Statistics.
Monthly Report on Canal Statistics.
Report of Census of Canadian Registered Ships.

Electric Stations.

Annual Report on Central Electric Stations in Canada.
Report on Index Numbers of Electric Light Rates.

Motor Vehicles.

Annual Report on Motor Vehicle Registrations.

FINANCE—

Municipal Statistics.

Annual Municipal Statistics of Urban Municipalities of 5,000 population and over.
Annual Municipal Statistics of Urban Municipalities of 1,000 to 5,000 Population.
Special Bulletins on Assessed Valuations by Provinces, Municipal Bonded Indebtedness, etc.

Dominion.

Statistics of the Civil Service of Canada—Annual Report.
Statement of Civil Service Personnel and Salaries in the Months of January, 1912-1924.

Provincial Finance.—Annual Report.

JUSTICE—

Criminal Statistics.—Annual Report, with preliminary abstract, covering convictions, sentences, prison statistics, police statistics, pardons and commutations.

Juvenile Delinquency.—Annual Bulletin.

EDUCATION—

Annual Report on Education.
Annual Report on Business Colleges.
Annual Report on Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.
Report on Universities and Colleges.
Report on Playgrounds, etc., in Canada.
Historical Statistical Survey of Education in Canada.
Library Statistics of Canada, 1920-21.
Report of Conference on Education Statistics, held October 27-28, 1920.
Illiteracy and School Attendance in Canada—A Study of the Census of 1921 with Supplementary Data.

GENERAL—

National Wealth and Income.—Estimates of the National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, Industries, etc.—Summary of Income Tax Receipts.

Employment.—Monthly and Annual Reports on Employment, with Index Numbers of Employment by Localities and Industries.

Commercial Failures.—Monthly and Annual Reports.

GENERAL—

Bank Debits.—Monthly and Annual Reports of Bank Debits to Individual Accounts at the Clearing House Centres of Canada.

Business Statistics.—The Monthly Review of Business Statistics (a statistical summary, with charts and text, of current economic conditions in Canada).

Divorce.—Annual Report.

The Canada Year Book.—The official statistical annual of the Physiography, Resources, History, Institutions and Social and Economic Conditions of the Dominion, with a Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada, maps, diagrams, etc.

Contents: I. Physical Characteristics of Canada (Geographical Features; Geological Formation; Seismology; Flora; Faunas; Natural Resources; Climate and Meteorology). II. History and Chronology (History, Chronological History). III. Constitution and Government (The Constitution and General Government of Canada; Provincial and Local Government in Canada; Parliamentary Representation in Canada). IV. Population (Growth and Distribution; Vital Statistics; Immigration). V. Production (General Survey of Production; Agriculture; Forestry; Fur Trade; Fisheries; Mining; Water-Powers; Manufactures; Construction). VI. Trade and Commerce (External and Internal Trade). VII. Transportation and Communications (Steam Railways; Electric Railways; Express; Roads and Highways; Motor Vehicles; Air Navigation; Canals; Shipping and Navigation; Telegraphs; Telephones; Post Office). VIII. Labour and Wages. IX. Prices. X. Finance (Public, including Dominion, Provincial, Municipal, National Wealth and Income; Private, including Currency, Banking, Insurance and Commercial Failures). XI. Education. XII. Public Health and Public Benevolence. XIII. Administration (Public Lands; Public Defence; Public Works; Indians of Canada; Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; Miscellaneous Administration). XIV. Sources of Statistical and other information Relative to Canada. XV. Annual Register (Dominion and Provincial Legislation, Principal Events, Obituary, Government Appointments, etc.).

(Issues of the Canada Year Book for 1921, 1922-23, 1924, 1925 and 1926 are available.)

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1928

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the report of the transactions of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES STEWART,

Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, November 10, 1927.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER	5
I—DOMINION LANDS	
Report of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands	39
Land Patents Branch	42
School Lands Division	49
Mining Lands Branch	54
Timber and Grazing Lands Branch	62
Ordnance, Admiralty and Railway Lands Branch	64
Financial Controller	68
II—FORESTRY	
Report of the Director of Forestry	73
III—CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS	
Report of the Commissioner of National Parks	88
IV—WATER POWER AND RECLAMATION	
Report of the Director of Water Power and Reclamation	103
V—NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON	
Report of the Director, North West Territories and Yukon Branch	117

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1926-27

Hon. CHARLES STEWART,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the fifty-fourth Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Touching, as this department does, the resources and activities of the country at so many vital points the annual report of its work constitutes a barometer of western conditions and, therefore, it is a matter of importance as well as of gratification to know that a careful survey of this record for 1926-27 shows that the upward trend of affairs noted in the report for the previous fiscal year has been stabilized, thus indicating a solid basis of prosperity.

From the time of its establishment the Department of the Interior has taken a direct and important part in the moulding of the Canadian West; it has been largely responsible for the investigation, conservation, and development of natural resources, which are the indispensable foundations of national prosperity; and, with the passing of each year, has undertaken broader responsibilities through the co-ordination of national with purely federal needs, as in the cases of the tourist trade, parks, water-powers, and to some extent forests.

A lead was taken by the department, several years ago, in drawing attention to the many advantages which Canada possesses for attracting and entertaining tourists from abroad. Much groundwork was necessary before definite results could be secured, and facilities had to be developed for supplying information on Canada's attractions—such as her national parks, summer and winter sports, hunting, fishing, camping, and canoeing—but the press throughout the country seized upon the possible value of such a development at a relatively early date and aided very materially in the effort. An official estimate of the value of this tourist trade has been carefully compiled and the significant conclusion is reached that the favourable balance of the traffic, after deducting the expenditures of Canadian tourists in other countries, has increased rapidly year by year from 1922 to 1925, and is estimated to have reached the stupendous total of $100,420,000 for the calendar year 1926; the traffic has in fact become a major industry and represents an "invisible" export with a value exceeded only by our exports of wheat and newsprint. It is all the more important because it does not represent the depletion of basic resources and because, in addition to its purely monetary value, from which every single individual in Canada benefits either directly or indirectly, it is national publicity of the very finest kind, stimulating a demand for Canadian goods in other countries, and making known to people who have money to invest the varied resources and the opportunities for new capital which Canada affords. The branches of this department working directly in the interests of the tourist trade, namely, the Natural Resources Intelligence Service and the Canadian National Parks Branch, are extending their fields of effort to cope with the possibilities ahead.

During the fiscal year under review the Canadian National Parks Branch completed the fifteenth year of its organization as a separate service. The policy which thus recognized as early as 1911 the growing importance and possibilities of the parks was, if not original in conception, well ahead of public opinion in most other countries. It was not until four years later that the United States Government, by establishing the Bureau of National Parks, gave recognition to the same principle of responsibility with regard to the preservation of the scenic beauties, wild life, and historic land-marks of that country. Even in Great Britain, where conditions are entirely different and where an old historic background has been carefully preserved by the activities of public spirited organizations, there is now arising a definite demand for national parks in the sense understood in this country. Editorial comment of leading British journals has lately advocated a considered policy of national parks on the model provided by the Canadian system. During the past fiscal year representatives of Governments, within the British Commonwealth and of foreign countries, have personally investigated the Canadian Parks organization and as a result of their visits have been greatly impressed with the possibilities which national parks offer from a standpoint of national well being and also on purely economic grounds.

While the national parks movement has its root in the instinct for beauty and love of wild places inherent in human nature, and in the desire to preserve the best examples which exist for future generations, there are important secondary reasons for their establishment which loom up large from an economic standpoint, and which in recent times have greatly strengthened the body of opinion behind the national parks' idea. Thus the economic importance which outstanding scenery has come to possess as a result of the remarkable development of tourist travel, both domestic and international, in recent years is very great and constitutes a potential source of wealth which has as yet been barely touched. During the last fifteen years the Canadian parks have doubled, both in number and area, and travel to them is more than three times what it was in early years. The building of first class motor highways and the provision of camp-sites and other facilities have served to make the parks much more accessible to our own people, and it is a noticeable fact that Canadians are alive to the opportunities which are open to them; tourist records show that a higher percentage of Canadians is visiting these great reserves each year.

It is very heartening also to review the vigour with which developments are taking place in other directions such as the water-power, the forest, and the mining industries. The Water Power and Reclamation Service reports an increase in water-power installation amounting to 266,000 horse-power for the year; the aggregate total has now reached 4,556,000 horse-power. The year's increase though substantial is considerably less than that of the previous fiscal year and does not even reach the 1924-25 figure. As a matter of fact it gives an inadequate indication of progress in water-power development since many extensive projects which will ultimately add more than a million and a half horse-power to the total installation were under way but had not reached the stage of completion at the close of the year. In the past five years hydro-electric installations have totalled almost 2,000,000 horse-power, in comparison with a figure of about 500,000 horse-power for the preceding five-year period. This has represented a direct investment of some $400,000,000 in plant and equipment, together with an almost unmeasured additional amount in contingent and dependent industry, while the great benefits of the further distribution of low-priced power for domestic consumption cannot be estimated in money values. This activity has been Dominion-wide, as is exemplified by developments in the Vancouver and Kootenay districts in British Columbia; on the Winnipeg river in Mani-

toba; in the Nipigon and Niagara districts in Ontario; and the Ottawa Valley, St. Maurice Valley and Saguenay Valley districts in Quebec; and at various points in the Maritime Provinces.

International waterway matters have attained considerable significance in Canadian relations with the United States and the Water Power and Reclamation Service has continued to devote much effort to the study of the problems which have been, and in some cases are still under consideration. In October, 1926, following an exchange of correspondence with the United States Government, the International Niagara Board of Control, of which the Director of Water Power is a member, was enlarged and made responsible for the determination as to how the scenic beauty of Niagara falls and rapids can best be maintained and by what means and to what extent the impairment thereof by erosion or otherwise can be overcome and, consistent with these matters, what quantity of water might be diverted for power purposes. The preliminary work, including the compilation and study of basic data upon which conclusions must be founded, is now well under way although it will be some time before the board will be in a position to formulate its views.

In the direction of her forest industries Canada is making splendid progress and has lately taken first place in the matter of world's newsprint production. The wise conservation of the forest resources of Dominion lands, particularly the reduction of losses through preventable forest fires, and the encouragement of systematic reforestation and prairie tree-planting schemes, have been increasingly urged upon the attention of the general public.

Although wide publicity has been given to the policy which the department has formulated with regard to the reserving of forest areas on federal lands for permanent timber production, a misconception still prevails in some quarters that the timber within a national forest is preserved against use. Nothing could be more removed from the actual facts; all the timber within these areas is available for disposal but its sale, whether for commercial purposes or for settlers' use, is necessarily subject to cutting restrictions and requirements designed to ensure the reproduction of the more valuable species, to improve growing conditions for the young timber left uncut, and to reduce waste and fire-hazard to a minimum. Without such restrictions it would not be possible to achieve those results from the national forest reserves which the public is rightfully entitled to expect from their administration. The small operator has demonstrated that he can successfully comply with even the more exacting cutting requirements, and more timber sales on a competitive basis were made during the last fiscal year than ever before. The large pulpwood sale made to the Manitoba Paper Company is subject to somewhat similar conditions as obtain in small transactions. That an operation of this magnitude is to be conducted in accordance with forestry principles is a significant fact and one which marks a distinctly forward step in forest administration.

With regard to the mineralized areas administered by this department the situation inspires confidence and the reports of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch and the Mining Lands Branch indicate that the outlook is very bright.

While Western Canada is primarily agricultural in character, the areas administered by these branches produced in the fiscal year 1926-27 minerals, including coal, equal in value to nearly one-eighth of the entire mineral production of the Dominion.

The stimulation of interest in the oil and gas fields of Western Canada during 1925-26 and the consequently enhanced drilling activity, of which record was made in the annual report for that year, did not subside during the past year. Drilling was particularly active in the Turner Valley field, lying about forty miles southwest of Calgary, and though results were fairly good, it is

hoped to reap further material benefits in the current year from the work already done. In other areas, with the exception of Wainwright, only isolated wells have been drilled, but there has been a great amount of geological investigation carried out by private interests, and there is indication that the coming season will see this work intensified and result in test drilling. Flows of gas were obtained in Wainwright and Erickson Coulee, and a production of oil in Wainwright, while in Turner Valley field a number of producing wells have been obtained, one of which has an average daily production of 550 barrels. The total production for the year approximated 250,000 barrels of oil of high specific gravity, valued at over one million dollars. Nearly one and a half million acres of Dominion lands are held under petroleum leases. Natural gas is now being piped to different centres of population throughout the province of Alberta for domestic and industrial uses. The annual production of natural gas, which is now more than ten billion cubic feet, exceeds the consumption, notwithstanding the fact that a large number of industries, attracted by the prospect of a continuous supply of cheap fuel, have been established in the province, and the economic use of the superfluous gas is a problem whose solution is attracting wide attention.

Approximately seven million tons of coal were mined from Dominion lands in Alberta and Saskatchewan during the last fiscal year; this was a very material increase over the previous year. More than two million tons of this production were disposed of outside the province of its origin and of this 74,500 tons were shipped to the province of Ontario.

By means of actual tests in road construction it has been definitely established that the bituminous sands of northern Alberta can be successfully employed for paving purposes in commercial competition with the imported material, and with equal efficiency. As the supply of these sands is practically inexhaustible, their presence and use appear to have solved the problem of permanent paving and road construction in the western provinces, at a reasonable cost.

Further marked progress has been made during the year in the development of the metalliferous deposits of central Manitoba. Grants have been issued for more than six thousand mineral claims, and prospecting and development work on these claims is in progress. Mills operated by hydro-electric power have been installed, and a flotation plant has been erected in the Flin Flon mining district and is in partial operation. The extensive reserves of ore, which have been blocked out by mining interests possessing substantial financial backing, have been indicated to be capable of profitable working by processes of extraction which have been under test for some time and which are being carried on energetically. The use of hydro-electric energy and the construction of railway spurs and smelters which are contemplated, when carried out, promise to transform parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan into centres of industry and will do much towards diversifying the production of these provinces. In the Long Lake, Beresford Lake and Rice Lake districts of Manitoba widely distributed deposits of free gold have been discovered, and in a number of cases mines have been developed and have reached the production stage.

There have been no significant mining developments in the Yukon, but the production of gold, silver, and lead during the fiscal year has attained a value of two million dollars.

The department, through the North West Territories and Yukon Branch, is doing much to organize and explore the vast territory lying to the north of the Prairie Provinces. Aside from the creation of large preserves for the exclusive use and benefit of natives, special investigations were undertaken with a view to the importation of domestic herds of reindeer into the Mackenzie

district. The policy of the department with regard to the natives is to enable them, by wise direction, to meet the change caused by the depletion of wild life without becoming dependent upon external support. The experiment of transferring buffalo from Wainwright, Alta., to the Wood Buffalo park near Fort Smith, N.W.T., has proved entirely successful and the 3,634 plains buffalo which have already been transported have definitely shown their adaptability to northern conditions.

Rapid development of resources carries with it an increased need for basic scientific services and a wider demand has resulted for the accurate latitude, longitude, and elevation above sea-level, of selected points and for the mapping of regions where new work is most active. The department, acting through the several divisions of the Surveys Bureau, has met these demands where possible by having the triangulation and level nets of the Geodetic Survey extended to places most urgently in need of such data and by having the Topographical Survey Branch undertake mapping work based on aerial or ground surveys wherever necessary. Several municipalities and industries, in order to have work done in advance of program, have promoted the extension of particular survey work into their districts by direct contributions towards the performance of such work. The International Boundary Commission, in fulfilment of the Government's obligations under the treaties of 1906 and 1925, continued the preparation of maps and reports and carried on such field operations as were necessary for the effective maintenance of the boundary.

The establishment of the observatories and the work performed by them were at first closely connected with precise survey operations but these services have now developed along the lines of astronomic research including astrophysics. The fact that both applied science and invention depend ultimately upon research in the field of pure science, though obvious to all who dwell upon the matter, is not always given the prominence it deserves. The difficulty in regard to purely theoretical studies arises to some extent from the highly involved and little understood nature of the work done and the fact that the connection between it and the individual's welfare is not immediate. The importance of the work, however, in relation to the nation's progress is becoming clearer year by year. The members of the observatory staffs have given many lectures of a popular nature during the fiscal year to various organizations as well as over the radio. In addition articles on their work and its relation to progress have been contributed to various journals and scientific publications. International co-operation for the solution of far-reaching problems, which was agreed upon at the International Astronomical Union held at Cambridge, England, in 1925, and which was referred to in last year's report, has made notable progress along the lines then marked out.

The increasing public interest in the work of the observatories is shown by the returns of the numbers of citizens who visit them. Records show substantial increases of such visitors year by year.

Canada's position as one of the nations bordering on the Pacific decided the Government to make a contribution to the discussions of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress, the sessions of which were held at Tokyo, Japan, in October, 1926. Papers describing scientific work carried out on the Pacific coast were submitted by the following branches of the department: the Water Power and Reclamation Service, the Dominion Observatory, the Geodetic Survey, the Topographical Survey, and the Canadian National Parks Branch.

Many calls for information and investigations of a broad and general nature reach the department from financial and other interests engaged in the establishment of new industries or in the development of new processes in connection with industries already established. The Forest Products Laboratories and the Natural Resources Intelligence Service are organized to undertake a large part

of this work as well as research along new lines. The latter branch also carries out the geographic and economic mapping of Canada in addition to its share in the tourist work previously mentioned.

Homestead entries granted on Dominion lands numbered 5,760, as compared with 4,685 last year. The action of the department in amending the Grazing Regulations to allow of the granting of twenty-one year leases and renewal leases in southern Saskatchewan, southern Alberta, and the Railway Belt in British Columbia, has helped to re-establish the grazing industry in the western provinces. A large majority of the leaseholders in the above districts have taken, or are taking, advantage of the opportunity of securing twenty-one-year renewal leases.

The total revenue of the department, which is received chiefly from Dominion Lands sources, marks an increase even over the excellent showing of last year. The figures are $5,375,892.28, as compared with $5,271,132.53 for 1925-26, or an increase of nearly 2 per cent—a very satisfactory showing in view of the fact that last year's increase was 22 per cent over the previous year.

Outlines of the work of the various branches of the department follow.

Lands Patents

Letters Patent.—The number of letters patent issued during the fiscal year was 5,543, covering an area of 801,206 acres, made up by provinces as follows:—

Province	Patents	Acres
Manitoba	443	57,965
Saskatchewan	2,479	363,602
Alberta	2,377	356,405
British Columbia	222	23,004
Yukon Territory	10	182
Northwest Territories	12	48
Totals	5,543	801,206

Homestead Entries.—Five thousand seven hundred and sixty homestead entries were granted during the year, aggregating an approximate area of 921,600 acres, being an increase of 1,075 in the number of homesteads granted, as compared with the previous year.

By provinces the entries were made up as follows: Manitoba, 797; Saskatchewan, 2,702; Alberta, 2,145; British Columbia, 116; total, 5,760.

There were 468 soldier grant entries made during the year, aggregating an approximate area of 74,880 acres, made up by provinces as follows:—

	Number of entries	Acres
Manitoba	46	7,360
Saskatchewan	217	34,720
Alberta	184	29,440
British Columbia (Railway Belt and Peace River Block)	21	3,360
Totals	468	74,880

Accounts and Revenue.—During the fiscal year $527,378.81, including $223,440.80 interest on deferred payments, was received on account of purchased homesteads, pre-emptions and ordinary sales, showing an increase of $85,358.29 as compared with the payments received during the previous year.

The sum of $107,203.29 was received for entry fees, improvements and sundries, making total receipts for the fiscal year of $634,582.10.

Refunds were made amounting to $33,867.95, as follows:—

Value of improvements collected on cancelled homesteads..	$23,038 05
Overpayments on sales; and of moneys on account of purchased homesteads and pre-emption sales, entries for which had been cancelled	10,829 90
Total	$33,867 95

Out of the $10,829.90, above mentioned, the sum of $3,537.88 was refunded to the Soldier Setlement Board of Canada in connection with pre-emptions and purchased homesteads converted into soldier grant entries, and the sum of $7,292.02 was refunded to entrants in connection with cancelled pre-emptions and purchased homesteads.

School Lands

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, school lands were disposed of by public auction and private sales in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as follows:—

Province	Area in acres	Value	Average per acre
Manitoba	450.58	$3,443 89	$ 8 73
Saskatchewan	481.86	6,609 73	13 72
Alberta	68.76	876 72	12 75

The approximate net areas disposed of down to the 31st March, 1927, after making deductions for cancelled sales and adjustments in regard to changes in area, were as follows:—

Province	Area in acres	Value	Average per acre	Value of town lots
Manitoba	642,713.16	$ 6,192,561 77	$ 9 65	$ 5,240 00
Saskatchewan	1,199,274.12	19,432,832 23	16 20	12,471 00
Alberta	765,398.05	10,509,656 40	13 73	39,380 00

The revenues collected for the fiscal year (less principal moneys and less expenditure) and paid over to the provinces were as follows: Manitoba, $17,099.20; Saskatchewan, $386,740.72; Alberta, $266,190.18.

The amounts of interest paid in the fiscal year on the investments to the three provinces were as follows: Manitoba, $291,150; Saskatchewan, $717,875; Alberta, $376,450.

Mining Lands

The revenue collected by the Mining Lands Branch for the fiscal year shows another substantial increase. The figures are $1,023,085.54 as compared with $748,787.33 last year, which is an increase of over 36 per cent. That portion of the revenue derived from fees, rentals, and royalties on the coal mined in Alberta and Saskatchewan was $413,164.19, as compared with $369,038.46 last year. Approximately 350 coal mines were in operation from which about seven million tons, valued at thirty-one million dollars, were produced.

Three hundred and seventy wells have been drilled, or are now in the process of drilling, for the discovery of oil and gas. Seventy of the wells drilled have tapped oil-bearing formations and a considerable production of oil has resulted. One hundred and thirty-three wells produced gas in volume, and there are now in force 11,093 petroleum and natural gas leases affecting Dominion lands. Of this number well over one half were issued during the fiscal year.

New gold-bearing ores in central Manitoba have been found to exist in such richness as to make them commercially workable in a belt extending diagonally across the province from southeast to northwest, and commercial deposits of copper, zinc, and nickel have also been located. Development of these resources is being actively pushed forward.

The sodium and magnesium salts which are found in an almost pure condition in certain of the sloughs and shallow lakes of southern Saskatchewan were productive of a greater revenue than ever before. There are eighteen leases now in force under the Alkali Regulations and the revenue derived from this source was $2,350.53, compared with $935.40 for the previous fiscal year.

The Yukon Territory during the year exported minerals to the value of two million dollars, comprising 33,000 ounces of gold, 1,866,450 ounces of silver, and 45,670 hundredweight of lead. Ordinary placer mining methods for the recovery of gold are still being pursued to a limited extent, but the major production is now being obtained by the more modern methods of hydraulic mining and dredging. The silver and lead production was obtained from the high-grade ore and concentrates shipped from the Mayo district for final treatment in Pacific coast smelters.

Timber and Grazing

The increase in revenue from timber, grazing and hay lands was $108,900.77 over the revenue for the previous fiscal year, and while this is less than the increase of 1926, which was $150,876.43, the figures show an advance of nearly 10 per cent over last year, and are the highest ever recorded in this branch.

As regards areas covered, timber berths account for 6,912 square miles and grazing leaseholds 6,202,255 acres, as against 6,831 square miles and 6,048,116 acres, respectively, for the previous year.

The net increase in the total amount of revenue received on account of timber is $118,274.72, every agency showing an increase; and while there is a small decrease in the revenue from grazing, there has been an increase in the area covered of 154,139 acres and an increase in the number of leases of nearly 600.

The largest agency increase was in Prince Albert, with a total of $75,838.12, attributable in part to the sale of several license berths from which were derived large bonuses.

The greatest revenue received on account of timber at any one agency was at New Westminster and amounted to $376,069.98, composed of over $48,000 in bonuses, $75,000 in rental fees and permit dues, and $229,000 on royalty account.

In regard to material manufactured, there was an increase of over 700,000 linear feet of mining timber, 13,000 cords of pulpwood and 313,000 railway ties.

All phases of the business conducted by this branch show very substantial and healthy increases.

Canadian National Parks

Travel to the parks during the past year was the heaviest yet recorded, almost every one of the parks reporting an increase. An outstanding event was the opening of Yoho park to motor travel through the construction of a highway from Lake Louise to Field, B.C., a road which greatly extends the motoring possibilities of the visitor to Rocky Mountains park and brings within his reach the wonders of the Yoho valley and Emerald lake. Work was also prosecuted on the new extension from Field to the west boundary of Yoho park. Here it will link up with the new provincial highway, now practically complete, through the thrilling Kicking Horse canyon to Golden, B.C. An existing road already connects Golden with Windermere, so that the completion of these two sections will make possible a scenic loop route, returning by the Banff-Windermere highway and twice crossing the crest of the Rockies.

Work on the Jasper highway in Jasper park was continued and by the end of the season the road was completed to within ten miles of the boundary. This

road will eventually form part of the proposed new Edmonton-Jasper highway. In Waterton Lakes park additional work was also done on the new Akamina highway, which was completed to within three miles of the terminus of the park section at Akamina pass.

The outstanding event of the year in Waterton Lakes park was the beginning of construction work on the large new hotel which is being built by the Great Northern Railway. The building will be in the style of a Swiss chalet and will accommodate about three hundred guests. Waterton Lakes park is admittedly one of the most charming of the Canadian reservations, and with the provision of high-class accommodation the park should take its place with the other great resorts of the Rockies.

In the Rocky Mountains park the north wing of the famous Banff Springs hotel, which had been destroyed by fire, was replaced on a much larger and more modern scale by the Canadian Pacific Railway. At Jasper, large additions, totalling in the neighbourhood of one-quarter of a million dollars in value, were made to Jasper Park lodge, the tourist hotel of the Canadian National Railways.

The season was one of the most trying ever experienced in the parks from the forest fire point of view. Weeks of hot, dry weather followed by severe electrical storms with little rain led to numerous outbreaks, some of which assumed serious proportions. Thanks to the unremitting efforts of the parks officers and staffs, as well as to the greater effectiveness of the fire-fighting equipment developed in recent years in the parks, all outbreaks were finally controlled with much less loss than might have been anticipated.

The continued increase in the Government buffalo herds made it possible to forward another shipment to the Wood Buffalo park in the Great Slave Lake region. Two thousand young animals were safely loaded on trains and sent forward to the end of steel, at Waterways, Alta., where they were reloaded on scows for the point of liberation. In November approximately two thousand additional buffalo were slaughtered, under contract, for sale.

The Historic Sites Division continued its work of marking the sites and landmarks of national importance and to date one hundred and nine of these have been commemorated.

The Migratory Birds Division, charged with the enforcement of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, prosecuted its efforts for the education of the public in the conservation of bird life.

Forestry

Owing to severe drought in the forest areas of Western Canada, the fire-fighting resources of the Forest Service were strained to the utmost. Use of the national forests for divers purposes increases greatly from year to year, with corresponding increase in fire-hazard. As methods of organization and fire control are improved, however, there is a notable decrease in the size of the average forest fire. As compared with forest fire control of former days, the modern forest-protection organization is prepared for emergencies, and forest fires are reached and controlled with far greater efficiency. Special studies are being made of the relation between weather and fire-hazard, with the object of anticipating dangerous periods such as follow on certain weather conditions.

The number of competitive timber sales on the national forests during the year was the largest on record, namely, 120, although the revenue derived from this source was less by $29,000 than that from the 94 sales made in the previous fiscal year. Of these nearly one-half were in northern Saskatchewan, where the large operations of earlier years have practically disappeared, giving place to intensively operated small sales. Similar sales were in effect in Manitoba, Alberta, and in the interior of British Columbia. The forest regulations also

provide for the requirements of farmers and settlers in a system of non-competitive timber permits, and this class of business, although not as great as in the previous year, remained at a fairly high level.

Studies in reforestation have been continued. At the four seed-extraction plants operated by the Forest Service there were extracted and cleaned over five and a half tons of tree seed. These plants supply the domestic requirements for nursery and experimental seeding; also, large quantities are shipped to other parts of the Empire, notably Great Britain and New Zealand.

Additional surveys have been carried on looking to the establishment of intensive methods of forest management on selected portions of the national forests. Experiments made by the Research Division have resulted in the obtaining of successful spruce reproduction on suitable sites by sowing in seed-spots. Studies of regeneration, windfall, and thinnings have also yielded some valuable results.

The distribution of tree-planting stock to farmers on the prairies showed a material increase. In preparation for a still greater demand next year, the quantity of stock grown at the nurseries is considerably above that of previous years. Inspections have shown that better care is being taken of the plantations by farmers. This tree-planting policy, which has been in effect for upwards of twenty years, has done a very great deal to improve the conditions of farm life on the prairies. Many thousands of homes have been made more beautiful and more comfortable by the splendid plantations which have been established.

The publicity work of the service was again concentrated on "Save-the-Forest-Week," held during the week beginning April 18. Advertisements were placed in a large number of newspapers throughout the Dominion, and the effort was enthusiastically supported by many firms who voluntarily published special display advertisements to augment the service's effort. Year-long publicity was also maintained, including lectures in boys' and girls' camps and exhibits at some of the principal fairs in the Prairie Provinces.

The Forest Products Laboratories at Montreal and Vancouver continue to do excellent work in research in wood products. Definite results have been obtained in the creosoting of jack pine cross-arms and the treatment of railway ties. The cause of slime in wood-pulp has been determined, and remedial measures developed. The scheme of co-operation between the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and the Forest Products Laboratories is giving excellent results. The Vancouver Laboratory has completed its strength-tests of western cedar poles, and results will soon be published. Kiln-drying is also receiving considerable study at both laboratories.

Water Power and Reclamation

International Waterway Matters.—The Minister of the Interior is charged with the responsibility of advising the Government in regard to international waterway problems, and this service has been called upon to devote much time to these matters. Questions concerning boundary waters continue to grow in number and importance, in fact in every province from British Columbia to New Brunswick one or more instances occur in which they are the subjects of negotiation between Canada and the United States. In some cases, as, for instance, the control of the lake of the Woods, and the measurement and apportionment of the waters of the Milk and St. Mary rivers, treaties have been entered into and officials of the two countries are engaged in carrying out the terms of these treaties. In other cases such as, for example, the Niagara problem, international boards are engaged in examining the situation and will report thereon to both Governments. Reclamation and drainage projects affect

the regimen of international streams and these require examination, while certain structures controlling lake or river levels between the two countries are regulated by international boards.

Water-power.—During the past year water-power installation in Canada increased by 266,000 horse-power and reached a total of 4,556,000 horse-power. While this increase was substantial it gives an inadequate indication of the actual water-power activity in the Dominion, the intensity of which can be gathered from the fact that there are now projects under way which will ultimately add more than 1,700,000 horse-power to the Dominion's total, and of these a number are already nearing completion. Besides these there are a number of projects in active prospect which indicate a further addition of 1,000,000 horse-power. When it is realized that the developments under construction and in prospect will require for their completion approximately $270,000,000 and that an even greater investment will be required to transmit, distribute and utilize this power, some idea can be gained of the stimulus to Canadian industry and production that water-power development is providing.

Irrigation.—During the early part of the year the precipitation in the irrigated sections in the Prairie Provinces was sub-normal, while during August and September the records indicate a considerable increase over normal conditions. Until the beginning of August the crop prospects within this territory were considerably better than for some years, and, had normal conditions prevailed during the remainder of the season, a bumper crop would have been harvested. Unfortunately, however, rainy, cloudy weather, with a low temperature and high humidity prevailed during the latter part of August and throughout September, which hampered harvesting operations and reduced the quality of the crops.

During the year 77 applications were filed under the provisions of the Irrigation Act, for the right to use water, making approximately 1,500 projects now under the supervision of this department.

The measurement and apportionment of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk rivers, and the investigation of snow conditions in the upper St. Mary River basin, were carried out, as in previous years, in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Reclamation and the Montana Division of the United States Geological Survey.

Drainage.—As in the last four years the drainage investigations carried out by this department during the past year have been confined mainly to inspections and surveys of small schemes. Supervision was exercised over the projects of the McArthur Land Company in Manitoba and the Waterhen Lake district in Saskatchewan. An investigation of the drainage scheme of the Manitoba Dairy Farms Limited at Marchand, Man., was also carried out, and, in view of the favourable nature of the engineer's report, the Dominion land affected, amounting to approximately eight thousand acres, was leased to this company under conditions of reclamation for a period of twenty years. In connection with the provincial drainage schemes in Alberta and Saskatchewan, satisfactory progress has been made in disposing of the reclaimed Dominion land to these provinces in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Drainage Regulations.

Northwest Territories and Yukon

Northwest Territories.—The revenue collected under the administration of the Northwest Game Act increased from $27,945.51 in 1925-26 to $34,195.50 during the present fiscal year. The main items of increase were hunting licenses and sale of wolf pelts. The latter source of revenue produced $11,842 from 680 pelts turned in for bounty under the regulations regarding destruction of predatory animals which came into force during the previous fiscal year.

Substantial additions have been made to the total areas set aside by the department for game parks and preserves; more than one million square miles have been added to the preserves by the inclusion in that category of all the Arctic islands, and the Wood Buffalo park has been extended southwards so as to include a wide stretch of natural hay meadows. Two thousand more buffalo were transferred from Wainwright park, Alberta, to the Wood Buffalo park, and investigations are under way to ascertain whether the northern part of the Mackenzie district is suitable for the support of reindeer herds.

The annual patrol of the posts in the Eastern Arctic was carried out in the ss. *Beothic*. The ship was absent only six weeks as compared with the usual three months' trip of the old *Arctic*, and during this time the usual visits and inspections were made and a new post was established at Bache peninsula.

The administration of the Northwest Territories as regards hospital services, educational facilities and general health of the natives has followed along the general lines of improvement indicated in the reports of late years.

The field inspection staff which undertakes the work of inspection respecting mining, petroleum and natural gas on Dominion lands was primarily engaged in following oil developments in the West. Details regarding the different fields are given in the Director's report on page 117. The amount of coal mined on Dominion lands in Alberta increased from 5,883,394 tons to 6,508,908 tons and there were 22 more mines operating in this province than during the last fiscal year. About 20,000 tons decrease was recorded from operating Saskatchewan mines.

*Yukon.**—Development of the resources of the Yukon is going steadily forward and during the year wide publicity has been and is being given to her attractions as a land for tourists and as a big game reservoir—one of the last of its kind on the American continent.

The administration of the territory so far as regards public health, schools, roads, navigation, etc., was carried on satisfactorily.

Observatories

Dominion Observatory, Ottawa

In addition to the ordinary routine work of the observatory, several important problems of astronomic research were continued from last year, and in some cases new investigations were instituted. Observations with the meridian circle were continued on the Backlund and Hough list of fundamental stars until August, when observations for personal equation were begun, preparatory to the international longitude work. Of fundamental observations there were 1,759 star transits, 1,663 zenith distances, 79 observations of the sun, moon and planets, and 480 sets of readings of nadir and other constants. The computations of clock stars are completed nearly to date, the declinations of the fundamental program are completed to apparent place, but there remains a considerable portion of the previous program and of the transits of the present program to be computed. During October and November the observatory cooperated in the international longitude measurements mentioned in a previous report. Ottawa and Vancouver were occupied as primary stations, observations at Ottawa being taken with the meridian circle and a Cooke transit, and at Vancouver with a Cooke and a Heyde transit. The Vancouver observing hut at Brockton Point was enlarged and an insulated clock room was added to house the Howard clock and a gravity pendulum. The wireless equipment at each station included long and short wave receiving sets, using the method of coinci-

* Mining in the Yukon is dealt with in the report of the Mining Lands Branch.

dences by extinction. The Canadian stations were favoured with unusually good weather. It is proposed to make Vancouver, Tokio, and Greenwich the points of one of the primary polygons.

The time service, involving the maintenance and use of 4 primary clocks, 15 secondary clocks, 589 minute dials, 18 seconds dials, and various relays, chronographs and seismographic shutters, has been continued. Wireless signals have been received as before from the United States, France, and Germany on long wave-length, and time comparisons made of our own with these time systems; some experimental short-wave time signals were received from Washington. In addition, during the international longitude program, special vernier time signals were received at Vancouver from Bordeaux, Washington, Honolulu, and Saigon, including certain short-wave transmissions. Our own time signals were sent out through the local broadcasting station.

With the coelostat and solar spectrograph 460 observations, each containing 9 strips of spectrum, of solar limb, centre, midway, and comparisons were photographed. Sunspots were recorded on 59 direct photographs. Spectroscopic observations of 1914 and 1916 to the number of 522 were measured, and 1,554 computations of radial velocity, components of orbital velocity and heliographic positions were made. A publication describing the graphical device used for computing the components of the earth's orbital velocity to any point on the sun, with the necessary tables, was prepared. An interesting section of Sitka spruce, released by the recession of the Grand Pacific glacier in Tarr inlet, near the Alaska-B.C. boundary, and secured from the Department of Public Works, shows the 11.5 year sunspot influence in the widths of annual rings.

The spectrograph attached to the 15-inch equatorial telescope was employed in investigating Cepheid variable as well as some complicated stellar systems such as ε Aurigæ, λ Andromedæ and σ Scorpii. These systems are observed for several months year after year; 675 spectrograms were obtained. In addition to the spectrograph a photo-electric photometer was mounted and adjusted, and a few preliminary observations of small range variable stars made. Work has begun, in collaboration with McGill University, on the variation of ionization in Cepheid variables. Spectrograms taken here are analyzed with the Moll microphotometer at McGill, giving enlarged graphs of density curves, from which the ionization is deduced. The equatorial has as usual been available for observation by the public on Saturday nights, with an astronomer in charge to explain the objects shown.

With the six-inch doublet over three hundred plates were obtained for determining the magnitudes of comparison stars in Cepheid fields, only a few more plates being needed to complete the observational part of this program. The magnitudes have been determind for several fields by means of reduction curves from stars in the Leavitt fields. Observations were also begun on thirty-six Cepheids for the determination of their light curves. Each field was followed for two months on every clear, moonless night, a battery of three short-focus cameras making it possible to cover a wide area. Three hundred and thirty plates of these Cepheids were obtained.

During the year 368 earthquakes were recorded, of which 31 were reported to the press and 25 by telegram to Science Service, Washington. The most outstanding occurred at Rhodes in the Mediterranean; the Azores in the Atlantic; in California; and in Japan. Preparation for the co-operative work in the province of Quebec, mentioned in the last report, is progressing. The seismographs have been obtained and are under test; vaults at Shawinigan Falls and Seven Falls have been provided by one of the power companies; control points and precise levels at each of these points have been taken care of by the Geodetic Survey; a geological reconnaissance has been made by the co-operation of the Geological Survey; and topographical mapping of the area is under way. A quarterly

Bibliographical Bulletin of the Eastern Section of the Seismological Society of America, edited by the seismologist of the observatory, was initiated by the society and has so far been issued in mimeograph form from the observatory. Considerable additional data were collected in preparation for the final report on the Quebec earthquake of 1925, for which the material is now ready.

Magnetic work was confined for the most part to the securing and reduction of secular change data. Observations for the determination of the three elements, declination, inclination and horizontal intensity were taken at thirty-two "repeat" and nine new stations distributed over the area lying between longitude 64 W. and 101 W., and between the Canada-United States boundary and latitude 52 N.

Gravity observations were made at eight stations along the Pacific coast; the computation of the results of all the field stations in Western Canada, as well as the isostatic reductions for these 69 stations, have been completed. The results of the work in this part of the country are given in a report which is ready for publication.

One of the regular series of observatory publications was issued and distributed; two more are in process of printing and several ready for the printer. A book on double and multiple stars has been written by a member of the staff for a six-volume international encyclopedia; eleven papers have been presented to scientific societies and published in various journals; several scientific talks were given over the radio.

Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C.

This is the ninth annual report of the work of this institution, which commenced actual observations on May 6, 1918. The details of work carried on are published in complete form in the publications of the observatory, of which six were issued during the year. One other almost through the press will complete volume III, and two others sent to the printer will be numbers 1 and 2 of volume IV.

As in previous years, the whole time of the telescope, except two hours for visitors every Saturday evening, was devoted to photographing stellar and nebular spectra. The number of spectra obtained was 1,822, as compared with an average of 1,691 for the past eight years. Plates were secured on 211 nights of which 147 might be classed as good when 1,684 spectra were obtained and 64 as fair to poor when only 138 were secured. On several nights in addition, though the dome was opened and exposure started, no usable spectra were obtained. The actual number of hours of observing time was 1,301.5, as compared with an eight-year average of 1,269.2.

The program of observation of the B-type stars which has been under way for about three years is making satisfactory progress, more than two-thirds of the spectra required having been obtained. Practically all the plates have been measured and a considerable number of spectroscopic binaries have been found among these stars. A computation of the residual velocities of over 200 of these stars gives on the average about 13 km. per second, a value about twice that usually assigned to the stars of this type.

Progress was also made in securing spectra of the A-type stars on the H.R. program prepared a few years ago. The summer section of the sky is fairly complete but considerable work remains to be done on the winter section, where these stars are more numerous and the observing weather poorer than the average. Measurement of the spectra has kept pace with observation.

Twenty spectroscopic orbits were determined covering all types from O to K and with periods ranging from less than 1 day to 834 days. Eight of them were based upon observations of both component spectra, thus giving additional information regarding their masses.

A great deal of work was done in changes in the elements of Boss 3511 and both spectroscopic and photometric observations were secured of the short-period variable 12 Lacertae to elucidate its peculiar binary nature. Work on the star υ Sagittarii, whose spectrum is variable, was completed and the results show that the enormous masses ascribed to the star by Ludendorff are illusory. Two other variable spectra were discussed and several reproductions of these spectra were used to illustrate the first number of volume IV.

The determination of absorption line intensities by the wedge method has been extended to the stars α Cygni (A2p), β Orionis (B8p), γ Orionis (B2) and ε Orionis (B0). The spectra required for this work have for the most part been obtained. Absolute line intensities in a number of planetary nebulae are in process of determination by a modification of the wedge method. Additional spectra of *z* Andromedae have been secured and a complete discussion of this peculiar spectrum has been concluded.

All the observers have participated in Lord Rayleigh's co-operative scheme for observing the luminosity of the night sky. Observations can be taken only on clear moonless nights and 84 records of the comparative intensities of the light through the red, blue and auroral filters were obtained on 80 nights.

Surveys Bureau

The operations of the several divisions of the Surveys Bureau, comprising the Geodetic Survey, the Topographical Survey and the International Boundary Commission, extended into all parts of the country and were actively prosecuted as in past years. The officers in charge are frequently brought into contact with officials of this and other federal departments, with provincial and municipal officials, and with the public generally, and it is pleasing to note that everywhere the most cordial relations have been established and that there is the heartiest co-operation in the work.

The triangulation and level nets by which the Geodetic Survey establishes horizontal and vertical control were extended in such a way as to further the general scheme while at the same time serving the immediate needs of particular localities. In the city of Montreal a levelling party determined the precise elevations of a large number of reference monuments within the city limits, the cost of the work being borne by the city. This may be cited as an outstanding instance of the growing appreciation of the practical value of the services rendered by the Geodetic Survey. Twenty-three parties were in the field.

The operations of the Topographical Survey extended into eight provinces, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory. In addition to legal surveys, magnetic surveys and land classification, work in topographical surveying and mapping was continued, 27,320 square miles being covered by the usual topographical and phototopographical methods. This included the completion of an area in southern Saskatchewan covered by sheet N-M-13 of the International Map of the World. The preparation of this sheet, the first of the series to be undertaken in Canada, is well advanced. By arrangement the Topographical Survey is the central office for aerial photographic surveying, and the rapid development of this work is shown by the fact that during the year an area of 59,000 square miles was covered by this method and over 80,000 photographs were received from the Royal Canadian Air Force and filed for use by this and other departments and by the general public. Twenty-two parties were in the field and in addition four surveyors acted as navigational officers on airplanes engaged in aerial surveys for mapping purposes.

The field work of the International Boundary Commission was confined to inspection, as the demarcation of the boundary has been completed. In this connection aerial photographs were taken of the line from Milk river to Waterton

lake, and when this section has been inspected in the regular way and the results compared with the information obtainable from the photographs the value of this aerial inspection will be seen. If this method proves satisfactory it will be adopted where possible for future inspection and should result in considerable economy.

A brief summary of the work of each of the divisions of the bureau for the fiscal year follows.

Geodetic Survey

The function of the Geodetic Survey is to determine with the greatest possible accuracy the geographic positions and precise elevations of selected points throughout the country. This work has been carried on since 1905 but the Geodetic Survey was not formally established until 1909.

Precise Levelling.—During the fiscal year 1926-27 somewhat over 1,000 miles of precise levelling was completed and also 47 miles of secondary levelling. The precise levelling was carried out in four of the provinces—Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia—and the line of secondary levels in the province of Quebec, along the Levis-Sherbrooke highway.

Included in the precise levelling program was an important piece of work for the city of Montreal. This was carried out under a co-operative arrangement, similar to that followed in connection with the work previously done for the city of Quebec, whereby the Geodetic Survey furnished the services of the engineer in charge and provided the precise instruments required while the city paid the engineer's living expenses and provided the assistants, automobile transport and incidental expenses connected with the levelling. Between three and four months were occupied in the Montreal work during which time precise elevations were determined for over 450 reference monuments placed by the corporation.

On all lines levelled, standard bench marks were established at the usual intervals and in addition eight "fundamental" bench marks were constructed at strategic points. These fundamental bench marks, it may be stated, are concrete monuments of a large and massive type, built with special care usually in some public park in a town or city, on a site where they will be reasonably free from disturbance. They are intended to serve as the governing bench marks for the surrounding districts.

The systematic inspection of the precise level bench marks begun three years ago was continued and this year covered lines in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. The descriptions of the bench marks on these lines were revised and corrected where necessary, and made ready for publication. At the same time information of considerable value was obtained as to the permanence and reliability of various types of bench marks.

Triangulation and Traverse.—The triangulation operations of 1926 gave results of immediate service, not only to other government organizations but to the public as well, and at the same time this work will form a part of the ultimate scheme of triangulation in the Dominion as a whole. On the eastern coast of New Brunswick the final link of a very long chain was closed and there is now a continuous system of triangulation extending over 1,800 miles from lake St. Clair down the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence river and gulf of St. Lawrence through Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to cape Race in Newfoundland. With its branches, this chain gives horizontal control for all survey work by federal and provincial departments in the area in question. Prince Edward Island was included in the area covered in 1926 and the results have already been widely used. On the completion of the above work the

parties engaged thereon moved south and began work on a small net which had been laid out the previous season southwest from Halifax. The southerly stations of this net will furnish control for an area to be mapped by the Geological Survey.

In the Ste. Anne de Beaupre and Shawinigan Falls areas of Quebec small nets were laid down at the request of the Dominion Observatory to assist in seismological investigations of these districts.

A triangulation net was extended from two stations in the Lake St. John-Three Rivers net near Linton, Quebec, northwesterly, along the Canadian National railway. At an early date this will be continued further along the railway. This circuit when completed will form a very important link in the triangulation system. A spur from it will be run into the highly mineralized area of Rouyn thus giving control to the Topographical Survey and the Geological Survey for the mapping of this area which is so urgently needed. The Upper Ottawa River triangulation net has been extended to Englehart, Ont., and is serving the needs of the provincial governments in tying-in the boundary between Ontario and Quebec wherever possible, as well as giving control for local mapping. At the close of the season the reconnaissance had reached Cochrane, Ont.

In Manitoba the work adjacent to the city of Brandon, which had been undertaken at the request of the municipal authorities, was finished. The points laid down will give control for surveys to be undertaken by the city. On the completion of this work the party moved westward and a start was made on the Alberta net, the reconnaissance of which was done in 1925. This net follows a northwesterly direction towards Calgary, then northerly to Edmonton, and thence westerly to Edson.

A precise traverse line along the Canadian National railway east of Prince Rupert, B.C., ended for the season at Smithers, B.C., 207 miles from Prince Rupert. From this point eastward it is proposed to continue by triangulation, this method being used wherever possible as it furnishes control for a larger area of country. Precise traverse is used only where the cost of triangulation would be prohibitive.

Geodetic Astronomy.—During the season, station Judge at the west end of the Timiskaming base was occupied as a Laplace point. At these stations astronomical observations for longitude and azimuth are taken and also observations for latitude in order to obtain information for investigations regarding the shape and size of the earth. The wireless method of comparing time signals was used.

One of the first essentials in planning the hydro-electric development now proceeding in the Gatineau valley, north of Ottawa, was an accurate map of the district, and the Geodetic Survey, at the request of the power company and at their expense, undertook the task of ascertaining the position of an adequate number of the necessary " control " points. Observations on the stars and the use of radio time signals gave the information required for determining the latitude and longitude of seven stations and the azimuth at each.

Geodetic Base Lines.—Two primary base lines were measured during the year, the Beaupre base near Ste. Anne de Beaupre, P.Q., and the Timiskaming base in the Upper Ottawa River triangulation net. No unusual difficulties featured these operations. Before and after the measurement of each base line the invar tapes used were standardized at the Standards Building of the Geodetic Survey.

Mathematical Research and Adjustments.—A special publication dealing with precise traverses is in course of preparation. The theory which has been wholly developed by this division, makes possible the conversion of latitudes and departures on the plane into true geodetic latitudes and longitudes. Also,

a treatise on Geodesy which presents in a new manner the solution of many geodetic problems, has been finally revised and will be published shortly. The differential method is used in adjustments of the triangulation and level nets. The adoption of this method means a considerable saving in time since it is possible to incorporate new field data into the adjustments without destroying the old work. It also presents a means of studying the effects of the inclusion of new data. The adjustments of the level nets of Canada and the United States resulted in rather large discrepancies along the boundary where these nets meet. It is hoped, however, that the decision of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey to readjust its level net to one tidal station will result in much better agreement as the junction points, thus wiping out anomalies at present existing.

Topographical Survey

Field activities of the Topographical Survey were continued in all the provinces, except Prince Edward Island, and also in Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Twenty-two parties were employed, and in addition four Dominion Land Surveyors acted as navigational officers for the planes of the Royal Canadian Air Force in taking photographs for aerial surveying operations. A few of the parties were in the field for short periods only.

The office work involved in the production and distribution of maps and plans is increasing steadily, as a result of the great amount of mapping now being done to meet the increased demand. This mapping is a necessary preliminary and accompaniment to the development of Canada's resources. In new territory, before any natural resource can be properly turned to account, there must be definite knowledge of its location and potential value and the basis of such knowledge is the topographic map. In older territory, the value of detailed topographic information is so evident as to need no explanation. Throughout a large part of the field work aerial photography was used to great advantage. This newly developed method is helpful in expediting work carried on largely by the usual methods and also continues to demonstrate its value in covering country that could not otherwise be covered without the expenditure of a great deal of time and effort.

During the year there were distributed 35,348 maps, 13,132 official plans of townships, townsites, and settlements, and 4,129 other publications. This is a considerable increase over the previous year.

Topographical and Photo-Topographical Surveys.—During the season of 1926, field work for the mapping of 27,320 square miles was completed. The resulting maps are to be issued on various scales which may be summarized as follows: 1,395 square miles on the scale of one mile to the inch; 600 square miles on the two-mile scale; 6,020 square miles on the three-mile scale; 2,120 square miles on the four-mile scale; 6,120 square miles for a second field revision on the four-mile scale; and 11,065 square miles for the plotting of the Canadian portion of sheet N.M. 13 of the International Map of the world. The above mapping was carried on in seven of the nine provinces of Canada. Of the one-mile mapping 675 square miles were in the province of Alberta, 320 square miles in Quebec, 120 square miles in New Brunswick, and 280 square miles in Nova Scotia. The two-mile mapping was carried on entirely in British Columbia. Of the three-mile mapping work, 1911 square miles was in Alberta and 4,109 square miles in Saskatchewan. The four-mile mapping and the second field revision for issue on the four-mile scale were both in Manitoba. Sheet N.M. 13 of the International Map of the World, is included between latitudes 48° and 52° and longitudes 102° and 108°. Approximately three-quarters of this area lies in Canada. This sheet will be issued on the scale of one to one million.

Aerial Surveys.—During the year a total area of over 59,000 square miles was photographed in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force, for the use of the Topographical Survey and for other purposes. Of this area, about eighty-five per cent, or 50,150 square miles, was covered by oblique photography and the remaining 8,850 square miles by vertical photography. In all, there were received 80,522 photographs, 42,634 being for record and mapping, and 37,888 for the construction of mosaics, for surveyors in the field, and for distribution on request to provincial government officials, city engineers, mining and lumbering corporations, and municipal authorities. Of these, 836 photographs covering an area of about 150 square miles photographed vertically under contract, were received from the Fairchild Aerial Surveys Company and 471 from the Quebec Government.

From the photographs obtained for mapping purposes, the following map sheets of the National Topographic Series are in course of preparation:—

1. Larder Lake and Kewagama sheets, on the two-mile scale, from vertical photographs.
2. The Pas, Grand Rapids, Cormorant Lake, Wekusko, Trout Lake, Sioux Lookout and Armstrong sheets, on the four-mile scale, from oblique photographs.

Vertical photographs covering portions of three sheets on the two-mile scale in Rouyn district, and oblique photographs covering Lake St. Joseph sheet on the four-mile scale, and portions of five other sheets on the same scale, north and west of lake Winnipeg, have been taken but the preparation of these map sheets is withheld until further control has been established and until further aerial surveys have been made in these areas.

Control Traverse and Exploratory Surveys.—Control surveys during 1926 were carried on principally for the purpose of providing control for mapping from aerial photographs. The increased mining activity in northwestern Ontario necessitated the mapping of areas in the Birch Lake, Lake St. Joseph, and Savant Lake districts which were previously unmapped and largely unexplored. These areas are being mapped by oblique photographs controlled by traverse surveys, astronomical observations, and minor isolated surveys. The traverse survey extended through the principal prospecting areas, from Trout Lake river via Woman lake, Birch lake and Cat river to lake St. Joseph; also from the eastern end of lake St. Joseph via Wabakimi and Savant lakes to the Canadian National Railway line at Bucke. Astronomical observations were taken in this area and also in the country north of lake Nipigon. The latter locality is a centre of interest on account of the proposed scheme of water diversion and power development now being investigated by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission.

In accordance with the program of mapping in northern Saskatchewan, a control traverse survey was carried down Montreal river, through adjacent lakes and waterways to Churchill river, which was also traversed from Sand Fly lake to Frog portage. Monuments were planted on this survey, which is in effect an extension of the Dominion Lands system of survey into country the nature of which prohibits the economical extension of meridians and base lines.

In the Northwest Territories, investigations and surveys were made in Wood Buffalo park near Fort Smith as a preliminary to the preparation of a topographical map of this area. The investigation of the country between lake Athabaska and Great Slave lake and eastward was continued by the exploration of the upper waters of Tazin and Dubawnt rivers.

Control Surveys in New Brunswick and Quebec.—Control surveys for topographic mapping derived from points established by the Geodetic Survey, were extended over the Fredericton area in New Brunswick and the Grondines area in

Quebec. Permanent monuments were established in suitable locations, a few miles apart in order to provide marks to which local surveys may be tied. The geographical co-ordinates of these monuments are computed from the control surveys, and this information is available for provincial or other officials making surveys in these areas.

Land Surveys.—Legal surveys in the Railway Belt of British Columbia included the completion of the boundaries of two timber berths, the subdivision into acreage lots of nine quarter-sections, laying out a summer resort on Shuswap lake near Sicamous, and a number of miscellaneous surveys.

Additions were made to the townsites of Rosetown, in Saskatchewan; and to Badger, Mafeking, and Rackham, in Manitoba. Settlement lots were laid out over a considerable area on Duck bay, lake Winnipegosis, in township 37, range 19, west of the Principal meridian, and a historic site was surveyed at Fort Pelly, Saskatchewan. Subdivision was extended over a portion of Saddle Lake Indian Reserve sold to the Soldier Settlement Board and over a few sections of township 37, range 29, west of the Principal meridian, withdrawn from a timber berth, together with a number of miscellaneous surveys.

Land Classification Surveys.—The activities of the field staff engaged on land classification surveys did not materially differ from the previous year. One field party operated in the province of Alberta and another in Saskatchewan. The former completed a combined land classification and revision survey of the area covered by the north half of the Victoria sheet of the Sectional Map—the south half of this sheet had been similarly covered during the previous field season. The latter was engaged on classification surveys in order to ascertain whether agricultural lands were at present included within certain forest reserves, and also to examine lands adjacent to the reserves with a view to having them included in the reserves should the examination show them to have no agricultural value. The advisability of withdrawing lands from the forest reserves in the one case and of adding them to the reserves in the latter case was reported upon to the Forest Service. The aggregate area examined totalled 1,514,400 acres of which 273,280 acres lie within forest reserves.

Kootenay Park Boundary.—Conditional upon the Dominion Government completing the construction of the Banff-Windermere highway, the province of British Columbia granted to the Dominion a strip of land five miles wide on each side of the road from Alberta to the Columbia valley, the boundary to follow so far as practicable the crests of mountain ranges. Where the boundary crosses valleys and where the position of the valley could not be determined from existing maps, the boundary was located on the ground and defined by monumented straight lines where necessary.

Mapping.—The Topographical Survey has under its own control in one organization the facilities for planning and making the surveys and for plotting, compiling, photographing, lithographing and distributing the resulting maps. The photographing and lithographing offices also do work for other branches and departments when this can be done without interfering with the work of the survey.

Magnetic Surveys.—Magnetic surveys, in close co-operation with provincial officials were continued during 1926 at practically no expense, as in the past, by being made in conjunction with the other work and by utilizing the astronomical bearings available from the regular surveys. The total number of magnetic observations obtained throughout the country since 1880 when this work was started is now over 22,000. Compass repeat data from all available sources were carefully collected and co-ordinated to form a set of tables for the whole country published as Bulletin 58, "The March of the Compass in Canada", thus greatly facilitating the recovery of lost boundaries originally run by compass.

Physical Testing Laboratory.—During the year, in addition to the regular work, the laboratory checked the length of the Dominion Legal Standard Yard which had not been verified in terms of the Imperial Yard since 1873. The coefficient of thermal expansion of the standard was determined. The old Dominion Standard Metre was also verified by the laboratory in terms of the International Metre. Among work done for other departments was an increased number of tests of precision thermometers. Thermometers, like length measures, can only be tested at centres in possession of prototypes of the international standards, and it is in this respect that the laboratory is able to render service.

Record Office.—In the Record Office there are on file over 54,000 different items in the nature of plans and original survey notes, being the returns for Dominion Lands surveys since their inception in 1869. This office also stores and distributes to the public as required the stock of printed plans of townships, settlements, townsites, etc. in the western provinces, as well as the stock of reports and topographic maps the extent and variety of which are constantly increasing.

International Boundary Commission, Canadian Section

Field work in connection with the International Boundary during the fiscal year was confined to inspection.

Fishermen operating in the vicinity of Point Roberts in the strait of Georgia between the mainland and Vancouver island had made a number of requests that the first course of the water boundary there be ranged or marked by buoys or otherwise. As a consequence an inspection was made of the locality in June 1926, and after consultation with the agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in Victoria and with the agent of the United States Lighthouse Service at Portland it was decided that the purpose could best be served by two range marks. Further investigation as to the exact nature and sites for these marks is being made and it is planned to erect them during the fiscal year 1927-28. An inspection was also made of the boundary monuments and vista near Point Roberts, and from Blaine, U.S.A., to Huntingdon, B.C. These monuments had been repaired and the vista cleared in 1922, and although the monuments were found to be in good condition, the boundary vista had filled up in many places with new growth to a height of from five to twenty feet. The boundary was also inspected at Laurier, B.C.; at the crossing of the Columbia river; at the Nelson-Spokane highway; at the Red river, Man.; and on the Rainy river, Ont. The monuments were found to be in good condition but the vista at the Nelson-Spokane highway and at the Red river is filled with new growth.

At the request of the Boundary Commission aerial photographs were taken in October by the Royal Canadian Air Force of that section of the boundary between Milk river and Waterton lake, Alta. A ground inspection will be made of this section and if it be found that the required information can be obtained from airplane photographs, airplane inspection in future will be used where possible. It is hoped that it will prove to be much cheaper than ground inspection.

Conferences between the commissioners and between members of the staffs of the two sections of the commission were held in Washington in March and April and in Ottawa in September. At these conferences details of future work were arranged and the division thereof between the two sections was agreed upon.

Boundary turning points were selected on the plans of the lakes on the Ontario-Minnesota boundary and these plans were furnished to the engravers of the boundary maps. The work of engraving the maps of this section of the boundary has been finished, thus completing the engraving of maps for the entire boundary between Canada and the United States, including Alaska.

The need for legislation to transfer to the province of Manitoba the two small water areas in the Northwest Angle Inlet of lake of the Woods, ceded to Canada by the United States by the treaty of February 24, 1925, was drawn to the attention of the Solicitor General and the Department of Justice.

Maps and survey data of the area in British Columbia adjacent to the 49th parallel boundary, and of the area adjacent to Portland canal were supplied by the commission to the Department of Lands of British Columbia for use in their surveys in those districts. For a similar purpose, maps and data of the area adjacent to the Ontario-Minnesota boundary were supplied to the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines of Ontario. The Geological Survey was supplied with topographical maps and geographic positions of triangulation stations in the Stikine River area, to be used in their geological investigations of that district, and the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service was supplied with maps and geographic positions of reference monuments near lac La Croix on the Ontario-Minnesota boundary for use in their investigations into the possibilities of water storage on that lake.

The office work of the staff during the year was largely devoted to making adjustments, computing geographic positions, listing descriptions of triangulation stations, making sketches and other related work. This material is to be included in the three joint reports, out of a total of seven, which have yet to be submitted to the governments of Canada and the United States by the commissioners.

Large numbers of maps, photographs, reports and atlases and numerous items of specific information regarding the boundary were supplied upon request.

Natural Resources Intelligence Service

The demand for information regarding Canada's natural resources showed a considerable increase over previous years, this being due in a large measure to the greater demand for information on recreational resources. Maps, pamphlets, and recreational literature were prepared and distributed on a more adequate scale than ever before to organizations such as banks, hotels, chambers of commerce, touring bureaux, automobile clubs, golf clubs, newspapers, and recreational periodicals. Special articles, photographs, cuts, and plates were furnished to magazines throughout Canada and the United States; illustrated lectures were supplied to universities, schools and various organizations where they would be of educational value; individual inquirers were furnished with information and every means was employed to assist those interested in Canada either from the point of travel, settlement, or investment.

General Information

The general information work of the service is divided into two main phases: first, the continuous assembling by research and co-operation of accurate information on Canada's resources, and second, the wide and systematic distribution of such information through the channels where it will be of most value.

Assembling of Information on Canada's Resources.—The whole ability of the service to function efficiently as a clearing house for information on Canada's resources depends upon having at hand or having prompt access to the most complete and up-to-date data that can be assembled. This work of collecting a very wide range of data, and of classifying and recording it in such manner as to be readily and permanently available in useful form, is a fundamental phase of the service's regular activity. The Natural Resources Index thus enables the service to furnish the best information available in response to inquiries covering the character and location of Canada's resources. By means of this index, anyone may obtain, immediately, information which in many cases would

take weeks or months, or even years, to assemble independently. The maintenance and improvement of this Index required a considerable amount of detailed work during the year.

Of the natural resources of Canada, the land available for agriculture ranks first. While there are large tracts of fertile lands in all parts of Canada, the greatest expanse is contained in the great plains of the Prairie Provinces. The public lands in these provinces are under the control of the federal Government and the settlement and development has been a special concern of the Department of the Interior. In this work the Natural Resources Intelligence Service carried on a wide range of information activity including the issue of land maps indicating lands available for settlement, economic reports, cereal, elevator, physical and climatic, vegetation and forest cover, and transportation maps. It has also made a survey of the privately-owned idle lands situation, not only in the Prairie Provinces, but in other parts of the Dominion, and has collected and published details respecting millions of acres of these lands. The service's activities in connection with the land resources during the past year have continued along the lines of making known the opportunities that Canada offers in this field.

Requests for information regarding the various aspects of the fur industry in Canada increased. These requests were not only from Canada but from the United States and other foreign countries, and included inquiries from federal and provincial departments, foreign governments, educational institutions, business corporations, the press, farmers, and artisans. These inquiries included requests for data regarding trapping locations, provincial and federal trapping regulations, transportation, bounties, royalties, prices, fur markets, pelting, etc., and the propagation of fur-bearing animals in captivity. As a great number of inquiries dealt with the pelting and preparation of furs for market, information was prepared on this subject for distribution in booklet form.

Tourist Information.—There was an exceedingly large increase in the requests for information regarding motoring, hunting, fishing, canoeing, and other phases of holidaying in Canada. Every endeavour was made to give the inquirers the best possible assistance in laying out their trips and planning their holidays. Information already on hand was amplified with additional data obtained from many sources.

The majority of the requests for information of a recreational nature were from the United States. A large number of these requests were from motorists contemplating tours in Canada who almost invariably desired information regarding the customs regulations pertaining to tourists' autos, outfits, and baggage. To facilitate the work of answering these inquiries, a synopsis of the customs regulations was prepared. New editions of the recreational maps of the Maritime Provinces were published. These maps show classified highways, hotel accommodation, camp sites, game and fish resources, ferries, and other information of interest and value to the tourist. An added feature to the maps was the location of customs posts.

A sketch map of Canada and the United States, on a scale of 100 miles to an inch, showing the main connecting highways between the two countries was prepared and widely distributed. In order to provide greater detail a series of four sectional maps on scales varying from 25 to 35 miles to an inch was published and distributed throughout Canada and the United States according to a very carefully planned program. In many cases additional quantities of these maps were requested by auto clubs, touring bureaux, and others who were in a position to place them where they would be of most value in calling attention to Canada's attractions to the tourist.

Many letters from prospective hunters and fishermen, who have no definite district or province in mind, ask for general information regarding both fish and

game localities in Canada. In order that such inquirers might readily locate the recreational districts, a sketch map was prepared of Eastern Canada showing the approximate location of the various districts.

Canoeing in Canada has become more and more popular as a phase of holidaying and requests for information regarding routes in various districts have shown a large increase. In order to meet this demand detailed descriptions of a number of trips have been prepared, giving details as to transportation to starting point, character of country traversed, rapids and falls, location, length and character of portages, distances, fishing and camp-sites en route, etc. A map of the route on a conveniently large scale is furnished with each description. During the year several new trips were added to the list already available and a number of the older descriptions were revised and brought up to date.

Winter sports in Canada have increased in popularity. In this connection the service published a booklet "Winter in Canada" calling attention to Canada's attractions in winter, and also issued a quantity of blotters depicting winter sports, both of which were widely distributed throughout Canada and the United States, with a view to calling special attention to this phase of Canada's recreational resources.

Distribution of Published Information.—During the year approximately 317,800 maps and 140,200 reports and booklets were distributed to individuals and various organizations, in addition to about 1,750,000 blotters calling attention to Canada's recreational resources. Requests for information which could be supplied by the printed maps and literature of the service totalled 30,546 of which 2,820 were from prospective tourists, 1,876 from intending settlers, 6,505 from financial and commercial organizations, 4,575 from educational institutions, 6,431 from government offices, and 8,339 were miscellaneous requests. Publicity with regard to the Peace River district resulting from the winning, by a resident of that district, of the International Wheat Prize, created a heavy demand for maps, reports and other information pertaining to that part of Canada. All Dominion Government information bureaux throughout the United States were furnished with sets of maps for wall display and reference purposes. Public libraries and special library sets in observation cars and on transatlantic and transpacific steamers were kept up to date as new publications became available. Co-operative arrangements were also made with other organizations which were in a position to use the publications of the service for the purpose of placing information regarding Canada's resources in the hands of interested parties. In addition to the preparation and distribution of printed material describing the resources and other features of the Dominion, the service continued to make use of other channels for the dissemination of such information. Special articles, photographs, cuts and plates were supplied to a wide range of publications. The service also continued to issue a weekly news bulletin containing items relating to the Dominion's resources and their development. This bulletin is issued in both English and French and is furnished to government offices and to financial and other institutions. In addition to the news bulletin, material was supplied regularly to radio broadcasting stations. Brief bulletins and short articles containing special commercial and resources data were furnished three times a week.

Development Investigations.—The service receives annually a large number of requests for information on Canada's resources and problems associated with their development which cannot be adequately answered by printed reports, economic maps, or other published material, but which require considerable individual investigation. During the year over three thousand inquiries of this nature were received and given the necessary attention.

In addition to the investigations undertaken to answer immediate needs, the service carried on continuous investigations not only of the wider development of Canada's resources, but also of the more intensive use of domestic raw products

within the Dominion. Among the developments specially studied during the year might be mentioned the whaling industry, the wood-flour industry, the production and manufacture of rubber, the utilization of sawdust for making alcohol, insulating wall board, porous bricks and tiles, etc., the hide and leather industry, the perfume and cosmetic industry, the paperboard and cardboard industry, the jam and pickle industry, and the utilization of seaweed for the manufacture of iodine. Many of these investigations are carried on in co-operation with other branches of the public service, as for instance, investigations into the heating, ventilation, insulation, etc. of houses were made in co-operation with the Dominion Fuel Board.

Geographic and Economic Mapping.—The geographic mapping of Canada as carried on by the Chief Geographer's office showed considerable progress during the year. New editions of the land district maps were issued for administrative use and for distribution by the western land offices. In addition nine sheets of the standard geographic map were published as well as a map of the Northwest Territories and map of Canada on a scale of 60 miles to an inch.

Considerable work was done during the year on the preparation of new sheets and revision of old sheets of the standard geographic series, and on the preparation of two of the sections of the International Map of the World.

Economic mapping is distinct from geographic mapping in that it uses the latter maps as bases for maps showing the nature and distribution of the country's resources, the extent of their development, and a wide range of physical and economic data of aid in throwing light on the character and value of Canada's national property from a development standpoint. The maps prepared or under preparation during the year were: Resources Map of the Dominion, Vegetation and Forest Cover Map, Map of Central Canada featuring transportation and commercial development, and a series of nine maps for inclusion in the booklet "Canada as a National Property." New and revised editions were prepared of the 100-mile map showing connecting roads between Canada and the United States, of the four sectional maps showing more detailed information than the 100-mile map and of the recreational resources and road maps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to which reference has previously been made.

In addition to the preparation of maps for publication, the mapping facilities of the service were utilized to an increased degree by other branches of the department, by other departments of the federal Government, and by commercial, educational, and other institutions requiring economic maps.

Technical Plant.—The operation of this plant, comprising photographic laboratories, blue-printing, map-mounting, photostat, mimeograph, and other technical facilities, continued to give prompt service to the Department of the Interior and to other departments which made use of it from time to time. In this plant is maintained the photographic and lantern slide library. Lantern slides are made up into sets, and these along with lectures or lecture notes are loaned to educational and other institutions or organizations. During the year 409 lecture sets were sent out and were shown to audiences totalling more than 120,600 persons. Lecture sets were also placed in the extension departments of a number of American universities. Photographic prints for reproduction purposes were furnished to newspapers and other periodicals to an increased extent.

Arrangements were made to supply the Canadian Government trade commissioners with one or more sets of slides for use in promoting Canadian trade abroad. This work was further extended by supplying them with photographic prints for use in foreign newspapers and magazines.

Detailed Statement of Surveyed Areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, January 1, 1927

—	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Area under homestead (including military homesteads)	8,361,000	28,770,000	18,969,900	56,100,900
Area under pre-emptions, purchased homesteads, sales, half-breed scrip, bounty grants, special grants, swamp lands transferred to province of Manitoba, etc	5,239,200	6,828,500	3,578,700	15,646,400
Area granted to railway companies	3,566,997	15,177,063	13,038,595	31,782,655
Area granted to Hudson's Bay Company	1,269,100	3,349,700	2,358,300	6,977,100
Area of School Land Endowment (1-18 of area surveyed in sections)	1,637,700	3,943,800	3,760,300	9,341,800
Area sold subject to reclamation by drainage	89,762	57,426	38,572	185,760
Area sold under Irrigation system	.....	77,000	988,640	1,065,640
Area under timber berths (leased)	1,519,600	541,850	1,301,250	3,362,700
Area under grazing leases	48,400	3,178,400	2,599,200	5,826,000
Area of forest reserves and parks	2,488,500	6,239,000	17,072,100	25,799,600
Area reserved for forestry, park and for pulpwood purposes (inside surveyed tract)	2,453,000	1,637,000	2,085,000	6,175,000
Area of road allowances	977,220	1,468,487	1,288,779	3,734,486
Area of parish and river lots	506,906	84,117	121,220	712,243
Area of Indian reserves	484,516	1,166,314	1,405,869	3,056,699
Area of Indian reserves surrendered	89,005	404,525	330,385	823,915
Area of water-covered lands (inside surveyed tract)	4,259,960	1,903,874	2,296,095	8,459,929
Area undisposed of (surveyed)	4,125,000	3,774,000	16,650,000	24,549,000
Totals	37,115,866	78,601,056	87,882,905	203,599,827

Statement of Lands Sales by Railway Companies having Government Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company

Year	Hudson's Bay Company		Canadian Pacific Railway Company		Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Company		Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company	
	acres	amount	acres	amount	acres	amount	acres	amount
		$		$		$		$
1893	.....	.....	93,184	295,288	14,164	57,559	1,603	.....
1894	7,526	48,225	43,155	131,628	6,312	280,003	640	.....
1895	4,341	23,209	55,453	176,950	5,623	22,330	2,391	.....
1896	9,299	52,410	66,624	220,360	21,254	88,568	286	.....
1897	10,784	53,277	135,681	431,095	63,800	634,644	2,524	.....
1898	62,000	310,000	242,135	757,792	106,473	363,982	22,534	.....
1899	56,875	274,625	261,832	814,857	58,019	199,558	61,030	178,517
1900	70,196	352,631	379,091	1,152,836	133,507	437,449	18,932	53,974
1901	82,308	399,804	339,985	1,046,665	59,749	214,953	22,266	74,810
1902	269,577	1,412,332	1,362,478	4,440,500	206,411	713,365	39,835	147,365
1903	330,046	1,939,804	2,260,722	8,472,250	250,372	699,210	843,900	1,476,900
1904	144,857	879,910	857,474	3,516,864	29,522	113,303	.....	.....
1905	139,721	865,905	411,451	2,045,800	80,342	296,936	.....	.....
1906	236,191	1,863,375	1,012,322	6,015,060	83,418	360,889	.....	.....
1907*	69,158	742,221	851,083	4,817,682	3,051	22,645	1,353	16,789
1908	21,184	267,215	81,060	727,367	31,982	153,007	5,621	68,869
1909	25,449	288,836	29,331	383,390	10,396	84,845	37,662	380,371
1910	104,382	1,297,454	655,585	10,473,425	14,501	126,950	106,000	964,600
1911	267,038	3,747,768	715,095	10,372,661	20,313	284,859	113,533	1,237,204
1912	42,554	808,943	855,280	12,420,488	18,932	117,497	35,213	495,116
1913	53,581	1,128,806	447,158	6,348,352	2,768	48,639	15,395	255,399
1914	26,292	572,837	263,962	4,242,089	7,626	91,948	1,629	21,546
1915	16,400	306,550	151,262	2,496,872	489	5,508	1,292	19,118
1916	79,310	1,273,144	242,215	3,670,421	4,780	58,808	12,246	180,361
1917	254,941	4,234,244	405,764	6,612,040	12,470	165,245	21,533	331,596
1918	386,394	6,914,947	545,284	11,044,883	25,933	321,005	49,723	783,062
1919	285,561	4,978,950	602,555	10,580,669	5,289	67,214	33,838	527,670
1920	276,629	4,724,941	571,571	11,356,146	4,623	56,760	32,095	474,895
1921	178,301	3,037,369	275,636	5,898,994	1,518	20,058	11,432	160,472
1922	33,595	545,611	101,497	1,732,350	1,519	15,497	1,274	22,315
1923	24,976	366,257	83,485	1,248,968	373	5,107	1,122	17,000
1924	33,434	456,386	45,911	775,205	637	3,822	6,242	92,145
1925	84,758	1,117,618	91,295	1,602,524	1,701	13,890	1,925	28,571
1926	184,595	2,276,129	168,988	2,263,919	3,723	31,043	7,623	115,603
1927	282,670	3,414,539	249,497	2,979,958	3,695	27,043	9,985	142,968
Totals	4,155,013	50,976,272	14,955,102	141,566,295	1,295,285	5,552,039	1,522,677	8,267,236

*Nine months to March 31.

STATEMENT of Lands Sales by Railway Companies having Government Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company—*Concluded*

Year	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company		Canadian Northern Railway Company		Great Northwest Central Railway Company		Total		Average per acre for all Railways
	acres	amount	acres	amount	acres	amount	acres	amount	
		$		$		$		$	$ c.
1893....	11,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,211	352,847	2 93
1894....	11,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,668	207,856	3 02
1895....	46,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,713	222,489	1 94
1896....	10,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,016	361,338	3 34
1897....	9,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222,225	719,016	3 23
1898....	15,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448,623	1,431,774	3 18
1899....	24,738	53,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	462,494	1,520,792	3 28
1900....	46,653	128,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	648,379	2,125,146	3 27
1901....	116,719	352,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	621,027	2,088,269	3 36
1902....	323,494	1,033,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,201,795	7,746,958	3 56
1903....	231,800	909,600	183,736	631,503	128,435	522,490	4,229,011	14,651,757	3 46
1904....	129,007	563,507	64,469	313,575	41,858	177,081	1,267,187	5,564,240	4 39
1905....	109,191	512,898	231,707	1,221,469	17,593	103,564	990,005	5,046,572	5 09
1906....	85,784	480,063	204,966	1,014,351	20,003	137,503	1,642,684	9,871,241	6 01
1907*...	59,515	346,064	289,576	1,711,109	4,023	41,470	1,237,759	7,697,930	6 02
1908....	8,606	75,644	196,946	1,746,504	1,294	13,855	346,693	3,052,461	8 80
1909....	6,370	66,508	.....	.....	165	7,935	109,373	2,211,885	11 08
1910....	18,323	182,926	285,428	2,783,010	571	6,863	1,184,790	15,835,228	13 36
1911....	11,820	116,231	277,414	3,336,797	1,438	27,417	1,406,651	19,122,937	13 59
1912....	10,853	154,424	365,926	4,216,578	632	11,373	1,329,390	18,224,419	13 70
1913....	4,155	44,212	182,491	2,009,642	1,601	32,105	707,149	9,867,155	13 95
1914....	19,575	460,129	182,491	2,009,642	.....	.....	501,575	7,398,191	14 75
1915....	23,042	444,018	.....	.....	316	6,956	192,801	3,279,031	17 01
1916....	11,689	172,033	.....	.....	4,646	81,182	354,886	5,435,949	15 32
1917....	33,821	573,875	17,796	298,938	8,829	141,439	755,154	12,357,377	16 35
1918....	53,335	815,628	39,546	732,351	16,021	275,724	1,116,237	20,887,600	18 71
1919....	31,774	479,496	65,110	1,261,963	14,530	252,774	1,038,657	18,148,736	17 47
1920....	26,953	425,656	86,305	1,685,241	27,981	464,586	1,026,157	19,188,225	18 69
1921....	11,681	191,928	69,934	1,455,319	5,128	96,616	553,630	10,860,756	19 61
1922....	3,024	51,603	14,163	263,199	167	2,997	155,239	2,633,572	16 96
1923....	1,013	15,552	11,214	190,112	1,120	21,368	123,303	1,864,364	15 12
1924....	1,283	14,144	71,489	1,103,421	799	14,934	159,795	2,460,057	15 39
1925....	8,499	132,504	56,981	770,680	2,246	35,151	247,405	3,700,938	14 95
1926....	10,145	93,642	79,088	1,127,973	3,660	45,907	457,822	5,954,216	13 01
1927....	8,658	96,799	107,511	1,586,850	4,463	47,531	666,479	8,295,685	12 45
Totals..	1,536,100	8,986,108	3,084,287	31,470,227	307,519	2,568,830	26,855,983	249,387,007	9 29

* Nine months to March 31.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH

DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE

STATEMENT of Gross Cash Receipts From all Sources for the Fiscal Year 1926-27 Compared With the Receipts for the Previous Fiscal Year

Sources of Revenue	1926–27	1925–26	Increase	Decrease	Net increase
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion lands.....	3,418,553 95	2,880,197 49	538,356 46	.....	
School lands.....	1,567,547 79	2,052,415 11	.....	484,867 32	
Ordnance lands.....	31,797 07	13,045 18	18,751 89	.....	
Seed grain and relief.....	310,807 97	309,646 01	1,161 96	.....	
Registrar's fees.....	453 19	920 12	.....	466 93	
Fines and forfeitures.....	4,592 45	2,613 87	1,978 58	.....	
Casual revenue.....	42,139 86	12,294 75	29,845 11	.....	
	5,375,892 28	5,271,132 53	590,094 00	485,334 25	104,759 75

STATEMENT of Cash Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year 1926-27 Compared With the Receipts of the Previous Fiscal Year

Particulars	1926–1927	1925–1926	Increase	Decrease	Net increase
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Homestead fees	57,700 00	46,900 00	10,800 00	.....	
General sales	45,991 92	34,288 70	11,703 22	.....	
Pre-emption sales	457,225 98	398,245 66	58,980 32	.....	
Purchased homestead sales	25,614 15	27,069 56	.....	1,455 41	
Improvements	44,162 20	35,286 78	8,875 42	.....	
Patent and interchange fees	240 00	206 60	33 40	.....	
Survey fees	271 34	232 23	39 11	.....	
Rentals of land	17,239 08	24,633 64	.....	7,394 56	
Map sales, office fees, etc	28,774 45	19,473 96	9,300 49	.....	
Suspense account	1,111 98	1,839 16	.....	727 18	
Liquor permit fees	413 90	288 50	125 40	.....	
Trader's licenses	5,265 00	5,570 00	.....	305 00	
Trapper's licenses	16,386 00	12,514 00	3,872 00	.....	
Marriage licenses	.....	4 00	.....	4 00	
Radio fees	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	
Bird licenses	20 00	25 00	.....	5 00	
Fur sales	11,625 67	9,555 91	2,069 76	.....	
Billiard licenses	275 00	200 00	75 00	.....	
Trading Post licenses	39 00	.....	39 00	.....	
Miscellaneous	4,902 18	5,499 27	.....	597 09	
Taxidermists licenses, etc	161 15	443 50	.....	282 35	
Timber dues	1,190,974 61	1,098,692 53	92,282 08	.....	
Grazing rental	150,326 77	158,111 96	.....	7,785 19	
Grazing fees	11,770 12	8,276 01	3,494 11	.....	
Grazing improvements	9,247 15	11,043 22	.....	1,796 07	
Hay permits	14,623 26	14,192 41	430 85	.....	
Irrigation fees	970 00	335 00	635 00	.....	
Irrigation sales	15,989 89	7,954 70	8,035 19	.....	
Sale of trees, etc	17,674 69	10,167 46	7,507 23	.....	
Fishing permits	2,269 50	1,291 50	978 00	.....	
Ice permits	78 00	91 00	.....	13 00	
Rent of water-power	31,336 41	22,811 55	8,524 86	.....	
Coal lands	414,843 90	370,307 80	44,536 10	.....	
Mining fees	87,090 41	78,768 15	8,322 26	.....	
Dredging leases	5,898 30	764 30	5,134 00	.....	
Petroleum leases	478,150 45	243,544 66	234,605 79	.....	
Hydraulic leases	2,965 00	2,265 00	700 00	.....	
Quarrying leases	6,130 04	16,125 15	.....	9,995 11	
Potash and alkali leases	2,509 04	926 03	1,583 01	.....	
Tar sand leases	116 40	124 52	.....	8 12	
Sand, stone and gravel permits	160 00	172 32	.....	12 32	
Quartz leases	7,435 18	9,466 38	.....	2,031 20	
Quartz sales	51 65	42 25	9 40	.....	
Export tax on gold	12,437 64	21,995 50	.....	9,557 86	
Free certificates for export of gold	6 50	9 00	.....	2 50	
Antelope park	642 00	150 00	492 00	.....	
Buffalo park	64,131 50	38,269 41	25,862 09	.....	
Elk Island park	218 00	168 60	49 40	.....	
Fort Anne park	.....	35 00	.....	35 00	
Glacier park	168 85	365 62	.....	196 77	
Jasper park	20,368 20	12,844 93	7,523 27	.....	
Point Pelee park	491 82	138 25	353 57	.....	
Rocky Mountains park	137,227 00	115,409 79	21,817 21	.....	
Waterton Lakes park	5,376 55	4,808 81	567 74	.....	
Yoho park	2,338 57	2,182 61	155 96	.....	
Kootenay park	7,030 30	5,992 60	1,037 70	.....	
Biereton Lakes park	30 00	64 00	.....	34 00	
Historic sites	34 25	3 00	31 25	.....	
Hawke Lake	20 00	10 00	10 00	.....	
Revelstoke park	1 00	.....	1 00	.....	
	3,418,553 95	2,880,197 49	580,594 19	42,237 73	
Refunds	91,280 73	76,684 27	14,596 46	.....	
	3,327,273 22	2,803,513 22	565,997 73	42,237 73	523,760 00

45891—3

STATEMENT Showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands From July 1, 1872, to March 31, 1927

Fiscal Year	Homestead Fees	Pre-emption Fees	Improvements	Sales		Map sales, Office and Registration Fees	Dominion Lands Surveyors' Examination Fees	Rents, Survey Fees, Miscellaneous, and Suspense Account	Purchased, Homestead Inspection, Cancellation and Sundry Fees	Timber Dues
				Cash	Scrip					
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1872–73	6,960 00	.....	.....	19,170 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 25
1873–74	7,310 00	.....	.....	19,834 75	.....	.....	.....	125 50	.....	2,710 55
1874–75	11,510 00	.....	.....	13,666 90	.....	129 00	.....	.....	.....	2,335 25
1875–76	4,680 00	.....	.....	3,478 94	320 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	387 00
1876–77	2,250 00	.....	.....	1,085 86	136,955 16	4 00	.....	100 00	40 00	320 00
1877–78	14,540 00	.....	.....	2,794 86	120,159 54	.....	180 00	.....	290 00	1,620 00
1878–79	17,690 00	.....	.....	4,998 39	210,904 84	81 00	310 00	13 70	410 00	325 00
1879–80	41,255 00	10,241 43	.....	45,708 97	81,685 86	245 40	580 00	183 25	1,780 00	25,121 46
1880–81	20,450 00	10,801 75	269 00	71,170 17	70,828 30	985 40	420 00	37 58	.....	32,028 34
1881–82	54,155 00	39,843 90	1,758 00	1,240,328 27	50,590 84	3,036 45	890 00	58 10	.....	58,753 14
1882–83	73,015 00	54,725 00	7,114 91	516,092 21	33,638 40	3,109 50	890 00	501 77	.....	90,066 46
1883–84	41,580 00	28,810 00	2,596 11	424,863 36	40,919 67	1,289 55	530 00	45,766 53	1,713 45	147,983 10
1884–85	25,645 00	17,100 00	2,328 75	199,275 32	45,875 60	1,621 82	370 00	50,068 57	2,685 00	87,474 99
1885–86	26,110 00	14,371 00	1,101 50	76,140 41	214,657 97	1,339 34	360 00	20,070 00	5,025 00	64,820 31
1886–87	19,614 00	6,887 93	1,971 55	48,175 76	337,640 19	1,171 39	240 00	44,561 00	7,778 40	65,111 74
1887–88	23,691 00	4,830 00	1,918 35	52,238 36	313,522 67	1,660 75	240 00	20,591 41	12,078 53	94,964 55
1888–89	39,460 00	10,550 00	4,128 48	57,513 16	318,238 57	1.410 16	220 00	10,389 57	20,402 50	90,290 00
1889–90	35,920 00	8,580 00	3,250 54	54,896 85	228,744 47	2,099 07	190 00	3,316 23	21,715 00	84,642 95
1890–91	29,164 10	.....	6,302 61	91,664 98	171,425 14	1,854 78	88 00	7,951 05	16,790 00	102,902 71
1891–92	46,994 00	.....	6,472 31	111,651 01	97,822 41	2,147 31	135 00	29,898 49	27,964 00	106,461 35
1892–93	37,689 74	.....	7,113 50	96,171 67	77,231 18	975 20	82 00	18,509 35	22,015 50	105,865 24
1893–94	36,462 26	.....	3,497 76	53,254 71	27,840 96	973 11	.....	13,457 09	11,097 00	81,290 51
1894–95	29,664 88	.....	3,567 90	37,293 71	23,269 62	695 99	40 00	6,271 77	6,566 90	74,079 20
1895–96	18,278 00	.....	3,163 15	46,373 98	46,929 65	610 78	50 00	21,679 31	6,810 50	61,923 47
1896–97	21,179 00	.....	3,737 01	49,335 53	16,929 38	795 05	70 00	11,129 72	8,527 50	68,992 82
1897–98	34,780 00	.....	5,649 63	80,178 64	28,918 14	1,987 40	10 00	15,376 53	15,859 88	119,313 78
1898–99	58,235 00	.....	4,297 62	116,594 35	21,307 58	1,266 05	20 00	67,450 95	20,850 40	155,360 63
1899–1900	72,690 00	.....	4,835 81	103,247 58	88,756 22	1,258 85	190 00	31,154 04	21,688 00	126,345 82
1900–01	79,910 00	.....	5,213 22	40,360 93	326,270 03	3,874 14	165 00	70,499 54	12,874 00	209,399 32
1901–02	144,425 00	.....	8,481 46	66,950 21	169,767 13	5,792 96	370 00	71,993 30	663 00	207,790 90
1902–03	320,409 65	.....	11,829 08	155,537 49	158,452 66	5,911 96	365 00	125,128 66	595 00	470,916 93

STATEMENT Showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands From July 1, 1872, to March 31, 1927—*Continued*

Fiscal Year	Homestead Fees	Pre-emption Fees	Improvements	Sales		Map sales, Office and Registration Fees	Dominion Lands Surveyors' Examination Fees	Rents, Survey Fees, Miscellaneous, and Suspense Account	Purchased, Homestead Inspection, Cancellation and Sundry Fees	Timber Dues
				Cash	Scrip					
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ ct.
1903–04	255,772 36	.....	15,119 47	196,750 15	189,705 08	5,549 13	463 50	81,246 46	1,081 00	397,344 33
1904–05	304,806 25	.....	21,571 25	154,128 04	19,644 59	4,879 13	906 50	144,854 31	1,271 00	266,951 46
1905–06	417,834 25	.....	31,795 19	442,588 69	7,654 57	6,042 34	474 00	141,345 30	1,046 25	292,684 53
1906–07 (9 months)	215,449 55	.....	39,763 63	503,202 44	11,349 89	5,449 06	420 00	60,450 99	685 00	379,476 32
1907–08	301,693 73	.....	71,139 47	656,303 03	92,311 24	7,727 29	690 00	148,914 00	1,283 50	473,608 94
1908–09	389,039 00	141,550 15	70,928 86	951,442 28	20,136 27	7,296 55	1,040 00	75,596 96	9,579 50	269,837 52
1909–10	415,232 00	174,250 00	105,009 07	1,239,037 33	9,973 84	9,135 49	1,500 00	99,967 27	14,028 30	377,856 45
1910–11	445,135 00	156,485 00	143,227 13	1,193,756 04	1,437 84	8,730 01	1,310 00	42,111 92	20,142 85	387,054 96
1911–12	391,703 12	102,070 00	184,825 92	1,967,182 85	3,256 99	11,239 14	1,400 00	44,280 89	14,745 50	400,668 61
1912–13	337,055 00	85,940 00	168,904 42	1,650,491 87	6,157 27	14,483 91	1,040 00	17,866 65	11,380 00	463,738 75
1913–14	317,412 00	61,660 00	187,052 46	1,303,587 54	240 00	16,056 07	1,350 00	40,148 65	8,402 00	378,365 33
1914–15	238,295 00	28,720 00	114,982 17	696,672 23	80 00	14,290 23	970 60	33,234 14	4,776 10	310,934 29
1915–16	170,350 00	22,760 00	112,782 70	1,090,842 36	.....	11,485 83	470 00	19,495 98	3,475 00	378,960 68
1916–17	112,110 20	14,690 00	112,711 33	2,707,203 99	332 61	13,976 95	560 00	21,212 91	2,910 00	429,403 09
1917–18	83,180 00	7,870 00	89,371 59	3,046,091 55	131 47	12,066 22	250 00	26,513 84	2,200 00	482,006 25
1918–19	42,190 00	.....	49,225 97	2,192,860 81	323 41	11,039 54	100 00	77,291 91	360 00	408,728 28
1919–20	67,460 00	.....	78,913 74	2,799,605 09	80 00	17,134 19	255 00	28,535 19	340 00	589,780 21
1920–21	53,880 00	.....	70,492 66	1,721,171 61	.....	16,333 67	200 00	23,149 23	370 00	705,313 77
1921–22	73,540 00	.....	56,084 83	761,849 89	.....	23,352 07	170 00	26,285 90	3,713 00	683,490 99
1922–23	53,460 00	.....	36,847 94	414,278 96	900 00	21,414 16	180 00	20,848 43	6,187 40	825,465 05
1923–24	38,640 00	.....	31,930 25	404,952 00	160 00	15,652 17	20 00	25,791 21	8,131 73	847,772 60
1924–25	36,590 00	.....	37,738 73	410,221 58	611 80	16,115 57	10 00	28,637 37	17,072 05	981,399 60
1925–26	46,900 00	.....	46,330 00	467,600 87	.....	19,473 96	.....	41,760 21	18,808 10	1,098,692 53
1926–27	57,700 00	.....	53,409 35	544,873 59	.....	28,774 45	.....	35,150 25	22,640 90	1,190,974 61
Totals	6,261,144 09	1,002,736 16	2,030,756 38	31,416,742 32	3,824,089 05	364,023 54	20,784 60	1,990,972 98	420,848 74	15,760,215 92

STATEMENT Showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands From July 1, 1872, to March 31, 1927—*Continued*

Fiscal Year	Grazing Lands		Hay, Coal, Mining Fees, Stone Quarries, Export Tax on Gold, etc.		Canadian National Parks	Colonization Lands		Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	Cash	Scrip	Cash	Scrip		Cash	Scrip			
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1872–73								26,239 45		26,239 45
1873–74								29,980 80		29,980 80
1874–75								27,641 15		27,641 15
1875–76								8,865 94		8,865 94
1876–77								140,755 02		140,755 02
1877–78								139,584 40		139,584 40
1878–79								234,732 93		234,732 93
1879–80								206,801 37	4,636 08	202,165 29
1880–81								206,990 54	5,038 22	201,952 32
1881–82	2,245 00		40 00			354,036 17		1,805,734 87	10,687 55	1,795,047 32
1882–83	22,844 43		913 91			248,492 01		1,051,403 60	8,746 05	1,042,657 55
1883–84	11,370 60		640 90			253,713 40		1,001,776 67	9,220 50	992,556 17
1884–85	17,089 75		815 63			1,214 22		451,564 65	12,070 85	439,493 80
1885–86	29,562 51	3,131 08	1,284 83					457,973 95	63,389 12	394,584 83
1886–87	14,242 77	39,487 67	1,570 40	80 00				588,532 80	19,543 16	568,989 64
1887–88	5,922 47	23,023 28	2,273 73	80 00	2,951 58		10,000 00	569,986 68	6,277 66	563,709 02
1888–89	2,207 69	16,802 63	3,946 55		2,528 73		16,000 00	594,088 04	5,226 23	588,861 81
1889–90	1,305 57	9,021 63	9,242 08		1,094 37			464,018 76	8,209 74	455,809 02
1890–91	3,079 55	16,193 77	8,628 44	160 00	2,397 35	5 28	4,460 50	463,068 26	7,195 27	455,872 99
1891–92	3,726 80	17,222 60	5,616 85		3,648 45			459,760 58	15,291 39	444,469 19
1892–93	6,380 80	11,542 39	6,266 13		4,983 23			394,825 93	18,314 97	376,510 96
1893–94	5,740 79	7,687 86	6,243 15		2,523 92			250,069 12	4,544 01	245,525 11
1894–95	5,353 72	8,628 00	5,229 54		2,321 87			202,983 10	4,365 99	198,617 11
1895–96	7,071 86	6,255 90	5,813 51		2,734 82			227,694 93	8,368 79	219,326 14
1896–97	4,715 01	2,500 00	8,633 68		2,132 11			198,676 81	6,833 78	191,843 03
1897–98	4,728 58	510 39	699,383 01		3,045 65			1,009,741 63	4,678 55	1,005,063 08
1898–99	5,245 88		1,130,705 70		2,994 16			1,584,328 32	32,296 39	1,552,031 93
1899–1900	8,382 86	4,083 30	1,038,362 92	20 00	2,727 65			1,503,743 05	23,062 28	1,480,680 77
1900–01	4,726 28	14,671 99	1,102,127 33	20 00	4,047 31			1,874,159 09	18,368 85	1,855,790 24
1901–02	7,292 46	8,409 27	737,882 43		*2,861 13			1,432,679 25	27,165 55	1,405,513 70
1902–03	13,911 73	15,041 33	607,723 65		*5,063 69			1,890,886 83	21,519 84	1,869,366 99
1903–04	19,790 27	13,921 29	495,583 18		*9,498 48			1,681,824 70	36,721 75	1,645,102 95
1904–05	36,145 32	5,237 36	364,927 59		*14,059 55			1,339,382 35	25,786 90	1,313,595 45

STATEMENT Showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands From July 1, 1872, to March 31, 1927—*Concluded*

Fiscal Year	Grazing Lands		Hay, Coal, Mining Fees, Stone Quarries, Export Tax on Gold, etc.		Canadian National Parks	Colonization Lands		Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	Cash	Scrip	Cash	Scrip		Cash	Scrip			
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1905–06	51,583 89	80 00	297,302 44	.....	18,883 83	.....	.....	1,709,315 28	33,418 36	1,675,896 92
1906–07 (9 months)	43,711 91	400 00	214,257 10	.....	*15,887 42	.....	.....	1,490,503 31	35,117 48	1,455,385 83
1907–08	43,211 78	4,048 01	266,415 31	.....	27,232 87	.....	.....	2,094,579 17	115,080 04	1,979,499 13
1908–09	53,312 79	3,257 84	253,339 17	.....	31,321 20	.....	.....	2,277,678 09	102,463 78	2,175,214 31
1909–10	67,807 01	5,081 47	459,870 29	.....	43,697 61	.....	.....	3,022,446 13	121,431 15	2,901,014 98
1910–11	60,702 80	2,356 00	774,569 27	.....	69,054 59	.....	.....	3,306,073 41	198,689 47	3,107,383 94
1911–12	69,519 41	1,520 00	729,126 56	.....	56,497 74	.....	.....	3,978,036 73	197,631 35	3,780,405 38
1912–13	79,412 76	.....	779,695 53	1,587 32	37,448 72	.....	.....	3,655,202 20	246,105 26	3,409,096 94
1913–14	84,926 15	320 00	865,499 12	.....	48,800 33	.....	.....	3,313,819 65	277,309 33	3,036,510 32
1914–15	101,710 58	400 00	1,594,905 42	.....	37,895 97	.....	.....	3,177,866 73	317,764 75	2,860,101 98
1915–16	118,955 02	160 00	476,408 82	.....	37,493 53	.....	.....	2,443,639 92	143,942 57	2,299,697 35
1916–17	128,341 50	.....	600,934 13	.....	45,851 45	.....	.....	4,190,238 16	134,243 14	4,055,995 02
1917–18	125,300 69	240 00	630,427 95	.....	52,160 52	.....	.....	4,557,810 08	113,680 44	4,444,129 64
1918–19	148,179 55	.....	630,975 74	.....	55,006 72	.....	.....	3,616,281 93	76,031 02	3,540,250 91
1919–20	183,661 96	.....	896,413 40	.....	76,742 07	.....	.....	4,738,920 85	116,249 03	4,622,671 82
1920–21	183,756 97	.....	1,234,558 49	.....	76,850 09	.....	.....	4,086,076 49	130,750 93	3,955,325 56
1921–22	144,344 67	.....	1,071,395 56	.....	74,302 68	.....	.....	2,918,529 59	119,079 58	2,799,450 01
1922–23	153,697 11	.....	823,183 50	.....	75,304 59	.....	.....	2,431,767 14	83,151 71	2,348,615 43
1923–24	141,871 05	.....	723,762 59	.....	115,163 42	.....	.....	2,353,847 02	71,983 12	2,281,863 90
1924–25	149,070 38	.....	639,749 23	.....	176,650 46	.....	.....	2,493,866 77	102,880 70	2,390,986 07
1925–26	166,387 97	.....	793,357 73	.....	180,886 12	.....	.....	2,880,197 49	76,684 27	2,803,513 22
1926–27	162,096 89	.....	1,084,694 72	.....	238,239 19	.....	.....	3,418,553 95	91,280 73	3,327,273 22
Totals	2,704,645 54	241,235 06	22,084,697 21	1,947 32	1,662,985 17	857,461 08	30,460 50	90,675,745 66	3,312,527 68	87,363,217 98

STATEMENT Showing the Yearly Gross Cash Revenue From All Sources From April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1927

Fiscal Year	Dominion Lands	School Lands	Seed Grain	Ordnance Lands	Fines and Forfeitures
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1907–08	1,998,219 92	708,045 83	12,899 84	8,674 95	1,650 00
1908–09	2,254,283 98	687,422 74	53,590 86	205,749 96	281 00
1909–10	3,007,390 82	1,292,259 95	175,152 72	189,902 48	211 00
1910–11	3,302,279 57	1,614,733 93	153,351 14	6,009 34	4,052 22
1911–12	3,973,259 74	1,594,533 96	119,634 13	11,566 46	10,510 48
1912–13	3,647,457 61	1,621,508 11	171,342 87	60,607 80	7,150 35
1913–14	3,313,259 65	1,215,822 37	176,736 89	5,805 98	7,888 50
1914–15	3,177,386 73	943,717 00	68,263 56	4,416 64	5,828 00
1915–16	2,443,479 92	934,965 37	2,525,528 50	5,997 98	3,075 21
1916–17	4,189,905 55	1,699,370 06	3,652,729 05	5,553 26	2,184 72
	31,306,923 49	12,312,379 32	7,109,229 56	504,284 85	42,831 48
1917–18	4,557,438 61	2,836,216 40	2,613,708 67	7,929 75	3,686 00
1918–19	3,615,958 52	5,087,875 81	1,378,275 76	4,819,27	35 00
1919–20	4,738,840 85	3,900,091 75	1,155,354 64	9,840 33	70 00
1920–21	4,086,076 49	4,480,270 67	773,200 67	8,887 88	1,139 75
1921–22	2,918,529 59	2,335,726 83	372,350 89	8,446 48	2,912 73
1922–23	2,430,867 14	1,538,449 98	254,802 23	6,132 79	3,075 46
1923–24	2,353,687 02	1,511,518 09	274,227 20	57,505 97	2,467 56
1924–25	2,493,254 97	1,468,627 43	298,684 22	16,474 10	3,398 86
1925–26	2,880,197 49	2,052,415 11	309,646 01	13,045 18	2,613 87
1926–27	3,418,553 95	1,567,547 79	310,807 97	31,797 07	4,592 45
	33,493,404 63	26,778,739 86	7,741,058 26	164,878 82	23,991 68
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	339,406 03	18,839 80
Increase	2,186,481 14	14,466,360 54	631,828 70		

STATEMENT Showing the Yearly Gross Cash Revenue From All Sources From April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1927—*Concluded*

Fiscal Year	Registration Fees	Casual Revenue	Chinese Immigration Revenue	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1907–08	2,256 65	20,069 03	.....	2,751,816 22
1908–09	1,352 13	26,224 29	.....	3,228,904 96
1909–10	1,471 49	42,625 96	.....	4,709,014 42
1910–11	1,378,19	11,336 06	.....	5,093,140 45
1911–12	1,066 05	32,824 65	971,339 00	6,714,734 47
1912–13	1,241 25	22,873 55	3,549,242 00	9,081,423 54
1913–14	966 50	27,884 47	2,644,593 00	7,392,957 36
1914–15	969 85	11,738 10	588,124 00	4,800,443 88
1915–16	908 15	28,002 62	19,389 00	5,961,346 75
1916–17	796 85	15,618 26	140,487 00	9,706,644 75
	12,407 11	239,196 99	7,913,174 00	59,440,426 80
1917–18	562 25	9,074 15	336,757 00	10,365,372 83
1918–19	789 22	12,381 71	.....	10,100,135 29
1919–20	430 78	22,837 87	.....	9,827,466 22
1920–21	448 31	811,970 45	.....	10,161,994 22
1921–22	524 64	20,128 63	.....	5,658,619 79
1922–23	454 00	20,060 18	.....	4,253,841 78
1923–24	603 30	28,317 00	.....	4,228,326 14
1924–25	334 12	20,079 55	.....	4,300,853 25
1925–26	920 12	12,294 75	.....	5,271,132 53
1926–27	453 19	42,139 86	.....	5,375,892 28
	5,519 93	999,284 15	336,757 00	69,543,634 33
Decrease	6,887 18	.....	7,576,417 00	
Increase	.....	760,087 16	.....	10,103,207 53

Appended hereto are individual reports of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands; the Director of the Forest Service; the Commissioner of Canadian National Parks; the Director of Water Power and Reclamation; and the Director of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch. The Geodetic Survey, the Topographical Survey, the Water Power and Reclamation Service, the Forest Service, and the National Parks Branch publish separate annual reports which review the work of the year in greater detail.

Your obedient servant,

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister.

November 1, 1927.

I

DOMINION LANDS

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER, J. W. GREENWAY

Applications for patent	1926-27
Number examined	9,693
New applications	3,009
Applications accepted and notifications issued	2,514
Certificates of recommendation sent out	66

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT, WESTERN LAND AGENCIES, H. G. CUTTLE

AGENCIES

Agency	Homestead entries granted	Land sales		Applications for patent received	Land entries cancelled	Permits issued	
		Ordinary and school lands				Timber	Hay
Manitoba—							
Dauphin	506	19		137	737	552	272
The Pas*	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	291	91		213	888	.....	.....
Saskatchewan—							
Moose Jaw	970	71		510	1,231	68	983
Prince Albert	1,732	91		899	1,332	1,317	1,317
Alberta—							
Calgary	165	14		123	481	197	275
Edmonton	1,462	66		687	940	1,734	979
Grande Prairie	216	14		183	120	202	162
Lethbridge	74	10		50	412	6	44
Peace River	258	16		217	439	384	185
British Columbia—							
Kamloops	19	25		77	81	217	3
Revelstoke	34	5		11	36	213	.....
New Westminster	33	13		55	50	334	.....

NOTE.—Owing to the fact that adjustments are being made from day to day (including restoration of cancelled entries and sales in some cases, and in other cases disallowance of entries reported by the various agents), these figures can only be taken as indicating approximately the business transacted at each agency.

*The Pas office is that of a Mining Recorder who is also sub-agent. The returns from this office for the fiscal year were as follows: Mining locations, 617; assessments, 17; rentals, 43.

HOMESTEAD INSPECTORS, PRINCIPAL WORK PERFORMED BY

Headquarters	Name	Land inspections made	Applications for patent	Miles travelled	
				Wagon	Rail
Manitoba—					
Dauphin	G. L. Speers	415	67	3,948	10,527
"	W. J. Mayberry	486	58	6,568	2,290
"	*Chas. Laing	87	.....	2,007	4,645
Winnipeg	F. J. Drew	800	49	4,929	10,945
"	*P. C. Jonasson	13	5	296	347
"	Wm. Lagimodiere	335	70	3,932	4,566
Saskatchewan—					
Moose Jaw	C. E. Barr	805	16	10,337	777
"	J. C. DeBalinhard	1,019	34	3,912	4,606
"	J. Furnis	898	8	9,136	824
"	G. H. Lydiard	759	7	9,120	2,627
"	T. A. Underwood	1,752	73	19,761	2,185
"	F. J. Bigg	575	34	5,825	9,580
"	*C. Sifton	176	1	2,886	.....
"	*W. H. Eratt	163	.....	2,315	614
"	*T. M. Morgan	11	.....	214	1,168
"	*R. Folkes	469	6	5,763	2,297
"	*P. R. Brandt	149	.....	3,387	.....
"	*C. H. Harnett	131	1	1,996	895
"	*E. M. Reid	63	1	612	595
"	*J. A. McDonald	60	.....	1,341	416
Prince Albert	H. Browne	310	42	4,159	4,054
"	N. I. Edwards	264	14	3,647	2,470
"	A. E. Mosses	949	41	12,622	981
"	F. McKenzie	441	90	9,561	1,986
"	A. Smyth	577	17	4,905	5,455
"	S. Taylor	418	41	8,649	1,224
"	E. H. E. Webb-Bowen	507	92	4,642	2,360
"	W. W. Whelan	745	49	11,036	877
Alberta—					
Calgary	R. A. Kembry	886	25	11,071	4,116
"	D. H. Minchin	168	2	3,375	6,743
"	J. Nurcombe	1,560	27	10,066	4,492
Edmonton	T. J. Cunningham	496	24	6,461	5,217
"	*J. S. Chamberlain	63	12	561	882
"	J. P. Duggan	547	78	3,142	2,418
"	*A. H. Griffin	91	3	1,566	1,584
"	*J. T. Holford	111	15	854	584
"	*A. A. MacMillan	47	.....	470	1,614
"	F. W. Neilson	385	19	4,241	4,035
"	*A. Sullivan	36	6	302	150
"	R. S. Wyllie	342	36	4,036	8,608
Grande Prairie	T. M. Newton	249	61	7,575	.....
"	L. T. Smith	231	35	7,261	70
Lethbridge	D. E. Wilcox	1,022	22	11,970	261
Peace River	S. Grimwood	341	27	3,830	3,804
Medicine Hat	H. L. Bowyer	696	4	10,090	1,474
"	H. S. McCowan	709	9	8,266	1,080
Spruce Grove	*W. E. Bristow	171	9	1,001	2,460
Pakan	I. S. Doze	495	39	4,312	2,946
Winterburn	*S. C. Hagen	118	14	1,103	885
High Prairie	D. S. Hayden	388	29	4,618	2,684
St. Paul de Metis	J. E. McMullen	432	13	5,204	3,308
Cochrane	Wm. Tempany	1,466	16	12,443	1,417
British Columbia—					
Kamloops	J. M. Benzie	323	64	6,133	2,471
Golden	H. Cook	139	4	1,477	3,509
Salmon Arm	P. C. Campbell	521	.....	6,820	1,486
Revelstoke	*W. E. Smith	26	1	241	830
Totals		25,427	1,410	295,997	148,439

*Employed for portion of year only.

REVENUES COLLECTED AT DOMINION LAND AGENCIES, CLASSIFIED UNDER THE VARIOUS HEADINGS

Agency	Agent	Land Patents Branch	Timber and grazing Branch	Reclamation Branch
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	L. P. O. Noel	9,538 84	486 59	.....
Dauphin	E. Widmeyer	6,359 86	10,193 28	.....
Saskatchewan—				
Moose Jaw	J. A. Reid	366,669 62	51,968 28	147 40
Prince Albert	L. C. Paterson	62,635 11	187,862 71	22 49
Alberta—				
Calgary (acting)	E. H. Crockett	45,464 28	74,856 43	64 65
Edmonton	A. Norquay	25,488 97	192,617 01	605 25
Lethbridge (acting)	E. F. Layton	15,597 85	26,581 17	270 00
Peace River	R. Cruickshank	5,207 08	4,885 90	.....
Grande Prairie	F. L. Christie	5,287 05	3,703 59	.....
British Columbia—				
Kamloops	H. J. Parker	3,149 64	64,941 81	.....
Revelstoke	T. J. Wadman	2,685 45	38,876 63	.....
New Westminster	E. Walmsley	3,459 65	378,985 08	.....

REVENUES COLLECTED AT DOMINION LAND AGENCIES (*concluded*)

Agency	Agent	Mining Lands Branch	School Lands Branch	Miscellaneous	Total
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Manitoba—					
Winnipeg	L. P. O. Noel	31,184 57	4,888 98	1,066 34	47,165 32
Dauphin	E. Widmeyer	9,550 06	3,688 29	190 26	29,981 75
Saskatchewan—					
Moose Jaw	J. A. Reid	49,372 98	102,652 78	135,427 26	706,238 32
Prince Albert	L. C. Paterson	27,087 84	42,523 05	19,431 09	339,562 29
Alberta—					
Calgary (acting)	E. H. Crockett	263,614 08	52,863 12	9,010 43	445,872 99
Edmonton	A. Norquay	185,110 21	25,618 41	1,600 28	431,040 13
Lethbridge (acting)	E. F. Layton	211,915 06	33,335 83	4,041 59	291,741 50
Peace River	R. Cruickshank	3,319 02	1,010 96	560 90	14,983 86
Grande Prairie	F. L. Christie	211 95	756 16	1,516 96	11,475 71
British Columbia—					
Kamloops	H. J. Parker	3,189 48	.....	.....	71,280 93
Revelstoke	T. J. Wadman	81 80	.....	.....	41,643 88
New Westminster	E. Walmsley	6,333 49	.....	.....	388,778 22

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE LAND PATENTS BRANCH AND REGISTRAR OF DOMINION LANDS PATENTS, N. O. COTE

With statements, A to K, in relation thereto

LETTERS PATENT

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, there were 5,543 letters patent issued, covering a total area of 801,206 acres, divided according to provinces as follows:—

Province	Patents	Acres
Manitoba	443	57,965
Saskatchewan	2,479	363,602
Alberta	2,377	356,405
British Columbia	222	23,004
Yukon Territory	10	182
Northwest Territories	12	48
Totals	5,543	801,206

The various kinds of grants are summarized below and are later dealt with in detail in statements A to G, inclusive.

Grants	Patents	Acres
Homesteads	1,850	283,022
Sales	941	100,130
Pre-emptions	551	86,924
Purchased homesteads	56	7,830
Railways	123	14,023
Special grants	756	108,764
Military bounty grants	2	320
Northwest halfbreed grants	6	774
Licence of occupation	7	28
Soldier grants	381	57,078
Hudson's Bay Company grants	870	142,313
Totals	5,543	801,206

There was an increase of 59 letters patent and a decrease in the area patented of 2,527 acres, as compared with the previous year.

There are recorded in the Land Patents Branch 473,952 letters patent, aggregating 104,409,999 acres, which have been issued between May, 1873, and March 31, 1927.

LANDS DISPOSED OF

Five thousand seven hundred and sixty (5,760) homestead entries were granted, aggregating an approximate area of 921,600 acres, made up by provinces as follows: Manitoba, 797; Saskatchewan, 2,702; Alberta, 2,145; British Columbia, 116; total, 5,760.

There was an increase of 1,075 in the number of homestead entries granted, as compared with the previous year.

By land agencies the 5,760 homestead entries are made up as follows:—

Manitoba.—Dauphin, 506; Winnipeg, 291; total, 797.

Saskatchewan.—Moose Jaw, 970; Prince Albert, 1,732; total, 2,702.

Alberta.—Calgary, 165; Edmonton, 1,462; Grande Prairie, 193; Lethbridge, 74; Peace River, 251; total, 2,145.

British Columbia.—Grande Prairie, 23; Kamloops, 19; New Westminster, 33; Peace River, 7; Revelstoke, 34; total, 116.

The 5,760 homestead entries represented 13,145 persons, as compiled from information obtained from each entrant. Of these entries, 1,829 were made by residents of the several provinces of the Dominion; 806 by persons who had previously obtained homestead entries, which had been cancelled by default or

at the request of the entrant in order, in most cases, that he might enter for other lands; 662 were made by persons from the British Isles; 874 by persons from the United States; 479 by Austrians; 123 by Hungarians; 241 by Russians; 35 by Finlanders; 147 by Norwegians; 99 by Swedes; 60 by Germans; 18 by Frenchmen; 29 by Belgians; and the remaining 358 were made up of citizens of various other countries.

There were 468 soldier grant entries made during the year, aggregating approximately 74,880 acres, made up as follows:—

	Number of entries	Acres
Manitoba	46	7,360
Saskatchewan	217	34,720
Alberta	184	29,440
British Columbia (Railway Belt and Peace River Block)	21	3,360
Totals	468	74,880

By land agencies the soldier grants were as follows:—

Manitoba.—Dauphin, 25; Winnipeg, 21; total, 46.

Saskatchewan.—Moose Jaw, 105; Prince Albert, 112; total, 217.

Alberta.—Calgary, 27; Edmonton, 92; Grande Prairie, 23; Lethbridge, 11; Peace River, 31; total, 184.

British Columbia.—(Railway Belt and Peace River Block) Grande Prairie, 2; Kamloops, 7; New Westminster, 6; Peace River, 4; Revelstoke, 2; total, 21.

CANCELLED ENTRIES

There were cancelled 5,809 entries as follows:—

—	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Homesteads	547	1,330	1,489	153
Soldier grant entries	130	238	190	16
Pre-emptions	.....	914	518	.....
Purchased homesteads	.....	73	28	.....
Sales	9	66	82	26
Totals	686	2,621	2,307	195

SALES

Two hundred and seventy-nine (279) sales were made during the fiscal year 1926-27 for 11,637 acres, with an average for each sale of about 41⅔ acres.

REVENUE

The sum of $527,378.81, including $223,440.80 interest on deferred payments, was received on account of purchased homesteads, pre-emptions, and ordinary sales, showing an increase of $85,358.29, as compared with the payments received during the previous year.

The sum of $107,203.09 has also been received for entry fees, improvements, and sundries, making a total revenue for the fiscal year of $634,582.10.

REFUNDS

There were 529 refunds, amounting to $33,867.95, as follows:—

410 refunds—Value of improvements collected on cancelled homesteads	$23,038 05
119 refunds—Overpayments on sales; and on moneys on account of purchased homesteads and pre-emption sales, entries for which had been cancelled	10,829 90
Total	$33,867 95

Out of the $10,829.90, the sum of $3,537.88 was refunded to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada in connection with pre-emptions and purchased homesteads converted into soldier grant entries, and the sum of $7,292.02 was refunded to entrants in connection with cancelled pre-emptions and purchased homesteads.

NEWLY SURVEYED LANDS THROWN OPEN TO HOMESTEAD ENTRY

Newly surveyed lands comprised in eight townships were made available for homestead entry as follows:—

Saskatchewan.—Prince Albert in 8 townships.

STATEMENT A—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

No.	Nature of Grant	From April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927		From April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926	
		Patents	Acres	Patents	Acres
1	British Columbia homesteads	92	10,186	74	7,344
2	British Columbia sales	14	716	15	1,591
3	Drainage sales	11	1,142	2	461
4	Homesteads	1,720	266,758	1,741	270,278
5	Homesteads, Peace River Block	37	5,918	41	6,425
6	Hudson's Bay Co.	870	142,313	1,189	179,122
7	Licences of occupation	7	28	6	14
8	Manitoba Act grant	1	70	.....	.....
9	Military Bounty grants	2	320	2	320
10	Mining lands sales	1	52	1	.....
11	Mineral rights, sales (901 acres)	3	.....	10	.....
12	Northwest half-breed grants	6	774	4	480
13	Pre-emption sales	551	86,924	467	73,732
14	Purchased homesteads	56	7,830	68	9,441
15	Quit claim, sales (763 acres)	22	.....	9	.....
16	Quit claim, drainage sales (234 acres)	7	.....	.....	.....
17	Quit claim, special grants (174 acres)	8	.....	3	115
	Railways:—				
18	Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co.	2	3	5	17
19	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.	1	1,827	.....	.....
20	Canadian National Railway Co.	23	115	.....	.....
21	Canadian Northern Railway Co.	26	238	8	200
22	Canadian Northern Western Railway Co.	.....	.....	2	5
23	Canadian Pacific Railway grants	51	10,558	31	285
24	Canadian Pacific Railway road-bed and station grounds	2	54	.....	.....
25	Central Canada Railway Co.	.....	.....	3	52
26	Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co.	.....	.....	2	10
27	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.	5	50	2	6
28	Lacombe and North Western Railway Townsites grant	1	12	.....	.....
29	Manitoba and North-Western Railway Co. of Canada	6	45	5	84
30	Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Co.	1	320	1	3
31	Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co.	5	801	.....	.....
32	Sales	194	6,205	196	14,110
33	Sales, Peace River Block	1	1	.....	.....
34	School lands sales	679	91,992	526	87,282
35	Soldier grants	365	54,515	369	53,665
36	Soldier grants, Peace River Block	16	2,563	16	2,563
37	Special grants	732	107,569	642	94,053
38	Special grants (mineral rights)	.....	.....	2	.....
39	Special grants (timber only, 1,023 acres)	8	.....	14	.....
40	Special grants, Peace River Block	7	1,125	10	1,602
41	Yukon Territory homesteads	1	160	2	242
42	Yukon Mining lands sales	.....	.....	4	200
43	Yukon Territory sales	9	22	11	30
44	Special grant, Yukon Territory	.....	.....	1	1
	Totals	5,543	801,206	5,484	803,733

STATEMENT B—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands in Manitoba

No.	Nature of Grant	From April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927		From April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926	
		Patents	Acres	Patents	Acres
1	Drainage sales	1	120	.....	.....
2	Homesteads	202	30,336	285	43,407
3	Hudson's Bay Co	19	1,458	340	47,589
4	Manitoba Act grant	1	70	.....	.....
5	Mining lands sale	1	52	.....	.....
6	Northwest half-breed grant	1	18	.....	.....
7	Quit claim, sales (50 acres)	3	.....	.....	.....
8	Quit claim, special grant	1	.....	.....	.....
	Railways—				
9	Canadian Northern Railway Co	8	66	4	33
10	Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Co	.....	.....	1	3
11	Sales	28	356	30	815
12	School lands sales	43	5,266	83	12,512
13	Soldier grants	50	7,655	63	9,826
14	Special grants	85	12,568	140	21,108
	Totals	443	57,965	946	135,293

STATEMENT C—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands in Saskatchewan

No.	Nature of Grant	From April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927		From April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926	
		Patents	Acres	Patents	Acres
1	Drainage sales	5	409	.....	.....
2	Homesteads	759	118,039	798	124,650
3	Hudson's Bay Co	195	28,421	624	95,861
4	Licences of occupation	5	17	3	9
5	Northwest half-breed grants	.....	.....	2	160
6	Pre-emption sales	477	75,368	391	61,747
7	Purchased homesteads	41	6,450	50	7,718
8	Quit claim, sales (618 acres)	15	.....	3	.....
9	Quit claim, drainage sales (23 acres)	1	.....	.....	.....
	Railways—				
10	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co	1	1,827	.....	.....
11	Canadian National Railway Co	9	61	.....	.....
12	Canadian Northern Railway Co	18	172	4	167
13	Canadian Pacific Railway grants	35	9,776	20	179
14	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co	5	50	1	1
15	Manitoba and North-Western Railway Co. of Canada	6	45	5	84
16	Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Co	1	320	.....	.....
17	Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co	5	801	.....	.....
18	Sales	82	3,224	74	3,289
19	School lands sales	398	55,410	289	47,322
20	Soldier grants	182	28,189	162	25,316
21	Special grants	239	35,023	243	35,449
	Totals	2,479	363,602	2,669	401,952

STATEMENT D—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands in Alberta

No.	Nature of Grant	From April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927		From April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926	
		Patents	Acres	Patents	Acres
1	Drainage sales	5	613	2	461
2	Homesteads	759	118,383	658	102,221
3	Hudson's Bay Co	656	112,434	225	35,672
4	Licences of occupation	2	11	3	5
5	Military bounty grants	2	320	2	320
6	Mineral rights, sales (901 acres)	3	.....	10	.....
7	Mining lands sales	.....	.....	1	.....
8	Northwest half-breed grants	5	756	2	320
9	Pre-emption sales	74	11,556	76	11,985
10	Purchased homesteads	8	1,257	10	1,580
11	Quit claim, sales (95 acres)	4	.....	6	.....
12	Quit claim, drainage sales (211 acres)	6	.....	.....	.....
13	Quit claim, special grants (174 acres)	7	.....	1	.....
	Railways—				
14	Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co	2	3	5	17
15	Canadian National Railway Co	13	54	.....	.....
16	Canadian Northern Western Railway Co	.....	.....	2	5
17	Canadian Pacific Railway grants	8	512	10	100
18	Canadian Pacific Railway road-bed and station grounds	1	25	.....	.....
19	Central Canada Railway Co	.....	.....	3	52
20	Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co	.....	.....	2	10
21	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co	.....	.....	1	5
22	Lacombe and North Western Railway townsites grant	1	12	.....	.....
23	Sales	72	2,577	83	9,991
24	School lands sales	238	31,316	154	27,448
25	Soldier grants	116	18,256	113	17,201
26	Special grants	395	58,320	246	36,223
27	Special grants (mineral rights)	.....	.....	2	.....
	Totals	2,377	356,405	1,617	243,616

STATEMENT E—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands in British Columbia

No.	Nature of Grant	From April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927		From April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926	
		Patents	Acres	Patents	Acres
1	British Columbia homesteads	92	10,186	74	7,344
2	British Columbia sales	15	716	15	1,591
3	Homesteads, Peace River Block	37	5,918	41	6,425
4	Purchased homesteads	7	123	8	143
5	Quit claim, special grants	.....	.....	2	115
	Railways—				
6	Canadian Pacific Railway grants	8	270	1	6
7	Canadian Pacific Railway road-bed and station grounds	1	29	.....	.....
8	Sales, Peace River Block	1	1	.....	.....
9	Soldier grants	17	415	31	1,322
10	Soldier grants, Peace River Block	16	2,563	16	2,563
11	Special grants	13	1,658	11	1,271
12	Special grants (timber only, 1,023 acres)	8	.....	14	.....
13	Special grants, Peace River Block	7	1,125	10	1,602
	Totals	222	23,004	223	22,382

Statements F and G—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands

F—In Yukon Territory

No.	Nature of Grant	From April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927		From April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926	
		Patents	Acres	Patents	Acres
1	Yukon Territory homesteads	1	160	2	242
2	Yukon Mining lands sales	.....	.....	4	200
3	Yukon Territory sales	9	22	11	30
4	Special grants, Yukon Territory	.....	.....	1	1
	Totals	10	182	18	473

G—In the Northwest Territories

No.	Nature of Grant	From April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927		From April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926	
		Patents	Acres	Patents	Acres
1	Sales	12	48	9	15
2	Special grants	.....	.....	2	2
	Totals	12	48	11	17

Statement H—Number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal year, the Nationality of the Homesteaders, and the Provinces in which the entries were made

Nationality	Provinces				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from—					
Ontario	33	269	174	15	491
Quebec	10	147	71	2	230
Nova Scotia	4	22	30	3	59
New Brunswick	2	14	14	2	32
Prince Edward Island	.....	12	14	1	27
Manitoba	205	166	35	2	408
Saskatchewan	4	297	32	.....	333
Alberta	.....	18	197	2	217
British Columbia	.....	5	14	13	32
Persons who had previous entry	110	336	340	20	806
United States Citizens	37	455	376	6	874
English	40	238	177	22	477
Scotch	14	54	52	6	126
Irish	2	28	29	.....	59
French	.....	12	6	.....	18
Belgians	.....	19	9	1	29
Swiss	2	12	3	.....	17
Italians	.....	2	11	2	15
Roumanians	5	27	13	.....	45
Syrians	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Germans	2	27	31	.....	60
Carried forward	470	2,161	1,628	97	4,356

Nationality	Provinces				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Brought forward	470	2,161	1,628	97	4,356
Austrians	203	109	161	6	479
Hollanders	.....	4	20	.....	24
Danes (other than Icelanders)	7	22	24	.....	53
Icelanders	3	2	.....	.....	5
Swedes	6	60	32	1	99
Norwegians	2	85	56	4	147
Russians	26	120	93	2	241
Turks	.....	1	2	.....	3
Bulgarians	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Chinese	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Luxemburg	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Australians	.....	.....	1	1	2
Laplanders	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Poles	23	57	68	.....	148
Finlanders	1	11	19	4	35
Czecho-Slovakians	3	1	21	.....	25
Hungarians	44	64	15	.....	123
Jugo-Slavs	8	1	3	.....	12
Ukranians	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hindoos	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Spaniards	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Totals	797	2,702	2,145	116	5,760

Number of souls represented by above entries, 13,145

STATEMENT I—Number of Homestead Entries made in the Western Provinces during the fiscal year by persons from the United States

State	Provinces				Total	State	Provinces				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia			Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
						Brought forward	29	362	241	3	635
Arizona			1		1	Mississippi			1		1
Arkansas		1	1		2	Missouri		4	14		18
California	1		2		3	Montana		4	7		11
Carolina, North		1	5		6	Nebraska		20	15		35
Colorado			5		5	New Hampshire		1			1
Connecticut		2	1		3	New Jersey		1			1
Dakota, North	10	98	43	2	153	New York	3	10	10	1	24
Dakota, South	2	39	29		70	Ohio		3	10		13
Florida			1		1	Oklahoma		5	8		13
Georgia			2		2	Oregon			9		9
Idaho		1	8		9	Pennsylvania		5	8	1	14
Illinois	1	23	15		39	Rhode Island		1	1		2
Indiana		8	8		16	Tennessee		1	2		3
Iowa	3	27	18		48	Texas		1	6		7
Kansas		8	14		22	Utah		1	3		4
Maine		4	3		7	Vermont		2	3		5
Maryland		2			2	Virginia		1	1		2
Massachusetts	1	9	7		17	Washington		5	16		21
Michigan		24	27	1	52	Wisconsin	5	28	19		52
Minnesota	11	115	51		177	Wyoming			2	1	3
Carried forwad	29	362	241	3	635	Totals	37	455	376	6	874

STATEMENT J—Number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal year 1926-27, as compared with the previous fiscal year

Agency	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Total
	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	
Calgary					165	176			
Dauphin	506	377							
Edmonton					1,462	1,010			
Grande Prairie					193	111	23	30	
Kamloops							19	46	
Lethbridge					74	54			
Moose Jaw			970	855					
New Westminster							33	38	
Peace River					251	205	7	7	
Prince Albert			1,732	1,508					
Revelstoke							34	29	
Winnipeg	291	239							
Fiscal year 1926-27									5,760
Fiscal year 1925-26									4,685
Net increase									1,075
Totals	797	616	2,702	2,363	2,145	1,556	116	150	

STATEMENT K—Number of Soldier Grant Entries made during the fiscal year 1926-27, as compared with the previous fiscal year

Agency	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Total
	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	
Calgary	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	30	.....	.....	.....
Dauphin	25	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	95	.....	.....	.....
Grande Prairie	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	14	2	13	.....
Kamloops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	.....
Lethbridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	14	.....	.....	.....
Moose Jaw	.....	.....	105	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....
Peace River	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	30	4	0	.....
Prince Albert	.....	.....	112	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revelstoke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Winnipeg	21	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fiscal year 1926-27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	468
Fiscal year 1925-26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576
Net decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
Totals	46	70	217	296	184	183	21	27	.....

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF SCHOOL LANDS, W. T. ROLLINS

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, school lands were disposed of by public auction and private sales in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, as follow:—

How disposed of	Area in acres	Value	Average per acre
		$ cts.	$ cts.
MANITOBA			
School sites	3·00	30 00	10 00
Cemetery and church sites	5·00	51 00	10 20
Railway companies	11·02	351 83	31 93
Drainage ditch (reclamation)	37·12	224 51	6 02
Public auction	394·44	2,786 55	7 06
	450·58	3,443 89	8 73
SASKATCHEWAN			
School sites	22·99	229 91	10 00
Church sites	26·40	802 00	30 38
Reservoir sites	11·54	160 80	13 93
Railway companies	107·83	1,328 92	12 32
Public auction	313·10	4,088 10	13 05
	481·86	6,609 73	13 72
ALBERTA			
School sites	22·20	222 00	10 00
Church sites	7·00	99 00	14 14
Railway companies	36·95	514 47	13 92
Pipe line	2·61	41 25	15 80
	68·76	876 72	12 75

After making the necessary deductions for cancelled sales and adjustments in regard to alterations in areas, the approximate net areas and values of school lands and town lots disposed of to March 31, 1927, were as follow:—

Province	Area in acres	Value	Average per acre	Value of town lots
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba	642,713·16	6,192,561 77	9 65	5,240 00
Saskatchewan	1,199,274·12	19,432,832 23	16 20	12,471 00
Alberta	765,398·05	10,509,656 40	13 73	39,380 00

The number of permits and leases issued, the number of leases in good standing, and the combined revenue derived therefrom for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta for the fiscal year were as follow:—

—	Permits issued	Leases issued	Leases in good standing	Revenue derived
				$ cts.
Grazing	6,077	.....	.....	51,592 64
Cultivation	1,274	.....	.....	89,696 19
Hay	1,941	.....	6	5,127 87
Timber	380	.....	.....	18,444 15
Coal	.....	4	78	21,671 82
Petroleum and gas	.....	805	1,270	51,953 89
Special	.....	.....	46	861 16

Registration Fees.—During the fiscal year 406 assignments of sales and leases were registered, comprising lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The fees amounted to $1,562.28.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENTS

The total net revenue collected for the fiscal year was as follows:—

	$ cts.
Manitoba	53,400 48
Saskatchewan	938,428 19
Alberta	560,648 04
Total	1,552,476 71

The revenues collected for the fiscal year, (less principal moneys and less expenditure) and paid to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, were as follow:—

Province	Revenue other than principal moneys	Expenditure	Amount paid to province
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba	30,080 38	12,981 18	17,099 20
Saskatchewan	425,410 67	38,669 95	386,740 72
Alberta	291,745 98	25,555 80	266,190 18

The balance standing to the credit of the School Lands Fund for each province as on March 31, 1927, and the interest paid on the investment for the fiscal year 1926-27, were as follow:—

Province	Total amount at credit of fund	Amount invested in debenture stock	Interest paid on investments
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba	5,844,370 89	5,844,000 00	291,150 00
Saskatchewan	14,833,449 54	14,833,000 00	717,875 00
Alberta	7,766,838 15	7,766,000 00	376,450 00

Statements herewith lettered A, B, and C, respectively, show the revenue collected in respect of each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta for the fiscal year, duly classified.

Statements herewith lettered D, E, and F, respectively, show the balance standing to the credit of the School Lands Fund for each province as on March 31, 1927, after deducting amounts invested in debenture stock as provided for by Order in Council.

STATEMENT A—Manitoba School Lands—Revenue collected for fiscal year.

Source	Gross totals		Refunded	Net total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sales: Principal		23,847 60	16 88	23,830 72
Interest		17,881 87		17,881 87
Cultivation	2,356 20			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	20 00			
		2,336 20	214 00	2,122 20
Grazing rent	2,108 51			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	265 00	1,843 51	106 66	1,736 85
Timber	5,070 19			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	113 00			
		4,957 19	157 37	4,799 82
Hay	2,003 35			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	570 00			
		1,433 35	106 48	1,326 87
Petroleum and natural gas		1,630 50	80 00	1,550 50
Registration fees		78 50	9 00	69 50
Miscellaneous		83 15	1 00	82 15
Totals		54,091 87	691 39	53,400 48

STATEMENT B—Saskatchewan School Lands—Revenue collected for fiscal year.

Source	Gross totals		Refunded	Net total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sales: Principal	527,929 24			
Less adjustments	494 93	527,434 31	1,480 11	525,954 20
Interest	291,173 68			
Add adjustments	1,906 83	293,080 51	16 78	293,063 73
Cultivation	77,949 95			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	300 00	77,649 95	3,691 17	73,958 78
Grazing rent	34,442 12			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	3,073 00	31,369 12	1,836 13	29,532 99
Timber	3,621 02			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	166 00	3,455 02	337 60	3,117 42
Hay	3,829 39			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	993 00	2,836 39	71 00	2,765 39
Coal	.....	1,501 75	19 75	1,482 00
Petroleum and natural gas	.....	5,181 96	204 06	4,977 90
Registration fees	.....	553 45	17 15	536 30
Miscellaneous	.....	3,792 48	753 00	3,039 48
Totals	.....	946,854 94	8,426 75	938,428 19

STATEMENT C—Alberta School Lands—Revenue collected for fiscal year.

Source	Gross totals		Refunded	Net total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sales: Principal	280,029 67			
Less adjustments	2,099 74	277,929 93	567 36	277,362 57
Interest	170,073 52			
Add adjustments	687 84	170,761 36	540 00	170,221 36
Cultivation	14,704 71			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	109 00	14,595 71	980 50	13,615 21
Grazing	24,343 80			
Less adjustments	3 00			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	2,108 00	22,232 80	1,910 00	20,322 80
Timber	10,804 14			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	101 00	10,703 14	176 23	10,526 91
Hay	1,432 11			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	378 00	1,054 11	18 50	1,035 61
Coal	.....	20,214 82	25 00	20,189 82
Petroleum and natural gas	.....	46,951 84	1,526 35	45,425 49
Registration fees	1,162 48			
Add adjustments	3 00	1,165 48	209 00	956 48
Miscellaneous	.....	991 79	.....	991 79
Totals	.....	566,600 98	5,952 94	560,648 04

Statement D—Revenue and Expenditure—Manitoba School Lands, 1926-27.

Particulars	Dr.	Cr.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By balance on April 1, 1926	.....	540 17
" sales	.....	41,712 59
" cultivation permits	.....	2,122 20
" timber dues, hay dues, grazing rent, petroleum and miscellaneous	.....	9,496 19
" registration fees	.....	69 50
" interest on fund	.....	510 62
To cost of management at Ottawa	11,703 91	.....
" cost of outside salaries, printing, stationery and general expenses	1,277 27	.....
" revenue and interest paid to Manitoba Government	17,099 20	.....
" investments in debenture stock	24,000 00	
" balance, March 31, 1927	370 89	.....
	54,451 27	54,451 27

Statement E—Revenue and Expenditure—Saskatchewan School Lands, 1926-27

Particulars	Dr.	Cr.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By balance on April 1, 1926	.....	495 34
" sales	.....	819,017 93
" cultivation permits	.....	73,958 78
" timber dues, hay dues, grazing rental, coal, petroleum and miscellaneous	.....	44,915 18
" registration fees	.....	536 30
" interest on fund	.....	12,936 68
To cost of management at Ottawa	35,111 84	.....
" cost of outside salaries, printing, stationery and general expenses	3,558 11	.....
" revenue and interest paid to Saskatchewan Government	386,740 72	.....
" investments in debenture stock	526,000 00	.....
" balance, March 31, 1927	449 54	.....
	951,860 21	951,860 21

Statement F—Revenue and Expenditure—Alberta School Lands, 1926-27.

Particulars	Dr.	Cr.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By balance on April 1, 1926	.....	475 58
" sales	.....	447,583 93
" cultivation permits	.....	13,615 21
" timber dues, hay dues, grazing rental, coal, petroleum and miscellaneous	.....	98,492 42
" registration fees	.....	956 48
" interest on fund	.....	8,460 51
To cost of management at Ottawa	23,407 90	.....
" cost of outside salaries, printing, stationery and general expenses	2,147 90	.....
" revenue and interest paid to Alberta Government	266,190 18	.....
" investments in debenture stock	277,000 00	.....
" balance, March 31, 1927	838 15	.....
	569,584 13	569,584 13

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, MINING LANDS BRANCH, H. H. ROWATT

The Mining Lands Branch is charged with the administration and disposal of all minerals, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, the property of the Crown in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, as well as in portions of the province of British Columbia, the whole comprising a total area of more than two and one-quarter million square miles. While the Prairie Provinces are for the most part agricultural in character, minerals, including coal, equal in value to about twelve and one-half per cent of the total mineral production of the Dominion are produced therein.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan 350 coal mines were in operation during some part of the fiscal year, which ended on March 31, 1927, giving employment to more than 9,000 persons. The total output of these mines was approximately 7,000,000 tons of coal, a very considerable increase over the previous year. Of this quantity 74,500 tons were shipped to the province of Ontario, and more than 2,000,000 tons of coal were disposed of outside the province of origin.

The production of natural gas in Alberta during the year was about 10,000,000,000 cubic feet, and the petroleum production about 250,000 barrels of crude naphtha.

In central Manitoba, along the great mineralized belt extending in a north-westerly direction across the province, discovery has been made of commercial gold-bearing ores. Active development work is in progress on a large number of properties, with satisfactory results; mills operated by hydro-electric energy have been installed; a plant for the treatment of the complex ores of the Flin Flon district is nearing completion, and is in partial operation; and gold production has now been definitely assured. Commercial deposits of copper, zinc, and nickel have also been located and are being developed.

The Yukon Territory during the year produced for export 33,000 ounces of fine gold, 1,866,450 ounces of silver, and 45,670 hundredweight of lead. The total value of these mineral exports exceeds $2,000,000. A concentration mill installed in the Mayo district of the territory has been in continuous operation since January, 1925, and is capable of treating 120 tons of ore daily. The products of this mill, together with ore of sufficiently high grade, is shipped for final treatment to the Pacific coast smelters.

All mineral rights are disposed of by lease, licence or permit for limited periods of time, and not by sale. The sources of revenue, therefore, are confined to fees, rentals, and royalties, and from these several sources there was collected during the fiscal year which ended on March 31, 1927, the sum of $1,023,085.54, being an increase of $274,298.21 over the year previous.

Expenditures incurred in the actual development of petroleum and natural gas rights acquired under lease may, under the regulations, be accepted in satisfaction of rentals which should otherwise be paid in cash, and under this provision, rentals due the Crown, amounting to $218,372.99, were satisfied by such expenditures, and so reduced the revenue of the branch to that extent. The total revenue in cash, together with expenditures accepted in lieu of rental, amounted, therefore, to $1,241,458.53 during the year.

Statements lettered A and B, showing in different forms how the mining revenue is made up, are attached. The statement lettered A shows the total revenue, and the statement lettered B shows the revenue collected at each departmental agency in the western provinces and territories. That portion of the revenue of the Yukon Territory derived from mining rights only, including the export tax on gold shipped from the territory, amounted to $49,523.85.

Petroleum and Natural Gas.—There are now in force 11,093 petroleum and natural gas leases affecting Dominion lands, and embracing a total area of 1,425,347 acres, distributed as follows: In Manitoba, 194 leases, comprising 35,211 acres; in Saskatchewan, 853 leases, comprising 144,846 acres; in Alberta, 9,708 leases, comprising 1,199,267 acres; in British Columbia, 333 leases, comprising 41,969 acres; and in the Northwest Territories, five leases, comprising 4,053 acres.

Of the above number, 6,264 petroleum leases were issued during the year, comprising an area of 727,052 acres, and the total revenue derived from this source during the year amounted to $478,144.45.

The total number of petroleum and natural gas leases which have been issued on Dominion lands under the regulations is 37,329, and the total revenue which has been derived from this source since the beginning amounts to $4,763,-470.35, the total expenditures accepted in lieu of rental during the same period being $2,702,367.62.

On lands leased from the Crown about 370 wells have been drilled to depth for the discovery of oil and gas. Of these wells 133 produce gas in volume, and from 70 of the wells drilled, a considerable production of oil has been obtained.

The titles issued by the Crown for lands granted as a subsidy in aid of the construction of railways in the western provinces convey the right to the minerals, with the exception of gold and silver. On such lands, the oil rights of which are not vested in the Crown, drilling operations have also been in active progress, particularly in the Turner Valley field, lying about forty miles southwest of Calgary, where a number of producing wells have been obtained. The oil in this field is found at a depth of from three thousand to four thousand feet, in combination with natural gas, and is recovered by a process of absorption in plants erected for that purpose. From this field there have been obtained during the year in free oil and by absorption approximately 240,000 barrels of crude naphtha, having, in most instances, a higher specific gravity than that of commercial gasolene.

In the Wainwright district, located southeast of Edmonton, 24 wells have been drilled, nine of which are producing gas in quantity, and in eleven of these wells oil in limited quantity has been obtained.

Natural gas has been piped from several of the fields of southern Alberta, and is being utilized for domestic and industrial purposes in Edmonton, Tofield, Viking, Calgary, Macleod, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Claresholm, and in a number of other centres of population. This gas is disposed of at from twenty-five to forty-seven and one-half cents per thousand cubic feet, while its efficiency is greater than that of manufactured gas.

Coal.—Prior to the year 1906 coal mining rights were disposed of by sale, at a price varying from seven to ten dollars an acre, and subject to the payment of a royalty of ten cents per ton on the quantity of coal mined, which royalty, however, has since been reduced to seven cents per ton. Such rights have since been disposed by terminable lease, at a rental of one dollar an acre per annum and a royalty at the rate of five cents per ton. The area of coal mining rights disposed of by sale was approximately 245,000 acres, and the total revenue which was collected from the sale of such rights was $1,565,833.88. The total number of coal mining leases in force at the close of the fiscal year was 628, comprising a total area of 216,956 acres, distributed as follows: In Alberta, 543 leases, comprising 197,909 acres; in Saskatchewan, 76 leases, comprising 3,968 acres; in British Columbia, seven leases, comprising 14,940 acres; in the Yukon Territory, one lease, comprising 40 acres; and in the Northwest Territories, one lease, comprising 100 acres.

The total number of coal mining leases issued during the year was 72, comprising 21,192 acres, and the total revenue collected during the year for rental of such rights was $188,708.66.

In the province of Alberta 340 coal mines were in active operation during a portion of the year, with a total production of 6,500,000 tons, and giving employment to about 8,750 persons. Of this quantity 2,700,000 tons were disposed of to railway companies and 1,325,000 tons were disposed of for consumption in the province, the balance being for the most part exported.

The following statement shows the amounts which have been collected on account of royalty on coal mined from lands in the western provinces, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, respectively, during each of the past twenty years:—

Year	Alberta	Saskatchewan	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1907–08	7,621 67	4 30	Nil	1,543 38	Nil
1908–09	5,322 39	358 11	"	371 73	"
1909–10	153,559 98	1,672 50	3 00	136 38	"
1910–11	218,932 88	2,184 74	3 50	125 00	"
1911–12	104,894 55	2,034 74	2 78	390 00	"
1912–13	142,997 79	3,145 72	6 95	1,069 11	"
1913–14	147,198 75	2,123 43	19 35	Nil	"
1914–15	104,489 77	1,880 06	4 90	"	"
1915–16	67,190 17	2,601 52	3 50	"	5 10
1916–17	149,447 82	2,228 08	8 92	"	Nil
1917–18	144,634 75	4,046 55	Nil	"	6 00
1918–19	175,687 66	3,193 05	"	"	Nil
1919–20	181,641 80	2,573 32	"	"	"
1920–21	190,545 80	2,703 41	"	"	"
1921-22	185,436 88	3,309 86	"	"	"
1922–23	171,723 83	3,035 18	"	"	"
1923–24	210,389 53	1,689 45	"	"	"
1924–25	148,979 10	2,421 11	7 50	"	1 50
1925–26	188,277 94	3,024 94	Nil	"	2 00
1926–27	218,150 10	4,726 93	"	"	3 50

The total revenue derived from fees, rentals and royalties collected in connection with coal mining rights during the year amounted to $413,164.19.

Quartz and Placer Mining.—Placer mining claims are held under yearly lease, subject to an annual expenditure in development work. Quartz mining claims are similarly held until development has sufficiently progressed and the claim has been surveyed under proper instructions. A lease is then issued for a continuous period of twenty-one years, subject to royalty only.

During the year entries were granted for 2,194 quartz mining claims, of which number 1,919 were for claims in the western provinces, for the most part in Manitoba. Entries were also granted for 127 placer mining claims staked and applied for during the year, and 2,178 such claims, previously acquired, were renewed for another year.

Final leases have been granted for 776 mineral claims, comprising a total area of 43,283 acres, of which number 138 leases were issued during the fiscal year, comprising an area of 5,796 acres.

Quarrying.—Under the Quarrying Regulations, which provide for the disposal of Dominion lands containing limestone, granite, slate, marble, gypsum, marl, gravel, sand, clay and other like substances, 204 leases are now in force, comprising an area of 7,619 acres. The revenue collected from this source during the year amounted to $6,105.

Bituminous Sands.—The deposit of bituminous sands, commonly known as tar-sands, on the Athabaska river and its tributaries, covers an area of approximately five thousand square miles, of varying depth, density, and richness. Regulations have not been enacted for the disposal of this product, but no application for a location is considered until the applicant has submitted satisfactory evidence that he has acquired a process for the commercial recovery of the hydro-carbon content of such tar-sands, and has demonstrated the feasibility of such process. An area of 140 square miles of this deposit, being that of greatest richness and least overburden, has been reserved for tar-sand development purposes only.

Through actual road construction conducted during the past year at Jasper, in the province of Alberta, it has been definitely demonstrated that it is possible to use this product for surfacing purposes in commercial competition with imported material, and with equal efficiency. As a superficial acre of this deposit frequently contains up to 400,000 tons of product, some conception may be gained of the extent and value of the deposit.

The total revenue which has been derived from the disposal of tar-sand rights amounts to $40,609.31. Three leases are in force, comprising a total area of 3,643 acres, and on one of the locations a plant has been erected at a cost of over $30,000, for the recovery of the oil and bitumen.

Alkali.—Regulations have been enacted for the disposal of natural accumulations of soluble mineral salts, comprising, for the most part, sodium and magnesium sulphates, found in a comparatively pure condition in certain of the sloughs and shallow lakes of southern Saskatchewan. Under these regulations, eighteen leases have been granted, comprising a total area of 9,112 acres, and the revenue derived from this source during the fiscal year amounted to $2,350.53. A number of these locations have been developed, plants for the purification and refining of the product have been erected at a very considerable cost, and large quantities of the refined salts have been disposed of to the different pulp and paper companies for use in the manufacture of certain grades of paper.

Gold Royalty.—The total amount which has been collected for royalty on gold obtained from placer deposits in the Yukon Territory up to March 31, 1927, is $4,921,145.16, of which amount $12,437.64 was collected during the fiscal year.

For the purpose of estimating royalty, the gold is valued at $15 an ounce, which is below its real value. The total value of the gold which has been produced from placer mining operations in that territory might conservatively be placed at $165,500,000.

Dredging.—Three leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of rivers in the Yukon Territory are now in force, comprising a total river stretch of 14.43 miles. The total revenue derived from this source up to March 31, 1927, amounts to $202,108.62, of which amount $144.30 was collected during the fiscal year. These leases comprise portions of the bed of the Klondike river.

For the purpose of gold recovery there are three dredges engaged in mining in the Yukon Territory, all of which are being operated by hydro-electric motive power.

Thirty-four leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of rivers in Saskatchewan and Alberta, are now in force, having a total frontage of 169½ miles. Of these leases thirty-three are in Alberta and one in Saskatchewan. The total revenue derived from this source amounts to $59,073.37, of which amount $5,574 was collected during the fiscal year.

New regulations governing the issue of leases to dredge for minerals outside of the Yukon Territory were established by Order in Council dated December 20, 1926. Under these regulations a dredging location comprises not only the submerged bed of the river affected, but also the bars and banks extending for a distance of one thousand feet on each side of the centre line of the stream. The rental for the first year has been increased from $10 to $50 a mile, and under these regulations a large portion of the McLeod river has been leased, and active prospecting operations, preparatory to the installation of dredges, are being conducted.

Hydraulic Mining.—The regulations for the disposal of hydraulic mining locations in the Yukon Territory were withdrawn by Order in Council dated February 4, 1904, but the leases then in force were not affected by such withdrawal. There are still five hydraulic mining locations held under lease, comprising a total area of fifteen square miles. Rentals, amounting to $170,627.82, have been collected on account of such locations, the amount collected during the fiscal year being $2,965.

Water Rights.—There are now in force in the Yukon Territory 491 grants to divert water for mining purposes under the provisions of the Yukon Placer Mining Act, which grants aggregate a total of 12,132 miner's inches.

The report for the fiscal year from the Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory dealing with mining in that territory is attached.

Report of the Gold Commissioner, Dawson, Yukon Territory, Regarding Mining

Placer Gold Mining.—The amount of placer gold mined during the year on which royalty export tax was paid was 33,166.94 ounces, which was a decrease from the previous year, export tax having been paid on 58,654.60 ounces in 1925-1926.

Yukon Gold Company.—This company did not carry on as extensive operations as in previous years. They performed considerable representation work, thereby renewing 157 placer claims and Hydraulic Mining Lease No. 9 standing in their name. The sum of $50,153.50 was expended in connection with this work.

Burrall and Baird, Limited.—This company operated dredge *Canadian No. 2* on Hydraulic Mining Lease No. 18, below Bear Creek Camp. Dredging was discontinued on December 29, and during the season 1,371,485 cubic yards of gravel and bedrock were dredged.

A thawing plant with a capacity of two and one-half million yards during the season was installed by this company. Three Keystone drills drilled three hundred and fifty-eight holes to bedrock. These were spaced seventy-five feet apart. In each a two-inch pipe was placed before the casing was withdrawn. Connections were made with a line of hydraulic pipe through which water was pumped at a pressure of twenty-five pounds. The water was furnished by four electrically driven pumps and the maximum flow during the season was thirteen thousand gallons per minute. Drilling commenced on April 1 and closed on September 15. Pumping commenced on May 9 and was suspended on October 10. Two and one-half million yards were thawed.

The Government road from Dawson to Bear Creek had been constructed through Hydraulic Mining Lease No. 18 on frozen ground, immediately adjoining the thawed section. The thawed ground paralleling this had been dredged for several miles and in order to operate dredge *Canadian No. 2* during the past season it was necessary to change the location of the road. A new highway was built by the company, which branches from the old road at the mouth of

Bonanza creek and runs along the extreme left limit of the Klondike valley to a point opposite Quigley gulch, thence it crosses the valley for a distance of fourteen hundred feet and again connects with the old road. The total length of the new section is three and one-half miles. Work was commenced on April 1 and completed on August 7. This road was accepted by the commissioner and the Yukon Council and permission given to dredge the old roadbed.

The machine shop at Bear Creek, the electric and oxyacetylene welding shop, the electric repair shop and a car repair shop were operated throughout the season and took care of the entire repair work of this company and The New North West Corporation, Limited, and its subsidiaries.

From April 1 to November 30 an average of fifty men was employed.

The sum of $3,009 was paid by this company as royalty export tax on gold mined during the year.

The New North West Corporation, Limited.—This company and its subsidiaries, the Dominion Mining Company, Limited; the Big Creek Mining Company, Limited; the Calder Mining Company, Limited; and the Sulphur Mining Company, Limited, carried on extensive operations during the past season.

The North Fork power plant was operated continuously throughout the year and generated a total of 9,372,420 K.W.H. Power was furnished to Burrall and Baird, Limited, to operate its dredge and other enterprises; to the Dominion Mining Company, Limited, and the Big Creek Mining Company, Limited, for all their varied operations; to the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, for lighting the city of Dawson; and to the Dawson City Water and Power Company, Limited, to pump and heat the water furnished the city. The sixty miles of transmission lines connecting the power plant with the several substations were maintained in an efficient state of repair.

Dredge *North West No. 1* commenced digging on June 20 on Creek Claim No. 2 above Lower Discovery, on Dominion creek, and closed down on November 6, on Creek Claim No. 5; 435,111 cubic yards of material were dredged during the season, of which 70 per cent was frozen and had to be thawed by artificial means. A thawing plant of sixteen hundred points was operated and the water furnished by two electrically driven pumps which supplied six thousand gallons per minute under a pressure of approximately thirty pounds at the points.

Dredge *North West No. 2* commenced work on May 3 on Creek Claim No. 240 below Lower Discovery, on Dominion Creek, and closed down on November 18 on Creek Claim No. 241, having dredged 677,084 cubic yards, all of which was frozen and had to be thawed with water points. One thousand points were operated in this section and for the greater portion of the season the water was furnished entirely from the ditches constructed under Water Grants Nos. 9024 and 9026. At times this was supplemented by the output from an electrically operated pump which supplied three thousand gallons per minute. The ditches mentioned above were continually patrolled throughout the working season and maintained in good repair.

An average of sixty men was employed from April 1 to November 30.

The sum of $5,281 was paid by this company as royalty export tax on gold mined and shipped during the year.

This company and its subsidiaries completed assessment work and took out renewal grants on 952 placer claims.

Other Placer Operations.—In addition to what may be termed the large scale operations referred to above, many individuals and miners working in partnership were engaged in placer mining throughout the various parts of the Territory, and on the whole had a successful season.

Lode Mining.—Dawson District.—The Lone Star Mine on Victoria gulch has continued development work, but no ore was shipped during the year.

A large number of claims on the Indian River conglomerate and on the Twelvemile river are being kept in good standing, but very little real development work is being done.

A new discovery of argentiferous galena has been made near the mouth of the Fifteenmile river, and about seventy claims have been recorded. It is hoped to have an examination of this deposit made during the coming summer by an officer of the Geological Survey. It is, of course, too early to have any idea of the value of this discovery. Considerable development work has, however, been done on the Camp Bird, one of the original claims, but no definite vein has yet been located.

Mayo District.—Keno Hill still continues to be the principal producer in this district, although considerable ore has also been shipped from Galena and Sourdough Hills.

The principal operator this year as last, has been the Treadwell Yukon Company, Limited, which has mined some 40,000 tons of ore. The company's mill, in addition to treating its own ore, has also treated a large quantity for individual miners in the vicinity. This has been of very great service to the smaller operators.

The Settlemier and Bermingham properties have been leased and the lessee has taken out about 1,400 tons. A number of other claims on the north side of Keno Hill have also entered the producing class and have shipped a fair quantity of high grade ore.

A small initial tonnage has been shipped from the Gordon and Johnson properties on Sourdough Hill.

Altogether the outlook for these three hills is bright.

A representative of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, of Trail, B.C., returned again to the Beaver district and has taken a number of options on claims in that area and has a crew of men at work prospecting.

The territorial assayer at Keno has as usual been kept busy and has made a large number of assays for miners in various portions of the Territory. This service is given free.

The outlook for lode mining in this Territory has never looked more encouraging than at the present time. The new discoveries on the Yukon river are stimulating prospecting in the Dawson district, and it is hoped that some new producing mines will soon be brought in in that locality. The recent serious fall in the prices of silver and lead has caused a heavy loss to the miners of those metals, but it is hoped that the bottom has been reached. A rise of prices to anything like their former level would add enormously to the operators' profits, and would bring in a large area which it would not pay to work at present prices.

Coal.—The Five Fingers Coal Company operated their mine at Tantalus Butte during the year, and shipped a considerable tonnage to Dawson.

STATEMENT A.—Receipts on account of Coal and Minerals in the Western Provinces and Territories for the Fiscal Year

	$ cts.
Gold export tax	12,437 64
Free certificates, export of gold	6 50
Hydraulic mining leases (Yukon)	2,965 00
Coal sales	85 14
Coal mining fees	1,575 00
Coal royalty	222,880 53
Coal rental	188,708 66
Mining fees (quartz and placer)	86,832 66
Petroleum and natural gas	478,144 45
Stone quarrying	6 105 04
Registration and office fees	5,145 60
Dredging leases	5 718 30
Quartz rental	7,052 10
Quartz royalty	430 59
Sand, stone, and gravel	155 00
Tar sands	116 40
Alkali rental	2,340 88
Alkali royalty	9 65
Maps, plans, etc	474 50
Information fees	38 50
Gypsum	70 00
Improvements	1,580 75
Potash	161 00
Quartz acreage sales	51 65
Total	$1,023,085 54

STATEMENT B.—Showing the total amount of Revenue from Minerals collected at each Agency in the Western Provinces and Territories for the Fiscal Year.

	$ cts.
Calgary	329,467 96
Dauphin	10,594 57
Edmonton	244,444 14
Fort Smith (N.W.T.)	1,035 50
Grande Prairie	254 14
Kamloops	3,243 07
Lethbridge	236,038 89
Moose Jaw	53,035 41
New Westminster	6,495 56
Pas (Manitoba)	18,868 11
Pas (Saskatchewan)	3,811 50
Peace River	5,663 85
Prince Albert	28,576 58
Revelstoke	103 50
Winnipeg	51,928 96
Dawson (Gold Commissioner's Office)	27,977 30
Dawson Royalty Collector's Office	12,336 34
Mayo (Mining Recorder's Office)	8,279 91
Whitehorse (Mining Recorder's Office)	822 50
Whitehorse (Royalty Collector's Office)	107 80
Total	$1,023,085 54

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER, TIMBER AND GRAZING LANDS BRANCH, B. L. YORK

During the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1927, the total amount of revenue derived from timber, grazing, and hay lands was $1,217,913.82. This is the largest amount of revenue collected by this branch, to date, and is an increase of $108,900.77 over the revenue for the previous fiscal year.

It will be seen from the statement below that during the past ten years the total revenue for this branch has increased by nearly 128 per cent.

REVENUE

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

Year	Revenue $ cts.	Year	Revenue $ cts.
1917	534,381 75	1923	886,064 37
1918	569,607 39	1924	883,726 90
1919	516,938 53	1925	958,136 62
1920	687,401 83	1926	1,109,013 05
1921	807,119 23	1927	1,217,913 82
1922	723,322 81		

DETAILS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1926-27

Timber—		
Bonus under licence	$ 183,374 39	
Rent under licence	72,940 29	
Royalty under licence	446,250 44	
Permit fees, dues and rentals	289,595 56	
Seizure dues	24,928 90	
Licence fees	1,180 00	
Scaling fees	15,811 15	
Scale books	39 75	
Total for timber		$1,034,120 48
Fire Tax		24,012 62
Grazing, Hay, etc.—		
Grazing	137,341 57	
Hay	11,338 06	
Registration fees	1,924 90	
Improvements	9,093 30	
Sundries	82 89	
Total for Grazing and Hay		$ 159,780 72
Total revenue		$1,217,913 82

REVENUE RETURNS BY AGENCIES*

Agency	Revenue from timber	Revenue from fire-tax, grazing, hay, etc.	Total
Manitoba—			
Dauphin	$ 8,879 31	$ 1,427 70	$ 10,307 01
Winnipeg (Dominion Lands & Crown Timber Agencies)	119,287 43	9,380 00	128,667 43
Saskatchewan—			
Moose Jaw	208 10	70,500 54	70,708 64
Prince Albert	178,414 59	14,889 96	193,304 55
Alberta—			
Calgary	64,187 66	17,430 03	81,617 69
Edmonton	190,213 78	5,444 01	195,657 79
Grande Prairie	2,615 59	1,154 73	3,770 32
Lethbridge	438 30	39,840 28	40,278 58
Peace River	3,275 11	1,816 62	5,091 73
British Columbia—			
Kamloops	52,658 35	14,188 89	66,847 24
New Westminster	376,069 98	4,500 65	380,570 63
Revelstoke	37,872 28	3,219 93	41,092 21
Totals	$1,034,120 48	$ 183,793 34	$ 1,217,913 82

*In compiling the returns by agencies, moneys which were paid directly to Head Office, Ottawa, have been allocated to the agencies concerned.

TIMBER

There was a net increase in the total amount of revenue received on account of timber for the past fiscal year of $118,274.72, the collections from each agency showing an increase. The largest increase was at the Prince Albert agency, where $75,838.12 over last year's total was collected. This was largely attributable to the sale of several licence berths which were disposed of at public auction, and to large bonuses paid for the berths offered for sale. The largest amount received on account of timber at any one agency was from New Westminster. The total in this case amounted to $376,069.98, composed of over $48,000 collected on account of bonus, $75,000 for rental, fees and permit dues, and $229,000 on account of royalty.

In regard to material manufactured, there was an increase of over 700,000 linear feet of mining timber, 13,000 cords of pulpwood, 9,000 cords of cordwood, and 313,400 railway ties.

The following statements show the number of berths on which operations have been conducted during the past year, the quantities of lumber and other material manufactured therefrom and marketed, and the area of lands under licence and permit in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

STATEMENT I—Number of Berths under Licence and under Permit

Agency	Number of berths under licence	Number of berths under permit
Calgary	15	23
Edmonton	38	220
Prince Albert	37	83
Winnipeg	22	62
Kamloops	24	28
New Westminster	70	12
Revelstoke	13	26
	219	454

STATEMENT II—Material Manufactured and Marketed under Licence and under Permit

Material		Under licence		Under permit	
		Manufactured	Marketed	Manufactured	Marketed
Lumber	ft. B.M.	329,024,243	305,580,728	53,128,423	44,819,929
Railway ties	number	265,038	186,566	1,008,539	823,307
Piling, cribbing, etc.	lin. ft.	276,356	211,970	9,007	7,895
Laths	pieces	282,224,687	21,617,252	11,566,229	11,817,236
Mining timber	lin. ft.	1,290,105	1,077,927	443,192	406,426
Telephone poles	lin. ft.	2,795,396	861,941	457,401	12,000
Cordwood	cords	12,790	9,173	14,952	14,427
Slabs	cords	12,190	12,190	.....	.....
Pulpwood	cords	2,185	1,804	13,610	12,551
Shingle bolts	cords	27,214	26,146	1,091	.....
Fence posts	number	24,049	6,668	124,408	25,386
Boxwood	cords	20	20	.....	.....

NOTE.—Where the material sold is in excess of the quantity shown as manufactured, such excess has to be considered as being part of the material manufactured but not marketed in the previous fiscal year.

STATEMENT III—Area of Lands under Licence and under Permit

Province	Square miles under licence	Square miles under permit
Manitoba	981 50	1,392 86
Saskatchewan	717 94	128 70
Alberta	1,633 18	400 05
British Columbia	1,622 27	37 66
	4,954 89	1,958 27

During the year there were 311 new berths granted, as follows: 22 licence berths, 37 permit berths, 100 fire-killed berths, 31 portable saw-mill berths and 121 cordwood berths.

The total number of berths under lease or licence is 1,239, which is an increase of 172 over the previous fiscal year, and there was also an increase in the number of berths on which operations had been conducted of 71.

GRAZING

The total area under lease for the past year was 6,202,255 acres, comprising 7,849 leases, as follows:—

Province	Number of leases	Area under lease
		acres
Manitoba	129	48,404
Saskatchewan	5,592	3,178,449
Alberta	2,862	2,599,176
British Columbia	266	376,226
	7,849	6,202,255

This is an increase of 154,139 acres over the acreage held under lease in the past fiscal year. There were 2,524 new leases issued. This is an increase of 596 leases over the number issued last year.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, ORDNANCE, ADMIRALTY, AND RAILWAY LANDS BRANCH, JOS. P. DUNNE

The work of administering the lands controlled by the Ordnance, Admiralty, and Railway Lands Branch has steadily increased, both in respect to the area of lands dealt with and the revenue received therefrom. This is partially due to additional lands having been transferred to this branch for administrative purposes and partly to the policy of having lands which are now becoming valuable, surveyed and otherwise opened up for occupation.

Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.—The established policy in respect to these lands has been maintained—that of bringing as many properties into a state of revenue-production as possible. Every effort has been made to have properties placed under lease rather than to sell them. During the year, however, three parcels were sold, the price obtained being $9,900.

Many parcels of Ordnance lands were occupied over 150 years ago. The military authorities of the day purchased or occupied the best situated and most desirable lands in each locality at that time; and where cities have grown

up since, as in St. John, N.B., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and Vancouver, these lands are now among the most valuable in their respective localities. Many parcels of such Ordnance Lands have been disposed of, but a large number remain. In dealing with these remaining pieces it is frequently necessary to search the records covering a long period of years before new arrangements are entered into. Such investigations are necessary in order that all steps possible may be taken to preserve the value intact, and to prevent encroachments or other acts that may impair the title. In this particular, the administration of these lands is quite different from that of Dominion or other vacant Crown Lands, in which there is little or no difficulty in respect to the boundaries or the title of the parcels dealt with.

In addition to the care involved in protecting the title, and in having each parcel dealt with according to its own suitability for occupation, a very considerable amount of labour is expended in clearing away legal entanglements which surround a number of parcels transferred to this branch, and sometimes these legal cases last for months and even years before settlement is effected and a revenue can be obtained. However, the number of new leases recorded during the year was forty-one, which when converted on the basis of the rentals being 6 per cent of the valuation, represents an addition of $50,000 to the total valuation of the lands of the branch.

The expansion in the work of the branch is shown by the fact that the income from all rentals during the year was equal to the sum of the rental incomes received during the two preceding years, and likewise the total income from rentals, fees, and all other sources was also greater than that received in the two previous years. Although this is a marked increase in revenue it does not wholly represent the work accomplished, as much preliminary work has been done, the effect of which is not yet apparent in the branch income. In spite of the fact that the number and aggregate value of the accounts in the books are thus increased, there is a decrease of about 36 per cent in the amount of the accounts in arrears. The diversified nature of the possibilities for revenue is shown in the fact that quarries, valuable gravel and sand deposits, timber, gas, and other resources have been developed on certain Ordnance and Admiralty lands, while many areas are in use as building sites in cities and towns and for summer cottages and for shipping facilities on water fronts.

The utilization of these areas to the best advantage requires the execution of certain engineering and development features such as: the construction of roads; landscape treatment in connection with town planning, in the planting of shade trees, in the clearing and grading of land, and other items all made with a view to increased revenues. In order that the development of areas may be carried out to the greatest benefit of the department, inspections and surveys are made by the survey and engineering staff of the branch. Officers not only investigate and report on the possibilities of each property, but also carry out such land or engineering surveys and works, or conduct such preliminary negotiations as may be decided upon at head office and conveyed to them in their instructions. An effort is made in all cases to comply with provincial land regulations regarding the establishment of streets and rights of way, the layout of lots, and other features.

For the purposes referred to inspections and surveys were made as follows: In Ontario, at Kingston, Sarnia, and on the Rideau canal; in Quebec, at Sorel, Farnham, Lévis, and Ste. Agathe; in New Brunswick, at St. John and Grand Falls; in Nova Scotia, at Shelburne.

While the transactions in land increased in number and value, there was also an increase in the number of references to this branch for information in respect to old titles, and early transfers of Ordnance and Admiralty parcels. In order to meet this demand for information the registration of the records is

being indexed to facilitate the work of making references and searches, as this office, in addition to the work of a land division, is also a registry office for all Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

Ordnance Lands are located in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The reserves in British Columbia were transferred to this department a year ago and, though the returns from these lands are insignificant from a revenue standpoint at present, considerable work has been done in connection with them, and it is expected that next year they will be revenue producing.

Complete evidence for the lawsuit regarding the disputed boundary of a reserve north of Port Moody, B.C., and involving land valued at $200,000, has been compiled, and a scheme for the development of a reserve containing more than 100 acres, which lies south of Port Moody Bay, has been devised. Means are being taken to put the scheme into operation.

Evidence has been gathered to prove the title of the Dominion to Ordnance and Admiralty reserves of the use of which the Dominion has been deprived by unauthorized occupation.

Railway Lands.—The work of the Railway Lands Division comprises the granting of subsidy lands and lands for right-of-way purposes, and the business arising from the administration of Government townsites. Right-of-way plans covering extensions, diversions and spurs have been filed by the Canadian National, the Alberta and Great Waterways, the Lacombe and North Western, and the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway companies. Grants have been made for the necessary rights of way and bridge sites, and for the severances involved.

The undermentioned railway companies have received land grants as specified in each case hereunder, and during the year these have been finally adjusted and balanced and the patents have been issued to satisfy those balances:—

	acres
Manitoba and North-Western Railway Co.	1,501,376
Manitoba and South-Western Colonization Railway Co.	1,396,800
Calgary & Edmonton Railway Co. (indemnity lands)	407,402
Souris Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway	1,408,704
Pipestone extension of Canadian Pacific Railway	200,320

The land grant accounts cannot be closed, however, as there are numerous further exchanges of land desired by the Dominion Government.

An agreement has been reached regarding the outstanding acreage due on the Main Line grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and patents have been issued covering 7,677.94 acres. The balance of this account will be changed owing to further revestments required. Negotiations for the revestment of certain lands situate in national parks have been carried on with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and the company has now consented to reconvey these lands to the Crown in exchange for other lands. The Alberta Railway and Coal Company during the year revested in the Crown approximately 5,755 acres required by the department in connection with an irrigation canal scheme in southern Alberta. The deeds of revestment have been examined and recorded; and patents for the exchange lands are in course of preparation.

Patents were issued to the Canada Saskatchewan Land Company, Limited, on account of indemnity lands assigned by the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake, and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company. The issue of patents for the Canadian Northern Railway Company's indemnity lands has been under consideration; and the matter is now in the hands of the Department of Justice to decide certain legal questions in this connection.

The claim of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company for under rights in certain of its subsidy lands has been investigated here; and it is found that an examination of the company's documents at Winnipeg will be necessary before a decision can be reached.

Orders in Council.—All of the Orders in Council which pertain to the Department of the Interior are recorded in this branch. The gazetting and printing of such orders as are to be so dealt with is provided for, and also the distribution of all Orders in Council as required. In 1926-27 six hundred and seven Orders were recorded, indexed, filed and prepared for binding as compared with five hundred and fifty-five of the previous year.

The annexed statements, A, B, C, and D, cover the activities of the branch in respect to lands.

STATEMENT A—Number of lots and part lots sold or redeemed, the amounts for which such lots were originally disposed of, and the sum received as instalment or balance of purchase money during the fiscal year.

Locality	Plot sold or redeemed	Purchase price	Received on account	Remarks
		$ cts.	$ cts.	
Kingston, Ont.	55½ ft. in each of Lots 941 and 947	1,000 00	1,000 00	In full
Fredericton, N.B.	Park Barracks	8,000 00	8,000 00	"
Quebec, Que.	Cadastral Lots 371-3, 372-1 and 373-1	900 00	900 00	"
		9,900 00	9,900 00	

STATEMENT B—Ordnance Lands on account of which monies have been received during the fiscal year.

Locality	Total	Locality	Total
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Amherstburg, Ont.	2 00	Owen Sound, Ont.	53 77
Burlington Beach, Ont.	100 00	Pittsburg, Ont.	7 00
Burlington Heights, Ont.	61 00	Point Edward, Ont.	498 84
Burritts Rapids, Ont.	30 00	Point Pelee, Ont.	0 75
Calgary, Alberta	126 29	Port Maitland, Ont.	28 00
Carillon, Quebec	0 20	Port Moody, B.C.	2 00
Chambly, Quebec	25 00	Prescott, Ont.	36 00
Edmundston, N.B.	1 00	Quebec, Que.	2,790 50
Farnham, Que.	1,949 00	Queenston, Ont.	32 00
Fort Erie, Ont.	1 00	St. Andrews, N.B.	22 00
Fredericton, N.B.	8,001 00	St. Davids, Que.	30 00
Grand Falls, N.B.	146 38	St. John, N.B.	9 00
Grenville, Que.	0 20	St. Joseph Island, Ont.	4 50
Joe's Point, N.B.	5 00	Sherbrooke, Que.	26 00
Kingston, Ont.	3,374 48	Sorel, Que.	194 00
Lauzon, Que.	6,103 58	South Crosby, Ont.	25 00
Little River, N.B.	69 60	Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C.	30 00
Long Island, Ont.	1 00	Storrington twp., Ont.	1 00
Marlborough twp., Ont.	4 00	Toronto, Ont.	2 00
Mohawk Bay, Ont.	18 80	Turkey Point, Ont.	965 57
Niagara, Ont.	632 40	Vancouver, B.C.	2 00
Ottawa, Ont.	5,385 21		

STATEMENT C—Receipts for the fiscal year, classified.

	$ cts.
Rent	8,132 13
Principal	19,887 20
Fees, interest, etc	2,777 74

STATEMENT D—Amounts due and unpaid on account of purchase money and rent or interest on March 31, 1927

Locality	Rent	Principal	Interest	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Beaver Harbour, N.B	12 00		2 08	14 08
Board of Education, Victoria, B.C	2 00			2 00
Burlington Heights, Ont	42 00			42 00
Charlotteville twp., Ont	7 75			7 75
Dalhousie, N.B		23 00	36 80	59 80
Elmsley twp., Ont	20 40		3 23	23 63
Fort Erie, Ont	1 00			1 00
Grand Falls, N.B		53 20	41 11	94 31
Hamilton, Ont	18 40			18 40
Ioco, B.C	1 00			1 00
Kingston, Ont	5 00			5 00
Lauzon, Que		124 80		124 80
Morton, Ont	30 20		1 06	31 26
Montague, Ont	4 00			4 00
New Westminster, B.C	1 00			1 00
Oromocto, N.B	2 75		0 83	3 58
Ottawa, Ont	554 59	2,602 78	1,188 37	4,345 74
Owen Sound, Ont	73 05		9 77	82 82
Oxford, twp., Ont	5 60		1 58	7 18
Point Edward, Ont	10 00			10 00
Sorel, Que	140 79		78 41	219 20
St. John, N.B	1 00			1 00
Tay twp., Ont	72 00		42 84	114 84
Turkey Point, Ont	64 10			64 10
Vancouver, B.C	3 00			3 00
Wolford twp., Ont	36 00		17 64	53 64
Totals	1,107 63	2,803 78	1,423 72	5,335 13

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONTROLLER, P. MARCHAND

SUMMARY of net revenue collected from various sources during the fiscal year 1926-27.

Statement A—Dominion Lands	$ 3,327,273 22
" B—School Lands	1,552,476 71
" C—Ordnance Lands	30,702 44
" D—Registrar's fees	424 40
" E—Casual revenue	42,008 86
" F—Fines and forfeitures	4,472 45
" G—Seed Grain and relief repayments	302,894 77
	$ 5,260,252 85

Statement H is a recapitulation of Dominion Lands revenue by subheads, and statement I shows a comparison of this revenue with that of the previous year.

STATEMENT A—Dominion Lands revenue for the fiscal year 1926-27.

Agencies	Agency payments	Head office payments	Total revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion Lands—			
Calgary	46,025 02	6,036 50	52,061 52
Dauphin	6,359 86	566 82	6,926 68
Edmonton	25,563 19	2,179 45	27,742 64
Grande Prairie	5,300 85	1 00	5,301 85
Kamloops	3,149 64	195 00	3,344 64
Lethbridge	15,597 85	6,117 94	21,715 79
Moose Jaw	366,851 99	60,398 04	427,250 03
New Westminster	3,459 65	556 80	4,016 45
Peace River	5,267 33	503 97	5,771 30
Prince Albert	62,816 11	5,853 62	68,669 73
Revelstoke	2,685 45	4 00	2,689 45
Winnipeg	9,633 44	1,184 94	10,818 38
Miscellaneous	8,196 00	15,315 06	23,511 06
	560,906 38	98,913 14	659,819 52
Crown Timber—			
Calgary	74,732 73	6,035 54	80,768 27
Dauphin	10,193 28	113 73	10,307 01
Edmonton	192,269 84	1,960 45	194,230 29
Grande Prairie	3,703 59	65 73	3,769 32
Kamloops	59,956 06	428 72	60,384 78
Lethbridge	26,581 17	13,697 41	40,278 58
Moose Jaw	51,942 28	18,766 36	70,708 64
New Westminster	376,414 80	44 26	376,459 06
Peace River	4,886 40	205 33	5,091 73
Prince Albert	187,626 00	3,730 18	191,356 18
Revelstoke	37,933 37	176 00	38,109 37
Winnipeg	116,017 79	6,424 18	122,441 97
	1,142,257 31	51,647 89	1,193,905 20
Forestry—			
Alberta Inspectorate	39,184 97	919 62	40,104 59
British Columbia Inspectorate	5,636 20	215 54	5,851 74
Manitoba Inspectorate	26,704 72	53 00	26,757 72
Saskatchewan Inspectorate	110,483 16	80 70	110,563 86
Indian Head Nursery Station	3,587 94	23 32	3,611 26
Miscellaneous	.....	12,301 71	12,301 71
	185,596 99	13,593 89	199,190 88
Water Power and Reclamation—			
Calgary	2,228 91	647 44	2,876 35
Edmonton	605 25	2,521 92	3,127 17
Lethbridge	270 00	2,023 12	2,293 12
Moose Jaw	147 40	3,166 43	3,313 83
New Westminster	.....	628 93	628 93
Prince Albert	22 49	7,111 87	7,134 36
Winnipeg	.....	32,028 23	32,028 23
	3,274 05	48,127 94	51,401 99
Mining—			
Calgary	263,584 08	65,883 88	329,467 96
Dauphin	9,550 06	1,044 51	10,594 57
Edmonton	184,977 21	59,656 88	244,634 09
Grande Prairie	211 95	42 19	254 14
Kamloops	3,189 48	53 59	3,243 07
Lethbridge	211,915 06	24,123 83	236,038 89
Moose Jaw	43,372 98	3,674 25	53,047 23
New Westminster	6,333 49	162 07	6,495 56
The Pas	22,518 84	171 27	22,690 11
Peace River	3,319 02	2,344 83	5,663 85
Prince Albert	26,672 84	1,903 74	28,576 58
Revelstoke	81 80	21 70	103 50
Winnipeg	31,159 57	769 39	31,928 96
	812,886 38	159,852 13	972,738 51

STATEMENT A—Dominion Lands revenue for the fiscal year 1926-27—*Concluded*

Agencies	Agency payments	Head office payments	Total revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Canadian National Parks—			
Antelope	.....	642 00	642 00
Brereton Lakes	.....	30 00	30 00
Buffalo	16,062 56	48,068 94	64,131 50
Elk Island	218 00	.....	218 00
Glacier	142 85	26 00	168 85
Jasper	20,350 20	18 00	20,368 20
Kootenay	6,980 30	50 00	7,030 30
Point Pelee	.....	491 82	491 82
Revelstoke	1 00	.....	1 00
Rocky Mountains	135,991 69	1,235 31	137,227 00
Waterton Lakes	5,268 55	108 00	5,376 55
Yoho	1,906 17	432 40	2,338 57
Hawke Lake	.....	20 00	20 00
Historic Sites	.....	34 25	34 25
Miscellaneous	.....	161 15	161 15
	186,921 32	51,317 87	238,239 19
Northwest Territories—			
Fort Smith	4,615 35	34,621 87	39,237 22
Yukon Territory—			
Dawson	57,741 14	1,230 00	58,971 14
White Horse	5,050 30	.....	5,050 30
	62,791 44	1,230 00	64,021 44
Total revenue	2,959,249 22	459,304 73	3,418,553 95
Less refunds	.....	.....	91,280 73
Net revenue	.....	.....	3,327,273 22

STATEMENT B—School Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1926-27

Province	Gross revenue	Refunds	Net revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba	54,091 87	691 39	53,400 48
Saskatchewan	946,854 94	8,426 75	938,428 19
Alberta	566,600 98	5,952 94	560,648 04
	1,567,547 79	15,071 08	1,552,476 71

STATEMENT C—Ordnance Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1926-27.

Fiscal year	Gross revenue	Refunds	Net revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1926-27	31,797 07	1,094 63	30,702 44

Statement D—Registrar's Fees for the fiscal year 1926-27.

Registration district	Gross revenue	Land assurance	Net revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Northwest Territories	22 90	.....	22 90
Yukon Territory	430 29	28 79	401 50
	453 19	28 79	424 40

Statement E—Casual Revenue for the fiscal year 1926-27.

Fiscal year	Gross revenue	Refunds	Net revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1926-27	42,139 86	131 00	42,008 86

Statement F—Fines and Forfeitures for the fiscal year 1926-27.

Authority for imposition of penalty	Gross revenue	Refunds	Net revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion Parks Regulations	2,605 80	120 00	2,485 80
Forestry Regulations	422 93	.....	422 93
Migratory Birds Convention Act	538 42	.....	538 42
Northwest Game Act	519 30	.....	519 30
Northwest Territory Act	506 00	.....	506 00
	4,592 45	120 00	4,472 45

Statement G—Seed Grain and Relief Repayments for the fiscal year 1926-27.

Year	Gross collections		Refunds		Net repayments	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1876	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00
1886–7–8	58 13	165 79	.....	.....	58 13	165 79
1890	61 40	113 71	.....	.....	61 40	113 71
1894	162 26	265 41	.....	.....	162 26	265 41
1895	227 05	351 51	20 40	33 22	206 65	318 29
1896	153 35	234 23	24 12	40 96	129 23	193 27
1901	15 40	19 65	.....	.....	15 40	19 65
1905	52 80	57 19	.....	.....	52 80	57 19
1908	775 17	849 37	.....	1 71	775 17	847 66
1909	29 90	20 86	.....	.....	29 90	20 86
1911	1,047 13	968 46	.....	43 25	1,047 13	925 21
1912	1,716 54	1,433 96	.....	5 26	1,716 54	1,428 70
1913	257 96	212 16	.....	.....	257 96	212 16
1914	678 42	557 11	.....	2 00	678 42	555 11
1915	119,030 82	73,765 00	1,753 84	2,460 39	117,276 98	71,304 61
1917	2,192 68	1,250 46	24 92	102 46	2,167 76	1,148 00
1918	11,875 26	6,477 09	3 20	200 97	11,872 06	6,276 12
1919	12,563 32	9,477 72	77 40	136 34	12,485 92	9,341 38
1920	12,749 86	7,869 34	318 85	379 56	12,431 01	7,489 78
1921	3,415 49	1,921 22	97 10	183 84	3,318 39	1,737 38
1922	882 66	399 75	50 00	.....	832 66	399 75
1923	70 00	18 75	70 00	18 75	.....	.....
1925	630 02	74 00	.....	.....	630 02	74 00
Relief prior to 1915	100 57	218 42	.....	.....	100 57	218 42
Relief 1920 to 1925	24,562 34	10,728 28	1,219 81	644 85	23,342 53	10,083 43
	193,308 53	117,499 44	3,659 64	4,253 56	189,648 89	113,245 88

STATEMENT H—Cash Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1926-27.

Source of revenue	Gross receipts	Refunded	Net revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Homestead fees	57,700 00	227 15	57,472 85
Improvements	53,409 35	27,324 74	26,084 61
Sales of land	544,873 59	10,510 42	534,363 17
Map sales, rentals, office fees, etc	46,524 87	1,492 38	45,032 49
Liquor permits, games licenses, etc	34,026 57	265 00	33,761 57
Timber dues	1,190,974 61	28,295 19	1,162,679 42
Grazing leases and hay permits	176,720 15	4,521 91	172,198 24
Irrigation and water power	32,384 41	5 00	32,379 41
Coal, petroleum, mining fees, etc	1,017,742 86	16,625 37	1,001,117 49
Canadian National Parks	238,239 19	492 36	237,746 83
Miscellaneous	25,958 35	1,521 21	24,437 14
	3,418,553 95	91,280 73	3,327,273 22

STATEMENT I—Gross Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands Revenue compared with the previous fiscal year

Particulars	1926-27	1925-26	Increase
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion Lands	659,819 52	564,030 09	95,789 43
Crown Timber, etc	1,444,498 07	1,339,741 66	104,756 41
Mining	972,738 51	686,736 09	286,002 42
Canadian National Parks	238,239 19	180,886 12	57,353 07
Northwest Territories	39,237 22	35,789 58	3,447 64
Yukon Territory	64,021 44	73,013 95	*8,992 51
	3,418,553 95	2,880,197 49	538,356 46

*Decrease.

II

FORESTRY

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY, E. H. FINLAYSON

In practically every division of its work the Forest Service can report advancement. The regrettable feature of the year was that, owing to adverse weather conditions, fire losses remained at the high level attained in the preceding two years. Research in both silviculture and wood products increased in scope and accomplishment, and is yearly becoming more interesting and useful in application. The national forests continued to be used by increasing numbers for logging, grazing, mining, and recreational purposes. Nursery stock for co-operative tree planting on the prairies continued in brisk demand, and a growing interest is exhibited in this important work. Undoubtedly the most encouraging feature of the year's work is the quickened public interest shown in forest protection and conservation. Similar growth and interest has been exemplified in the other divisions of the work of the service.

Forest Management

The national forests continue to supply, in somewhat increasing quantities, the timber requirements of local saw-mills and other neighbourhood industries and the community at large. Except in the newer districts, where large timber holdings still permit of manufacture on a large scale, the tendency is towards smaller mills with a lower "overhead," capable of utilizing the poorer material along with the better, and designed to supply the local requirements of a relatively small district. These small industries are becoming more and more closely linked with the national forest administration, being dependent on them for a permanent source of raw materials, and also being relieved of the necessity of acquiring and carrying large holdings with the attendant risk from fire and other dangers. In the same way, small but more or less stable local industries, based on the demand for railway ties, poles, fuel, and other products manufactured by hand, are becoming regular activities of many communities, affording opportunity for the investment of small capital, and offering employment at seasons when work in other pursuits is frequently at a minimum.

There is also a steady demand from neighbouring agricultural settlements, mining industries, educational and charitable institutions, public organizations, and other sources for fence-posts, fuel, mine timbers, bridge materials, and other forest products required for purposes of general development. The national forests, in fact, have become an integral part of the life of communities adjacent to them, supplying as they do a commodity basic to the economic development of the country.

Permits issued to settlers and others requiring timber for their own use numbered 4,781. Most of these were issued to farmers for materials required in the improvement of their lands; the round figures for the principal commodities included in the total were 33,000 cords of fuel-wood, 355,000 linear feet of fencing materials, 7,500,000 feet board measure of saw-timber, 2,300,000 linear feet of mining timber and 190,000 linear feet of building logs. It will be noted that the larger items are of rough, bulky materials which, if brought from

more distant sources, would carry freight charges entirely out of proportion to their values; to this extent the national forests are reducing the timber bill of the young industries and the agricultural settlements in their vicinity. The revenue from such timber permits was approximately $45,000.

The quantity of timber sold to saw-mills and for other commercial purposes remained about the same as in preceding years, but the number of sales in good standing, totalling 120, is the largest on record, and indicates the increasing dependence placed on national forest timber by the smaller saw-mills and timber-using industries. Of the total number of sales almost one-half were in Saskatchewan; British Columbia, Alberta, and Manitoba had thirty-three, twenty, and ten, respectively. It is noted that the number of timber sales made in British Columbia is increasing, an indication that even in a district of prodigious timber weath the tendency runs towards smaller sales to operators workng on comparatively little capital and satisfied to secure their supplies as their requirements warrant. In Manitoba the number of sales is small and this is accounted for by the relatively large number of permits issued to residents of the agricultural settlements that surround most of the national forests in that district.

As timber sales on national forests are conducted by public auction and are free from all other charges, they are a direct criterion of stumpage values in the different districts, and it is interesting to note that the average price received for sawlogs was $3.11, $3.55, $2.77, and $1.47 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, respectively. The total revenue received from timber sales was approximately $96,500.

National forest timber sales are invariably subject to cutting restrictions designed to improve the rate of growth in the remaining stand or to ensure the reproduction of the more valuable species; they are also subject to conditions specifying standards of utilization and methods of brush disposal. Cutting restrictions take the form of marking either the timber to be cut or that to be left. Utilization requirements call for low stumps, and the removal of all material to the smallest diameter compatible with marketability. All the brush must be piled and burned or in some cases lopped and scattered. Such restrictions and requirements when first imposed were resented by the operators, but field reports now show that they are being complied with in a splendid spirit. Managers and workmen alike have come to see the object of and necessity for them, with the result that these fire-preventive and silvicultural measures, which a few years ago were viewed as innovations, have become thoroughly established as a regular feature of logging operations on national forests. Naturally such conditions do add somewhat to the cost of the operations, but when imposed on all alike they place no handicap on any one operator and are borne as a charge for the protection of the present supplies and the production of future crops.

It is not only in the smaller operations that such conditions are practicable; the case of the pulpwood sale to the Manitoba Paper Company indicates that large companies also are willing to operate under more restricted conditions. Administrative responsibility for this large sale lies with the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, and the cutting is governed by conditions parallel to those of national forest timber sales.

The opening of the Manitoba Paper Company's plant at Pine Falls, Man., is of far-reaching significance to that province and northeastern Saskatchewan, providing a new market for balsam fir and black spruce, heretofore in demand only for lath stock. The increased demand for these two species was at once apparent, and black spruce, at least, bids fair to become one of the more valuable trees in the district from which wood supplies can be drawn. The

opening of a local market for pulpwood has also been of tremendous value to the settlers of the province, and will greatly facilitate the clearing of agricultural lands.

REFORESTATION

Reforestation by planting or seeding was limited to relatively small areas in each of the forest districts and is of an experimental nature rather than a broad-scale attempt to restock treeless areas. Though comparatively simple in Eastern Canada, regeneration by artificial methods in the West still requires considerable study to determine the stock, time, and method of planting, and other conditions that will ensure the best and most economical results. Though at present covering a small area, experimental planting and sowing are providing this information and paving the way for more extensive projects. The results attained to date are dealt with in greater detail under the heading of "Forest Research." Rabbits continue to be one of the greatest obstacles to the establishment of successful plantations. Experiments are being carried on with different methods of control, in an endeavour to eliminate this pest.

NATIONAL FOREST NURSERIES

In preparation for more extensive reforestation by planting, seventeen nurseries have been established on the national forests, ten of these being in Saskatchewan, three in Alberta, three in Manitoba, and one in British Columbia. Some of these are as yet very small, and more or less in the experimental stage. Others of them have reached more significant proportions, and are able to supply increasing quantities of stock for experimental and reforestation purposes. In all cases they represent only a small investment, and, being situated in the proximity of ranger stations, are cared for at small expense. Being close to the areas to be planted, they offset, by eliminating all packing and transportation charges, the saving which a centralized nursery might otherwise effect. Local nurseries also offer much greater convenience for planting operations, and materially reduce the losses to which trees are subject when transported over greater distances.

SEED COLLECTION AND EXTRACTION

Seed-extraction plants are now established at New Westminster, and Kamloops, B.C.; Rocky Mountain House, Alta.; and Prince Albert, Sask.; the first two are designed to meet the demand for the seed of Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, and other British Columbia species. The Alberta and Saskatchewan plants supply lodgepole pine and white spruce, respectively. In addition to supplying the seed requirements of the Forest Service, large quantities are collected and shipped to the Governments of Great Britain and New Zealand, and to other parts of the Empire. During the year over 11,000 pounds of cleaned seed was produced, of which about one-half was western yellow pine, and the remainder Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, white spruce, and other species. Great care is required in the collection of tree seed, and judgment must be exercised as to the localities from which it is to be collected. It has been found that the source of seed supply has a tremendous bearing on the varying results secured in different localities; for instance, lodgepole pine from British Columbia gives indifferent results on the prairies, whereas seed from this species collected in the Cypress Hills gives splendid results in the same area.

FOREST SURVEYS

Forest surveys were continued in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. In Manitoba three parties made extensive surveys in the territory east of lake

Winnipeg, in connection with the selection of pulpwood for the Manitoba Paper Company. Other useful information was secured at the same time. Another party made an investigation of pulpwood possibilities in the Lake Winnipegosis region. In Saskatchewan an intensive survey was made of approximately 70 square miles of the Fort à la Corne national forest with the view of placing that area under a special plan of forest management. In Alberta a similar working-plan survey was made of forty square miles in the Shunda valley, Clearwater national forest, to permit of special management in a district where a large coal-mining industry will require perpetual wood supplies.

Working-plan surveys are as yet comparatively rare in this country, and mark the beginning of sustained-yield management on the national forests. They are virtually diagnoses, on the basis of which there may be determined the operations and measures necessary to keep the growing stock and soil in a healthy and productive condition.

A stock-taking survey or timber inventory was made of 185 square miles of the Brazeau national forest, making a total of 750 square miles completed to date. Numerous small but intensive surveys were made in all the districts in connection with timber sales.

Silvicultural Research

The Research Division maintained four parties in the field during the summer season of 1926. At the Petawawa forest experiment station investigations were intensive in nature and conducted largely by means of permanent sample plots. New plots were established and old ones remeasured to investigate reproduction—natural and artificial, selection of species, yield, thinning methods, type conversion, and other related problems. The only other work undertaken in the province of Ontario was a regeneration survey of the Goulais River watershed in co-operation with the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company.

In Quebec the Laurentide Company, Limited, assisted in studies of yield and reproduction on cut-over lands, and the Quebec Society of Forest Engineers co-operated in mensuration studies in the same province. In New Brunswick investigations were conducted in co-operation with the provincial forest service and certain pulp and paper companies for studies of rate of growth, improvement cuttings, and mensuration problems. Investigation of direct-seeding methods was conducted on behalf of the National Research Council.

In the western provinces research is under the direction of the respective district offices, and the results are assembled and summarized in the Research Division at Ottawa.

SEED

During the winter samples of tree seed intended for spring sowing were submitted from the various fields and subjected to germination tests at Ottawa. The results secured are of material value in regulating the amount of seed per acre to be sown. To investigate the relative viability, white spruce seed was collected in New Brunswick from trees of various age-classes, and from different sections of the tree-crown, and detailed germination tests have been made.

Detailed seed-crop reports showing the relative abundance of seed of the important species in each district are being assembled at the head office. By analyses of such reports it is hoped that it may be possible to anticipate good seed-years, and by so doing to apply silvicultural systems of cutting which will provide natural reproduction. Again indicating the significance of the source of seed, tests at the Indian Head nursery have shown that whereas Ontario red pine seed failed completely, seed of the same species, collected on the Sandilands national forest in Manitoba, was quite successful.

RESEEDING

Given adequate seed supply and favourable soil and light conditions, natural reproduction and growth of spruce and balsam fir is prolific in the eastern provinces. The extensive severely burned areas where the seed has been destroyed, however, give cause for the utmost concern; if such lands are ever to be made to produce valuable timber it is apparent that they must be seeded or planted with desirable species. Of the two methods, direct seeding is undoubtedly the simpler. For many years experiments in direct seeding have been conducted by various organizations, most of which have apparently failed to show favourable results. In spite of this an extensive experiment covering a three-year period has been completed and the first re-examination has been made. The experiment included seed-spot and broadcast sowing of spruce and pine on burned areas with and without shade, and on soils of various qualities. Briefly, the conclusions were as follows:—

1. White pine was unsuccessful, largely, perhaps, owing to rodents. Although poisoning of the seed was resorted to, it seemed to have little or no effect in saving the seed.
2. On very shallow soils lacking the protection of any forest cover, spruce was only indifferently successful. Elsewhere, spruce has been very successful.
3. Seed-spots at six-foot intervals, 1,200 spots per acre, cost $3.68 per acre, including the cost of seed at $3.78 per pound. Broadcast seeding was more expensive, requiring much more seed, and is less successful.

Similar studies carried on in the West, while not permitting of final conclusions, indicated that success in both seeding and planting is even more difficult to secure than in Eastern Canada. The best results were obtained where the soil was worked up prior to sowing in the spring, and jack pine, lodgepole pine, and Scotch pine did better than spruce.

PLANTING

A series of plantation plots was established at Petawawa in co-operation with the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture to investigate the possibility of controlling white pine weevil by intermixing pine and poplar. The series included a range of mixtures and spacings, and spring and autumn plantings. Other plantations were established, variously mixing red pine, white pine, and white spruce.

Experimental planting has been in progress on the Spruce Woods national forest, Manitoba, since 1904 and some deductions may now be made. Success in the establishment of plantations is largely dependent upon the moisture conditions prevailing prior to the time that the young trees reach sufficient size to shade the ground and provide a leaf mulch. Probably for this reason the mortality in plantations under a nurse crop of poplar or shrubs is less than in plantations in the open. Spruce succumbs to drought conditions much more than either jack pine or Scotch pine, although the last-mentioned suffers somewhat from winter-killing of its leaders. Planting in ploughed furrows is found to be more successful than "spot" planting. Further, while the experiments are not yet complete, there is some reason to believe that the advantage of transplants over seedlings is not sufficient to justify the higher cost of the former.

REGENERATION SURVEYS

A line-plot survey of ten square miles in mixedwood cut-over lands of the Laurentian hills at Lake Edward, Champlain county, P.Q., was completed.

Square-chain plots at ten-chain intervals were established, and data taken to prepare stand tables of reproduction, saplings, main stand, increment, and mortality.

A similar survey to cover thirty-six square miles was commenced on the Goulais river, north of Sault Ste. Marie. The type is largely mixedwood, but the hardwoods are much younger than those in the Lake Edward district. A considerable part of this area has been burned over and is reproducing poplar, birch, and balsam fir. This area was originally surveyed in 1920, and the remeasurements made this year should permit of conclusions as to the nature and amount of the future crop.

A study was made of burned-over areas on the Lesser Slave national forest in Alberta to determine the effects of fire in removing the deep layer of moss which in many parts of Western Canada is the bane of natural reproduction. The conclusions are that winter or early spring burning does not burn deep enough. Autumn burning, however, is ultimately followed by reproduction if good seed-trees are present.

The object of another extensive investigation on the Lesser Slave forest was to determine the effect of cutting methods and of fire on reproduction. During 1925 and 1926 the important logged and burned areas in the forest were carefully studied. It was found that balsam fir germinates more prolifically on the cut-over areas than spruce, but neither species survives; but where the moss covering has been removed and seed-trees have been left, spruce will germinate and survive to the exclusion of balsam fir. On lands too severely cut over, herbaceous growth is a serious deterrent to reproduction.

On another area of mixed poplar, spruce, and balsam fir, the overstory of poplar was removed. The effect on the remaining stand is still under investigation.

IMPROVEMENT CUTTINGS

In Eastern Canada there are extensive areas of maple and birch with conifers, from which the dominant conifers have been removed. The stands now contain an overstory of overmature hardwoods—many of them defective—and healthy, but suppressed, mixedwoods beneath. To investigate the effect of gradual release of the more valuable stand from excessive shading, the dominant hardwoods were girdled on two fifty-acre experimental areas in New Brunswick and on one smaller area in Quebec. Costs of the operation were kept to determine the net economic value and commercial feasibility of the procedure. Permanent sample plots have been established in each area, in which periodic remeasurements will be made.

Many of the permanent sample plots at Petawawa are in the nature of release cuttings or thinnings. They are established in series, each series consisting of a control plot with one or more other plots thinned to various degrees. Stand tables from periodic remeasurements, when compared, will show the most desirable degree of thinning. Such thinnings have been made in white pine, red pine, jack pine, and mixed spruce-balsam-birch types. Similar plots have been established in Quebec, New Brunswick, and in the western provinces.

It is obvious that no one cutting method is equally suitable for all conditions and types of forest. Investigation of the relative value of the different methods as applied to the more important types is the object in establishing experimental cutting areas. The Cains River area, in New Brunswick, consisting of 200 acres of pure black spruce type, was cut partly to 8 inches and partly to 6 inches. Stand tables before and after cutting, based on permanent sample plots, have been made and the area will be remeasured at five-year intervals.

At Great Salmon river, in mature red spruce of the New Brunswick coast region, another area of 200 acres was established. Clear-cutting, diameter-limit, and shelterwood methods were used.

On the Carrot river in northern Saskatchewan, a third area, some 500 acres in extent, was subjected to experimental cutting. This area is in mixedwood type—white spruce, birch, and poplar. Silvicultural methods used were selection, shelterwood, clear-cutting, and single and group seed-trees. Conifer slash was burned and hardwood slash lopped. Stand tables of the main stand, before and after cutting, and of reproduction have been prepared.

On the Petawawa reserve, on an area of several square miles which has an overstory of jack pine 70 years old and an understory of white and red pine 30 to 50 years old, the jack pine is being removed to release the more valuable species. Cutting is progressing under careful supervision, stumps are low, and slash is completely burned. Results are being checked by permanent sample plots.

MENSURATION

In co-operation with logging operators in New Brunswick and Quebec, data were collected for the preparation of converting factor tables, with two distinct objects in view, namely, (1) to prepare a table showing contents of standing trees of spruce and balsam fir, in cords; (2) to determine the solid cubic contents and board-foot contents per stacked cord of 128 cubic feet. The results of this investigation are embodied in a report entitled "Volume Tables in Cords and Conversion Factors for Pulpwood Operators." Further data were collected this year for peeled wood in New Brunswick, and for unpeeled wood in Quebec but the report has not yet been completed. A similar investigation for aspen was conducted in Manitoba, the report of which also deals with the question of rot found in the locality examined. Jack pine and poplar were investigated in Saskatchewan. Form-class volume tables have been completed for red, white, jack, and lodgepole pine; red, white, and black spruce, and balsam fir. These tables give the total cubic volume and merchantable cubic volume, and board-foot volume under various log rules. To simplify the reading of interpolated values for fractional diameter- or height-classes, many volume tables have been prepared in graphical form on double logarithmic paper.

With a view to supplying a rapidly increasing demand for information relating to the rate at which timber is increasing in volume in each of the numerous types in Canada, a comprehensive investigation was started in the old-field spruce type and in cut-over softwood lands in Albert county, New Brunswick. In the old fields the net increment was nearly one cord per acre per year, while in the cut-over lands the net growth was less than one-tenth of a cord per year. The spruce budworm accounts, in part, for the difference. There is good reproduction of both spruce and balsam fir. Details of the investigation are contained in a report entitled "Growth of Spruce and Fir in New Brunswick." Similar work was carried on in the Nashwaak drainage area, New Brunswick, this year, but the results are not yet available.

A brief reconnaissance was made of the Gatineau watershed, with a view to determining the possibilities for research investigations. Conditions appear to be peculiarly well adapted to investigation of rate of growth and of reproduction following fire.

During the year considerable time has been devoted to the reviewing of current forestry literature. The reviews have met with a warm welcome, and requests for them are rapidly increasing.

Fire Protection

The federal Forest Service is charged with the duty of protecting the timber resources on forested Dominion lands in the four western provinces, both inside and outside of the established national forests. Various natural causes combine to render the fire hazard in these western forests a very serious one. Contributing to this severe hazard are the predominance of inflammable coniferous species, prolonged dry spells, high persistent winds, periods of low relative humidity, frequent electric storms, and widespread land-clearing operations. Nevertheless, year by year, as forest roads, trails, and methods of rapid communication are extended, better regulation evolved, more efficient fire-fighting equipment and methods developed, and, above all, as the active interest and co-operation of the public is aroused, the size of fires is being more and more definitely controlled, and the losses therefrom reduced.

In the western provinces the 1926 fire season was a repetition of the two previous ones, being even more trying and difficult, especially within the Railway Belt of British Columbia. Nearly everywhere the periods of fire danger were prolonged, with very scanty precipitation. The Forest Service protective organization, which has been gradually developed during the past fifteen years, showed its efficiency by meeting a critical situation all along the line and fires were located and extinguished with celerity. For instance, in Alberta 74 per cent of all the fires were located and extinguished before reaching a size of ten acres. One specially gratifying feature was the relatively small fire loss sustained within the national forests. In Alberta, only 26 fires occurred in the national forests, of which but 6 exceeded 10 acres in size.

In the Prairie Provinces there are usually well-marked spring and fall fire-seasons, but 1926 was peculiar in that fires occurred throughout the summer until heavy rains toward the end of August practically ended the danger. The total area burned over in the Manitoba inspectorate was less by 3,000 acres than the average for the previous five years.

In Saskatchewan 60 per cent of all fires occurred before the end of May, and a higher proportion than in previous years was attributed to lightning and incendiarism. The losses, however, were largely confined to more or less inaccessible areas in the northern part of the province. Some very good and hopeful results were secured from the recently improved lookout system, in connection with which the heliograph was used extensively.

Despite abnormally bad fire weather in spring and summer, the Alberta inspectorate escaped serious loss. The Settlers' Fire Permit law was fairly well enforced, and is now giving valuable aid in preventing forest fires in the newer districts. In every way the general public co-operated heartily with the service in fire prevention and control.

In the Railway Belt of British Columbia, the fire season was a long one, made specially hazardous by abnormally high winds and frequent electric storms. Although heavy losses were met with, the splendid system of lookout stations and a well-organized ranger force prevented vastly greater fire losses. In spite of the long drouth and the difficult nature of the country, of the 465 fires that started 66 per cent were extinguished before reaching a size of ten acres.

As indicated by the accompanying tables, while the railways are still the cause of a very large proportion of the fires, such fires are usually quickly put out, and the actual loss from this cause is therefore slight—only 2½ per cent of the total for 1926. Credit is also due to the detection service supplied by the Royal Canadian Air Force. In Manitoba and Alberta, where air patrols are provided, their co-operation in fire protection work is of outstanding importance and value.

FIRES WITHIN NATIONAL FORESTS

Cause	1926		1925		1924	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Camp-fires	30	20	36	20	44	20
Smokers	18	12	13	7	.....	.....
Settlers	29	19	44	24	95	42
Railways	14	9	32	18	8	4
Lightning	18	12	9	5	5	2
Lumbering	3	2	..	..	4	2
Incendiary	22	15	23	13	32	14
Public works	2	1	4	2	3	1
Unclassified	5	3	8	4	7	3
Unknown	10	7	13	7	28	12
Totals	151	100	182	100	226	100

FIRES OUTSIDE NATIONAL FORESTS

Camp-fires	212	17	161	16	278	22
Smokers	86	7	84	9	.....	.....
Settlers	238	19	148	15	322	26
Railways	301	24	239	24	300	24
Lightning	164	13	139	14	77	6
Lumbering	21	2	21	2	22	2
Incendiary	56	4·5	45	5	60	5
Public works	..	..	..	..	4	.....
Unclassified	26	2	27	3	30	2
Unknown	143	11·5	119	12	168	13
Totals	1,247	100	983	100	1,261	100

TOTAL FIRES ON DOMINION LANDS PROTECTED BY FOREST SERVICE

Camp-fires	242	17	197	17	322	22
Smokers	104	7	96	8	.....	.....
Settlers	267	19	192	16·5	417	28
Railways	315	23	272	23·2	308	21
Lightning	182	13	148	13	82	5·5
Lumbering	24	2	21	2	26	2
Incendiary	78	6	68	6	92	6
Public works	2	..	4	0·3	7	0·5
Unclassified	31	2	35	3	37	2
Unknown	153	11	132	11	196	13
Totals	1,398	100	1,165	100	1,487	100

FIRE-WEATHER STUDIES

It is recognized by all forest authorities that certain meteorological factors have an important bearing on the occurrence and behaviour of forest fires. Lightning is the only meteorological factor which may itself start fires, but precipitation, temperature, wind, and the relative humidity of the air are the weather factors which influence the behaviour of all forest fires which start from any cause.

The Forest Service has during the past year continued its studies of the relation between these weather factors and forest fires. Weather-recording stations operated by forest officers have been established in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Railway Belt in British Columbia. The data obtained

from these stations are being correlated with the occurrence and behaviour of fires in each district, with a view to ascertaining the weather conditions which induce different degrees of fire hazard.

Co-operation was effected with the Meteorological Service, with a view to securing forecasts of the approach of weather which would materially affect the fire hazard, in order that the fire-fighting organization might lay its plans accordingly. During the fire season, daily telegraph reports were sent in from several Forest Service weather stations in Alberta to the headquarters of the Meteorological Service at Toronto. Based on these reports, and on other meteorological data available, the Meteorological Service issued special forecasts of weather affecting the forest fire situation in Alberta.

Studies were begun at the Petawawa (Ontario) forest experiment station with the object of ascertaining the rate at which the materials on the forest floor, in which fires start or spread, reach different degrees of dryness or inflammability under varying weather conditions.

Improvements

Aside from maintenance, comparatively little improvement work was possible during the season. This was especially true of British Columbia, where fire-fighting took up practically all the time of the field staff. One thing clearly demonstrated by successive fire seasons is the urgent need for better facilities for transportation in forest areas under protection of the service. The following is a list of the improvements completed:—

	Number		Miles
Ranger station house	1	Telephone lines	242
Cabins	11	Roads	81
Barns and stables	10	Trails	308
Lookouts	5	Fireguards (cleared)	104
Other buildings	27	Fireguards (ploughed)	351
Bridges	1		

Grazing

Grazing on the national forests showed no general increase over recent years, although the demand for range did not diminish. Particularly on some forests there is an abundance of range available, and it is hoped that, as a result of recovery of the stock industry from several years of serious depression, much greater advantage will be taken of the facilities which the forest ranges afford. Particularly in British Columbia full advantage has not been taken of the ranges available, and a great increase in grazing is yet to be expected. Co-operative grazing through local associations still finds favour and on most forests has replaced, or is rapidly replacing, independent grazing. This is particularly true in mixed-farming districts, where the individual herds are small and are more economically grazed in larger numbers. While cattle still predominate, an increasing interest is shown in the high-altitude sheep ranges of the British Columbia forests, and the probabilities are that these ranges will be much more extensively used in the near future.

The forage on most forests was good, and the stock came off in the fall in excellent condition. The forest ranges in British Columbia, however, suffered severely from summer drought and it was fortunate that they had not been stocked to their full capacity. The numbers of live stock grazed on all forests were 38,855 cattle, 11,169 horses, and 3,301 sheep, a total of 53,325 head. About two-thirds of this grazing took place in the national forests of Alberta. Altogether 1,363 permits were issued, the revenue therefrom being $24,810.

Recreational Uses of the National Forests

Though incidental to the primary object of their establishment, it is gratifying to note the growing interest that is manifested in the national forests as recreation grounds. More and more people are turning from the staid, formal summer resorts and seeking the open spaces where trees, lakes, and rivers still retain their virgin state, and where fish and game can be taken or seen in their natural haunts. This applies to the tourist from the United States as well as to Canadians; it applies to the modest forest with its covering of poplar as well as to the large forest with its mountain grandeur and virgin stands of pine and spruce. It is well that it is so, as the preservation of these areas as national properties is dependent on the support and sympathetic understanding of the people, which can be brought about in no better way than by the familiarity of the public with the objects of, and conditions in, the national forests.

The national forests add to health and happiness through their use for recreational purposes without detracting from their value as forest properties, and use of them in this direction is being encouraged. To this end provision is made for the leasing of lots for summer cottages where the demand for these justifies subdivisions of land for this purpose. In these resorts the natural conditions are retained as far as possible. Facilities are also provided for campers and picnic parties. In every case the public has been ready to make use of these, and the increasing number of visitors each year indicates that the popularity of these retreats is growing. Fishing is, of course, one of the principal attractions, and to improve it the service has through the co-operation of the Department of Marine and Fisheries restocked with desirable fish a number of lakes in which the supply had become depleted. Particular attention has also been given to the closing of many mountain streams, in order that by natural means the supply might be replenished, and by this means the fishing has been very greatly improved.

Tree Planting on the Prairies

There has been a marked increase in the interest taken in tree planting by farmers in all parts of the Prairie Provinces. Not only is better care being taken of trees already supplied to farmers by this service, but some 1,700 more applications for planting material were received than in the previous year. Over 11,000 applicants were visited by the inspection staff during the year and reports covering 7,356 plantations examined show but four per cent of the plantations to be failures. In the spring of 1926, seedlings and cuttings of broad-leaved varieties to the number of 5,512,425 were supplied to 5,590 applicants from the two nurseries located at Indian Head and Sutherland, Saskatchewan, while 298 farmers were also supplied with 51,200 evergreen transplants.

The season on the whole was fairly favourable for tree planting, although older plantations made very small growth because of a rather light rainfall during the growing season and lack of snow during the winter of 1925-6. The tent caterpillar, which has been a serious pest in many plantations for the past three years, appears to have died out naturally. Rabbits, however, are still a serious menace to new plantations in certain districts.

The quality of the stock raised on the two nurseries during the past season is good, and the production is considerably in excess of that for several years past. Some 7,500,000 broad-leaved seedlings and cuttings and 140,000 evergreen transplants are available for distribution in the spring of 1927.

During the summer an extension was made to the watering system at the Indian Head nursery, and it is expected that thereby the loss to newly transplanted evergreen seedlings will be considerably reduced during dry periods.

At the Indian Head nursery creosoting experiments were undertaken on approximately 300 fence-posts, comprising Manitoba maple, birch, cottonwood, aspen, Russian poplar, Scotch pine, tamarack, European larch, and Siberian larch. The posts were obtained from thinnings cut on permanent plantations set out on the nursery 18 years ago. The experiment indicates that there is no difficulty in treating posts successfully by the use of such equipment as can be easily improvised and handled on the average farm. The posts were set in the ground and will be examined periodically to determine their additional life due to this treatment.

The small orchard at the Indian Head station again demonstrated the possibility of fruit production on the prairie farm, if adequate shelter-belts are first established. Some 1,800 pounds of standard apples, as well as quantities of crabapples and hard plums, were harvested from it this year. Reports from promoters of tree planting show a noteworthy increase in the number of farmers with recently established shelter-belts who are now successfully growing bush and tree fruits.

The number of visitors to both nursery stations increased greatly. As many as two thousand persons in one day have visited the Sutherland nursery. A party of 250 Montana farmers, headed by the State Agricultural Extension officials, paid a visit to the Indian Head nursery.

Farmers are now beginning to realize the possibilities of tree planting and there will no doubt be increased demands for planting material.

Forest Products Laboratories

The outstanding feature in the development of the laboratories during the year has been the progress of the scheme of co-operation entered into with the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. The association has offered to provide and maintain a building on the property of McGill University to house the Pulp and Paper Division of the laboratories and the new Department of Cellulose and Industrial Chemistry of McGill University.

Much of the work of the laboratories consists of projects which are carried on from year to year, such as the testing of the strength of Canadian timbers, the study and investigation of fungi, the testing of pulp, seasoning and kiln-drying, service tests of railway ties, etc. In all cases notable progress has been made.

A steady demand is experienced for the standard freeness-testing instrument devised by the laboratories for pulp and paper work. The instrument has excited great interest, not only in Canada, but also in the United States. Considerable work was done in the investigation of the relation of cooking conditions to certain properties of pulp. Another achievement of the laboratories was the isolation of the organism causing slime in pulp-mills. Remedial measures are being investigated.

In kiln-drying the chief development was a survey of the principal furniture and other wood-working factories of Ontario, in order to get information as to present kiln practice and kiln equipment of these industries.

A satisfactory method of creosoting jack pine cross-arms was developed, and a good start made on the study of the protection of timber from marine borers. Other investigations included the creosote treatment of hard maple ties at moisture contents of thirty-five per cent and higher, and the resistance to change in moisture content of yellow birch ties treated with 70/30 creosote coal-tar mixture.

Special investigations were also undertaken by the Montreal Laboratories for the Advisory Tariff Board, the Department of Agriculture, and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

In the case of the Vancouver Laboratory, the move to larger quarters mentioned in the report of last year (1926) has been followed by an improvement in the work of the laboratory. Technical inquiries showed an increase of fifty per cent over the preceding year; these inquiries, many of which are from foreign sources, relate chiefly to the establishment of new uses for wood, new markets for local woods, and new wood industries. The project of testing green-cut and fire-killed cedar poles was practically completed; it was enlarged to take in the testing of poles cut from cedar killed by insects, as compared with sound poles. The results in these tests were used by the Engineering Standards Association of the United States in determining the fibre stresses for pole timbers. The study of kiln-drying has been continued, other studies along the line of seasoning timber being the study of air-drying, timber decay, and the absorption of moisture in kiln-dried and air-seasoned stock. An experimental dry-kiln of semi-commercial size has been installed as part of the equipment for this work. About nine thousand strength-tests of timber were also conducted.

Publicity

The custom of holding a forest-fire week in the spring of the year, first instituted in 1923, was again followed in 1926. The period April 18 to 24 was selected as the most advantageous time, and the campaign was marked by enthusiastic co-operation from the provincial governments, industrial concerns, financial corporations, service clubs, and other organizations. A widespread newspaper campaign was carried out, and an advertisement placed in a large number of newspapers throughout Canada. In this connection, it is interesting to note that many concerns or groups of concerns donated advertising space for forest-protection messages, one corporation alone making an appropriation of $5,000 for this purpose.

As in the 1925 campaign, a National Advisory Committee representing the press, service clubs, pulp, paper and lumber industries, financial corporations, and other bodies, and provincial committees of like character was formed. A total of over 1,000,000 pieces of literature and assorted publicity material was also distributed during the campaign. One item of publicity material distributed this year which was very favourably received was special lapel tags. These tags were in the shape of a maple leaf carrying fire-prevention messages. They were distributed by school teachers, boy scouts, and others particularly in the forested regions, and, as they constituted the first "tag day" of this description the people had experienced, they were effective messengers.

Following the Save-the-Forest-Week campaign, the itinerary for a series of lectures at boys' and girls' vacation camps, during July and August, was planned. A staff of three lecturers working out of Ottawa visited twenty-four camps and addressed a total of 1,577 boys and girls on forest-fire prevention at the very time when they were living in or near the forest and could appreciate the lecturers' pleas for forest protection and conservation. There is good ground for the belief that this lecture service has given and will continue to give excellent results. Already numerous camp directors have written testifying to a greatly increased interest on the part of the children in the subject of forest conservation.

In Western Canada excellent exhibits were installed at "Class A" summer fairs held in Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Regina, and the "Class B" fairs at North Battleford and Prince Albert. These fairs exercise a strong attraction, in the districts in which they are held, over both rural and urban dwellers. At the six fairs mentioned 538,000 people paid admission to the fair grounds, and a goodly percentage of these inspected, with interest, the exhibits of this service.

Publications

Work on Bulletin No. 78 of this service, "Some Commercial Softwoods of British Columbia: Their Mechanical and Physical Properties", is now practically complete. This bulletin summarizes the results of tests on eight British Columbia softwood species, namely: Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, Western hemlock, Western yellow pine, Western larch, Engelmann spruce, amabilis fir, and Western cedar. Tests of Douglas fir and Sitka spruce have already been published separately as Bulletins Nos. 60 and 71, respectively; the other results are entirely new.

Other publications of the year were Circular 20 (List of Form-class Volume Tables), a French translation of Circular 18 (The Kiln-drying of British Columbia Softwoods) and also a second edition of the circular in English, Tree Pamphlets 11 (Sitka spruce) and 12 (Western cedar), and a supplement to the "Manual of Methods of Communication Adapted to Forest Protection" designed to bring this publication up to date, as well as a number of pamphlets having special reference to Save-the-Forest Week.

Revenue

In connection with the statement of revenue on the next page under the heading "Timber Permits", the kinds and total quantities of timber authorized to be cut from all reserves were:—

Fuel-wood (cords)	33,181
Fence-posts, rails and piling (number)	354,979
Fence-posts, rails and piling (linear ft.)	11,845
Telephone poles (linear ft.)	2,095
Railway ties (number)	10,392
Saw-timber (feet board measure)	7,531,421
Mining timber (linear ft.)	2,298,610
Mining timber (cords)	803
Mining timber (ties)	5,000
Building logs (number)	21,035
Building logs (linear ft.)	170,656
Miscellaneous (linear ft.)	7,575
Miscellaneous (cords)	4,738
Miscellaneous (number)	428

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, FOREST SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927

Reserve	Timber sales		Timber permits		Grazing permits		Other sources of revenue				Miscellaneous	Total revenue, all sources
	Number operating	Revenue	Number	Revenue	Number	Revenue	Hay permits and seizures	Surface rentals	Special uses	Tree seed		
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba—												
Duck Mountain	1	1,024 50	439	3,626 45	52	257 55	211 50	772 00	66 00	.....	68 00	6,026 00
Porcupine No. 1	4	758 95	105	1,505 28	1	8 00	16 00	.....	215 00	.....	.....	2,503 23
Riding Mountain	5	2,162 55	1,488	12,269 02	31	278 45	585 50	1,489 25	192 00	.....	54 00	17,030 77
Sandilands	.....	.....	30	150 37	.....	.....	6 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	157 12
Spruce Woods	.....	.....	20	46 50	.....	.....	62 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 25
Turtle Mountain	.....	.....	34	131 80	45	425 50	188 25	72 80	112 00	.....	.....	930 35
Saskatchewan—												
Beaver Hills	.....	.....	48	188 80	14	144 32	300 00	.....	1 00	.....	.....	634 12
Big River	5	1,062 91	86	1,125 58	4	103 84	318 25	.....	35 50	.....	.....	2,646 08
Dundurn	.....	.....	20	62 50	13	271 54	73 25	.....	11 00	.....	.....	418 29
Elbow	.....	.....	90	237 00	182	1,250 54	27 25	.....	93 10	.....	.....	1,607 89
Fort à la Corne	6	823 72	411	2,864 82	.....	.....	34 25	52 00	22 00	.....	.....	3,796 79
Keppel	.....	.....	32	91 25	93	594 68	7 00	.....	12 00	.....	.....	704 93
Manito	.....	.....	45	139 25	122	1,987 78	65 25	69 40	27 00	.....	.....	2,288 68
Moose Mountain	.....	.....	273	1,156 26	59	537 27	256 40	216 87	937 06	.....	47 85	3,151 71
Nisbet-Pines	5	68 00	317	2,235 62	23	215 51	119 50	173 50	17 00	.....	90 80	2,919 93
Pasquia	33	73,443 08	141	7,981 58	7	33 88	285 00	5 00	66 00	.....	3 00	81,817 54
Porcupine No. 2	5	1,496 30	321	3,440 29	9	104 97	338 50	65 00	96 00	.....	64 58	5,605 64
Seward	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	712 48	59 75	.....	28 00	.....	.....	800 23
Sturgeon	3	908 20	48	260 97	11	88 90	81 25	140 43	42 00	.....	10 00	1,531 75
Alberta—												
Athabaska	.....	.....	2	27 00	9	89 75	.....	.....	68 00	.....	5 50	190 25
Bow River	.....	.....	57	236 58	89	5,010 34	21 75	6 00	73 50	.....	153 25	5,501 42
Brazeau	7	1,939 09	37	2,344 80	84	283 32	.....	1,184 38	473 00	.....	20 25	6,244 84
Clearwater	4	3,334 93	26	570 86	54	481 26	6 00	764 34	293 55	.....	20 75	5,471 69
Cooking Lake	.....	.....	2	6 00	59	550 99	148 75	.....	8 30	.....	.....	714 04
Crowsnest	4	744 43	143	3,551 41	231	8,174 09	.....	844 20	316 00	.....	247 50	13,877 63
Cypress Hills	.....	.....	553	2,118 64	136	2,842 02	.....	57 00	88 53	.....	.....	5,106 19
Lesser Slave	5	6,198 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	20 00	.....	6 75	6,227 59
British Columbia—												
B.C. Reserves	33	4,499 81	13	86 06	25	444 95	35 25	318 19	249 94	12,042 40	21 03	17,697 63
Indian Head Nursery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,590 94	3,590 94
Forest Products Laboratories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448 25	448 25
Sundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391 94	391 94
Totals	120	98,465 06	4,781	46,454 69	1,383	24,891 93	3,250 40	6,230 36	3,563 48	12,042 40	5,244 39	200,142 71

III

CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER, J. B. HARKIN

Introduction

In September, 1926, the National Parks Branch completed its fifteenth year of service as a separate organization. Prior to 1911 the national parks were administered in connection with the Forestry and other branches of the Department of the Interior. In that year, however, the Minister considered that the growing importance of the parks warranted the creation of a separate branch to take charge of their administration and development. At that time the national parks totalled five scenic reserves in the Rockies, two animal reserves on the prairies, and the islands reserved among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence river. Their combined area was 4,020 square miles, or considerably less than the present area of Jasper park alone. Today there are in existence ten scenic parks, three animal reserves, and two historic parks, with a total area of 10,300 square miles. There is, indeed, nothing more surprising than the way in which the national park idea has spread and taken hold of public imagination. Fifteen years ago the sound philosophical and economic principles back of this form of conservation had scarcely been recognized. Canadians, as a whole, were indifferent to their great possessions. Many, in fact, did not know that the national parks existed and others were inclined to regard them as national ornaments of little practical use. In recent years, however, there has been a remarkable change in the public attitude. The widespread growth of travel, which is one of the marked features of this century, has given places of outstanding scenery a new interest and value. Alarm at the changes in the face of the country due to the rapid extension of our present industrial civilization, has emphasized the necessity of conserving a few untouched areas. In consequence, in the past few years, we have seen the national parks movement spread over the entire civilized world, so that there is now scarcely a great country which is not making some move to protect its scenic and historic possessions, both as a matter of national pride and because it is realized that such places have an important economic value. Tourist travel has become one of Canada's most important sources of revenue and national parks are recognized as perhaps the greatest magnet for the attraction of such travel. The name " national park " has come to indicate a high standard of scenic beauty and carries with it the nation's stamp of approval.

The new interest and pride in the parks is leading to an ever-increasing travel to them both on the part of Canadians themselves and people from other countries. There is evident, too, a demand for the creation of new parks in sections of the country where they do not exist and in consequence a new responsibility arises, that in the creation of any new areas there be no lowering of the national standard already established.

There is no place here to review the details of the accomplishments of the past fifteen years within the Canadian national parks themselves, the extension of the facilities for public enjoyment that have been provided, or the growth in the number of visitors they attract. Since the inception of the branch it has been the aim of the department to open the parks to an ever wider and more democratic use, and the increasing thousands, particularly of our own people, who now visit them yearly, is encouraging evidence that these ends, to a certain extent at least, are being attained.

Review of the Work of the Year

National Parks

TOURIST TRAVEL TO THE PARKS

The fiscal year 1926-27 was the most sucessful from the point of view of travel yet experienced by the Canadian national parks. Practically all the principal parks showed an increase in the number of visitors over the preceding year, which had been the highest previously recorded. The totals of visitors to each park for the last fiscal year and for the previous one, compiled from hotel, motor, and cottage registrations, were as follows:—

Park	1926–27	1925–26
Buffalo park	11,718	8,500
Elk Island park	13,320	7,610
Fort Anne park (estimated)	14,000	14,000
Glacier park	3,000	3,956
Jasper park	17,657	15,765
Kootenay park	51,526	46,340
Nemiskam Antelope park	100	71
Point Pelee park	54,500	45,800
Revelstoke park	10,000	11,320
Rocky Mountains park	136,663	124,749
St. Lawrence Island parks	20,000	40,000
Vidal Point park	7,650	(not estimated)
Waterton Lakes park	16,237	9,041
Yoho park	35,000	6,245
Totals	391,371	333,397

As in other years Rocky Mountains park, the oldest and most accessible of all the national parks by both rail and motor, showed the largest number of visitors. Registrations at the various hotels in this park totalled 52,066, of which 35,642 were from the United States, 16,424 were Canadians, 2,298 were from transatlantic points, and 1,573 were from transpacific countries. While there has been a steady gain in rail travel to this park the automobile is undoubtedly the largest factor in extending its field of service. During the past year 18,069 cars, carrying 67,421 passengers, entered the park by the Kananaskis or eastern gateway; of these, 16,731 cars were of Canadian origin and 1,338 from the United States. The total number of cars entering by the western or Radium Hot Springs gateway was 6,684, carrying 25,763 passengers, of which 4,682 were of Canadian origin and 2,002 from the United States. Figures for the previous year were: eastern gateway, 13,155 cars, carrying 52,573 passengers; western entrance, 5,727 cars. Registrations showed that the foreign cars represented 41 different states in the Union. There were also 4 cars from England, 1 from Scotland, 1 from the West Indies, 2 from Australia, 1 from New Zealand, and 9 from Honolulu.

The most important event from the tourist point of view was the opening of the new highway from Lake Louise to Field. This road for the first time opened Yoho park to motor travel and brought within reach of additional thousands the glories of the famous Yoho valley and Emerald lake. Crossing the Divide by the famous Kicking Horse pass, the new highway drops down the west slope of the Rockies, utilizing for a part of the way the old grade of the Canadian Pacific railway, abandoned when the famous spiral tunnels through Cathedral mountain and mount Ogden were built. Starting from Lake Louise at an altitude of more than a mile above sea-level, the road drops 1,500 feet in 16 miles, yet with no grade greater than 8 per cent and this only for a

short distance. From a scenic standpoint the highway is superb. The region is one of the most impressive in the entire Rockies and as the road swings down from the Divide in great spirals it affords magnificent views of the Kicking Horse valley, with the railroad coiling in and out of the tunnels as it climbs upward to the pass. To the north can be seen the narrow gorge which forms the Yoho valley, closed at its head by shining icefields, while directly to the west rise the splendidly sculptured masses of Cathedral mountain and mount Stephen, lifting their sheer walls of rock for over 7,000 feet from the valley below. The road was opened for traffic on July 17 and from that date to the end of the season 7,000 cars came into the park. The sudden influx of traffic meant a considerable strain to the park organization but it admirably met the new conditions and the traffic was handled without a single accident of any kind.

During the year work was also prosecuted on the road from Field to the western boundary of Yoho park and by the end of the season construction was practically complete, leaving only the surfacing for the following spring. This section forms part of the new highway from Lake Louise to Golden which, it is expected, will be open for traffic next season. Further construction work was also carried on by the British Columbia Government on the section of 17 miles from the western boundary of the park to Golden, which is being built by the province, and by the end of the year this road, too, was within sight of completion. For 11 of its 17 miles this last section will pass through the magnificent gorge of the Kicking Horse, clinging to its side at times at an altitude of approximately 800 feet, and providing a thrilling climax to what will be a new transmontane highway, giving direct connections east and west.

In Jasper park construction was continued on the park section of the new Jasper highway and by the end of the season the road was completed from Jasper to within 13 miles of the eastern boundary of the park, a distance of 30½ miles. This road greatly extends the motoring possibilities of the tourist to Jasper park and permits the exploration of the historic Athabaska valley—the old route of the fur traders—from Jasper east as well as a view of the strangely contorted outer ranges of the Rockies which, from the geological point of view, are among the most interesting in the park.

In Waterton Lakes park additional work was carried out on the new Akamina highway, which was completed to what is known as Oil City, leaving only about 3 miles—from Oil City to the Akamina pass on the western boundary of the park—still to be built. Motorists in the past season who went over the road so far as completed were very enthusiastic about its picturesque quality and are looking forward with keen anticipation to its completion. When finished throughout this highway will supply another picturesque crossing of the main Divide of the Rockies and eventually will provide a new through route, linking up the Canadian prairies and Glacier National park, Montana, with the Pacific coast.

Tourist Accommodation.—The increasing traffic has brought with it a demand for increased accommodation and in practically all the parks additions were made to the hotels and campsites.

An outstanding event of the year in Waterton Lakes park was the beginning of construction on the large hotel which is being built by the Great Northern Railway. The building, which is designed in the style of a Swiss chalet, has a superb site on a rocky peninsula which commands a view down the whole length of the lake—one of the most beautiful vistas in the entire Rockies. Accommodation for about 150 guests will be provided and it is the intention of the company to arrange for a fleet of motor buses connecting the hotel with their other hotels in the United States Glacier national park. The need of accommodation of a high class nature in Waterton Lakes park has been much

felt. Its provision will bring this park for the first time within the list of the premier resorts of the Rockies and a large increase in travel seems likely to result.

In February, 1926, a regrettable fire destroyed one entire wing of the Banff Springs hotel, Banff. Plans were immediately made by the company for the rebuilding of this section on a larger scale in modern fireproof construction to correspond with the newer portions of the hotel. In the autumn work was begun on the new structure and carried on during the winter months, so as to have the new building ready for the tourist season of 1927. The plans include two lounges, stretching the entire length of the building on two floors and commanding the superb view of the Bow valley and mount Rundle for which this hotel is famous; a large ballroom; and 240 bedrooms.

In Jasper park, extensions totalling an expenditure of approximately a quarter of a million dollars were made by the Canadian National Railways to their Jasper Park Lodge. The dining-room was enlarged, a new ball-room was built and additional bungalows for sleeping accommodation were provided.

In Glacier park, the old Glacier House, so long a centre for alpine climbers and lovers of the Selkirk mountains, was finally closed down. The hotel was an old wooden structure and had become out of date as a high class resort. Travel to this park was accordingly restricted, most visitors staying over only between trains.

Camping Facilities.—Coincident with the increase in motor travel has been the demand for public campsites and similar facilities along the highways. Last year, at the Mount Rundle campsite at Banff, 4,235 camping permits were issued, an increase of 796 over the previous year. To meet the travel into Yoho park over the new highway a similar campsite was also established in that park at the junction of the Field-Lake Louise highway and the road leading up the Yoho valley. This campsite was equipped with stoves, shelters, sanitary conveniences, and running water piped from a clear spring 1,500 feet above. The camp was soon so well patronized that it was necessary to put a caretaker in charge and at the end of the season clearing was undertaken which will double its capacity for the coming year. To meet the increasing demand of motorists who desire to live under canvas, extensions were also made to the campsites in Kootenay park along the Banff-Windermere highway. Eight new shelters were erected, making a total of 22 shelters now in the park.

It was expected that the Mount Revelstoke highway leading up mount Revelstoke to the national park on its summit, would have been completed during the fiscal year, but owing to the outbreak of dangerous forest fires, it was necessary to call off the road gangs for a considerable period for fire-fighting purposes, and at the end of the season a small section still remained to be constructed. This park continues to attract attention through its scenic and winter sports possibilities. During the year improvements were made to the ski jump, which is considered one of the finest on the continent, and on which six world records have been made. The annual carnival, which took place February 15 to 18, proved to be the most successful yet held.

WILD LIFE

Wild life in the parks is increasing in a most satisfactory manner. While no accurate census of game is of course possible, the reports of the wardens and others show that the larger game animals are steadily growing more numerous and appearing in new sections of the parks. The recovery of both wild goat and sheep as a result of sanctuary conditions has been astonishing. Deer and black bear are also exceedingly numerous. Elk are noticeably increasing in Rocky Mountains and Jasper parks. Grizzlies are reported as increasing

in several of the outlying regions. In Jasper park both caribou and moose have come in from areas outside the boundaries and are making the park their home. Elk were observed in Yoho park last year for the first time but it is believed they were driven in from outside during the heavy fire in the Vermilion Crossing region.

One of the gratifying features of the increase in wild life has been that the department is now in a position to assist the efforts being made in other places to replenish regions where the original stocks have become depleted. During the past year fifty bighorn sheep were captured in the Rocky Mountains park and shipped to British Columbia for restocking an area near Spences Bridge, once a habitat of mountain sheep but from which they have practically disappeared. Twenty-five elk were also shipped from Buffalo park to restock the Kettle Valley reserve in British Columbia.

Antelope Herd.—The Government antelope herd at Nemiskam, Alta., continues to thrive. The original 50 enclosed in 1915 have now increased to 400, the increase during the past year being 165. This large increase is most encouraging. It indicates that the herd is now well established and holds out great promise for the future. The pronghorned antelope was once one of the most abundant large animals in North America, its numbers at one time even surpassing, it is said, those of the American bison. Yet within a little more than half a century the species had been reduced to probably not more than one hundred thousand. Estimates made by prominent game authorities place the number of wild antelope in Canada today at probably less than three thousand. The species is an extremely interesting one, not only on account of its curious markings and its highly developed power of speed, but also because it is the only representative of its class—an intermediary type between goat and cattle—found on this continent. To early settlers in the Canadian West the antelope was only second in interest to the buffalo and the apparent success of the present experiment to save it from extinction is therefore the more gratifying.

Buffalo Herd.—The buffalo herds in the two animal reserves, Buffalo park and Elk Island park, continue to thrive and increase. Since 1909, when the herd was placed in Buffalo park, there has been a total increase of 13,786 buffalo from the original 716 purchased from Michael Pablo. The following table gives the yearly increase and the disposal of surplus animals:—

Year	Increase	Slaughtered for sale	Sent North
1909	50	..	..
1910	110	..	..
1911	172	..	..
1912	208	..	..
1913	236	..	..
1914	202	..	..
1915	442	..	..
1916	356	..	..
1917	537	..	..
1918	665	..	..
1919	1,148	..	..
1920	543	..	..
1921	1,075	..	..
1922	997	264	..
1923	1,823	1,847	..
1924	1,800	..	..
1925	2,337	..	1,634
1926	1,600	2,000	2,011
Totals	14,301	4,111	3,645

In this period there was a loss due to natural causes of 1,019 and in addition 129 were donated, lent or sold, chiefly to zoological collections in various cities in Canada, the United States and different parts of the Empire.

The satisfactory condition of the herd made possible the shipment of the 2,011 young animals in 1926 to what is known as the Wood Buffalo park near Fort Smith, N.W.T. Early in the season the work of cutting out and rounding up the young animals was begun and they were gradually drifted down through a series of corrals to the shipping point. On June 28 the first train load was forwarded to the end of rail at Waterways where the animals were loaded on scows to continue their journey down the Athabaska and Slave rivers to the eastern border of the park. Other trains followed at intervals of two weeks, until the total consignment had been transported.

The branch was also able to meet requests from several countries for buffalo for exhibition or scientific purposes. During the year twelve buffalo were shipped to Chicago, U.S.A., and two buffalo to Edmonton, Alta. One pair of buffalo for the Zoological Society of Wellington, New Zealand, and two female buffalo for Edinburgh, Scotland, were shipped from Elk Island park.

The slaughter of 2,000 animals for sale was also considered advisable and in the autumn a contract was let to a prominent packing company for the disposal of this number.

Publicity work in connection with the sale of buffalo products was also carried on. As the generation familiar with these articles has largely passed away, the market has had to be built up all over again. The beauty and durability of the robe for floor covering or motor robes required little advocacy and there has been a large demand for these. Its suitability for the making of high class fur coats, however, remained to be demonstrated. At the request of the National Parks Branch several prominent furriers were persuaded to make a few sample coats as an experiment. The results were eminently satisfactory. It was found that by modern methods of tanning and scraping the hide can be rendered pliable and sufficiently light in weight. The darker portions of the fur were used for trimming in some cases and when completed the coats were so attractive that they aroused a great deal of interest wherever displayed. Exhibits of these were made at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and at other places in Canada, and large orders were received for both men's and women's coats.

The work in connection with the buffalo cross-breeding experiment was also continued with encouraging results. Nine calves representing various percentages of buffalo, yak, and domestic cattle were born. The hybrids so far obtained are promising looking animals and they form a source of much interest to scientific and other visitors to the park.

Fish and Fishing.—Investigations with a view to ascertaining the suitability for piscatorial life were continued in the waters of Jasper park. Lakes Beauvert, Annette, Edith, Medicine, Jacques, and Maligne were given an extended examination. It was recommended that lake Mildred should be stocked with small-mouthed black bass after the lake had been rid of pike. The stocking of lakes Annette and Edith, and possibly Beauvert, with trout was also recommended.

Restocking was carried on in Rocky Mountains park and 56,600 cut-throat trout fry were placed in Marvel lake; 41,000 in Leman lake, near the head-waters of the Spray river; and 10,000 in Bryant creek. A shipment of 50,000 salmon trout fry was sent from the Banff hatchery to Waterton Lakes park and liberated in the lakes there. Two shipments of rainbow trout fry, the first of 110,000 and the second of 42,000, were received from the United States Glacier National park, and these also were distributed in the various lakes and streams of Waterton Lakes park. In Yoho park 1,500 rainbow trout fry were placed in lake O'Hara.

FIRE PROTECTION

The year was one of the most serious from the point of forest fires experienced by parks' officers since the organization of this branch. A hot, dry June made the forests as inflammable as a match-box and the low humidity was followed by severe electrical storms with little rain. The result was the outbreak of a number of fires due to lightning. Yoho and Kootenay parks suffered most heavily. The most severe fire in Yoho park was one which started outside the boundary. Fanned by high winds, in two days it leaped over seven miles and entered the Kicking Horse valley, nearly entrapping twenty men who were on their way to meet it. After a long fight this fire was got under control with a loss of about 7,200 acres of timber. Several other outbreaks occurred in this park but were extinguished without serious loss. In Kootenay park ten fires occurred, nine of which were got under control without serious damage. The tenth, which broke out on July 6, was one of the fiercest that has ever occurred in the parks. It raged for about six weeks. During this period no rain fell and for the first three weeks high winds and low humidity provided the worst possible conditions. A force of 200 men with all available equipment, fought desperately to protect the scenic beauty of the Banff-Windermere highway. The engineering staffs, foremen, timekeepers, mechanics, cooks and labourers worked in many cases literally day and night. The acting superintendent of Kootenay park was in charge of the operations and for six weeks this officer was never in bed. A gang of thirty men, with several trucks and a quantity of hose, was loaned by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police also lent their assistance in patrolling the road and convoying tourists. During its course the fire crossed the highway, necessitating the closing of the road to through motor traffic for a short time. In all about four miles were burned over but, through the efforts of the fire-fighters, all bridges, wardens' cabins and other buildings in the area were saved. Although the loss was considerable, it is believed the scenery along the road will not be seriously impaired. On the contrary, once the new growth has restored the green, it is probable that the opening up of the forest, affording as it does wider and more distant vistas, will be an improvement from the scenic point of view. In this fire the portable units and other mechanical equipment developed by the National Parks Branch were of the greatest assistance. It must be admitted that without these aids the losses would have been much more severe. As it was, in the end the fire, instead of having to be guarded and left to burn itself out after being isolated, as is usually the case with such severe conflagrations, was put out, and secondary outbreaks prevented as well.

On August 30 and 31 a convention of the parks' superintendents and supervising wardens was held at Banff with the Supervisor of Forest Protection from head office in the chair. A number of questions relating to fire protection methods were discussed and the interchange of views resulting from the difficult experiences of the year proved mutually beneficial and led to a number of valuable suggestions. The Supervisor of Forest Protection later visited all the various parks and inspected the existing equipment.

As a result of investigations at head office a new portable motor pumping unit was developed which weighs only forty-five pounds. These pumps can be readily carried on pony back or by hand and will be specially useful at high elevations where a hard climb is necessary. The mechanical forest fire-fighting equipment now in use in the different parks includes 79 portable pumping units, 2 auto pumpers, 1 trailer pumper, 3 railway motor speeders, 8 hand speeders, 3 motor boats, 48 canvas relay tanks, and 92 canvas water pack bags equipped with hand pumps.

PUBLICITY

With the wider public interest shown in the Canadian national parks, the number of applications for tourist information correspondingly grows. Last year 2,877 letters of inquiry were received in the Publicity Division and a very large portion of these were given personal replies. The demand for informative literature necessitated the reissue of several booklets. A new edition of 10,000 copies of " Through the Heart of the Rockies and Selkirks "; 10,000 additional copies of " Bringing Back the Buffalo "; 25,000 copies of " The Banff-Windermere Highway "; 25,000 copies of the small booklet " Guide to Banff and District "; and a third edition of " The Call of Untrodden Ways " to the number of 10,000 were printed. Manuscripts for descriptive guides to the new Lake Louise-Golden highway and Waterton Lakes park were prepared and have been sent to the printers. A descriptive guide to Jasper park is now in course of preparation. A new edition of 10,000 copies of the " Guide to Fort Anne," one of the Historic Sites, was also issued. Publications distributed from head office during the year totalled 101,786. Photographs for illustration purposes numbering 16,010 were also sent out.

Among the best media of publicity are the daily and weekly press and monthly magazines. Many articles, which were either written in the branch or for which material or illustrations were supplied to outside writers, were sent out and appeared in Canada, United States, England, Holland, Germany, India, Australia, and New Zealand.

An active lecture campaign was also carried on by the official lecturer of the branch and his assistant through Canada and the central and western United States. In the course of the itinerary lectures were delivered before service clubs, educational institutions, boards of trade, chambers of commerce and similar associations, totalling 299. The audiences numbered approximately 52,500 persons. A short western tour was also undertaken by the Director of Publicity in Western Canada and the United States. Prepared lectures, accompanied by slides and lecture notes were sent out to the number of 83, of which fifty-two were used in Canada, nineteen in the United States, one in New Zealand and one in China. Ten sets of lantern slides were also kept in circulation among educational institutions in the British Isles.

The branch took part in several expositions including the New England Sportsmen's Show at Boston. A buffalo exhibit and a national parks exhibit were also arranged for the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto and for the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa.

JASPER TOWNSITE

The increase in the permanent population of Jasper townsite, owing to its having been created a divisional point by the Canadian National Railways, necessitated a considerable extension of the water system. Approximately a mile and a half of new mains were laid in the town. The new reservoir at Cabin lake, completed last fall, is giving excellent service. Extensions were also made to the electric light system, and an improved telephone service was secured by the erection of an aerial cable line through the townsite which has overcome the induction previously experienced from the electric light service. Four blocks in the north end were taken up by the railway company for residential purposes and streets were opened up through this section by the Canadian National Parks Branch. The year was an active one for building in the townsite and permits were issued covering an estimated outlay of $132,710.

Golf Course.—The Canadian National Railways maintained the golf course in excellent condition during the year. The first annual Jasper Park Lodge

Tournament, premier event of the Jasper golf season, for which the Totem Pole trophy has been donated, was won by a Vancouver player over a large field of competitors.

Alpine Climbing.—Jasper park continues to be a popular centre for alpine climbing. The Alpine Club of Canada held its 21st annual camp in Tonquin valley from July 26 to August 7; 138 members attended. In addition to the graduate climbs, exploration work was undertaken and successful first ascents were made of mounts Benning and Blackhorn. An attempt was made to scale mount Redoubt but the party had to give up before reaching the summit. Dr. J. W. Hickson, President of the Club, and Mr. Howard Palmer, President of the American Alpine Club, carried on exploration work in the Mount Edith Cavell region, and succeeded in making first ascents of the redoubtable mount Fryatt and of Throne mountain. The remarkable region surrounding the Columbia icefield continues to attract increasing attention. The annual Jasper-Field trail trip, passing through this region was made.

Mount Edith Cavell Memorial Service.—On August 1, the annual memorial service was held at the base of mount Edith Cavell. About 400 people motored or rode the twenty miles from Jasper to be present at the service, which is one of the most impressive events of the year. A brief religious ceremony, with music led by the Jasper Lodge orchestra and the gowned choir of Jasper Anglican church, was held. At its conclusion the audience remained standing while the bugler sounded the sombre "Last Post" and the flag dipped slowly in salute to the memory of the heroic British nurse.

Experiment with Tar Sands.—Several years ago the Department of the Interior reserved a number of sections and part sections in the tar sands region, near McMurray, in northern Alberta, for national parks' uses. This year, through the co-operation of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, the Canadian National Parks Branch was able to make its first practical experiment in the use of this material for road surfacing purposes. The services of Mr. S. C. Ells were loaned by the Mines Branch and he supervised the arrangements in connection with excavation of the material and the assembling of a suitable mixing plant.

Thirteen car loads were taken from the quarry on the Clearwater river, loaded on scows and towed to railhead at Waterways, where the material was transferred to cars and shipped by rail to Jasper. The trial of the mixture was made on a section of the highway from Jasper townsite to Jasper Park Lodge, a road which is called upon to bear a great deal of traffic during the tourist season. For a distance of about half a mile the road was reshaped and regraded and then covered with a two-inch surface of the mixture. The total cost per square yard proved to be less than the cost of asphalt as laid in some of the Alberta cities and the surface was so satisfactory that it was decided to treat the remainder of the road in the same way. Later in the season reshaping and regrading of the remaining section were, therefore, carried out, and early in the coming season, as soon as conditions permit, the tar sand surface will be applied.

REVENUE

Revenue collected by the National Parks Branch during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, exceeded by $58,909.22 the amount collected in 1925-26. The following statement shows the net increases and decreases from the different sources:—

Source	1926–27	1925–26	Increase	Decrease
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Rocky Mountains park	137,307 00	115,409 79	21,897 21	.....
Jasper park	20,368 20	12,849 93	7,518 27	.....
Buffalo park	64,045 50	37,919 41	26,126 09	.....
Antelope park	642 00	150 00	492 00	.....
Glacier park	170 25	370 37	.....	200 12
Waterton Lakes park	6,012 80	4,808 81	1,203 99	.....
Fort Anne park	15 00	35 00	.....	20 00
Yoho park	2,338 17	2,250 91	87 26	.....
Kootenay park	7,030 60	6,092 93	937 67	.....
Point Pelee park	491 82	138 25	353 57	.....
Brereton Lakes park	30 00	64 00	.....	34 00
Elk Island park	218 00	168 60	49 40	.....
Historic Sites	34 25	13 00	21 25	.....
Fines and Forfeitures	2,636 97	1,880 99	755 98	.....
Migratory Birds	68 00	443 50	.....	375 50
Lake Florence sanctuary	40 15	.....	40 15	.....
Miscellaneous	56 00	.....	56 00	.....
Totals	241,504 71	182,595 49	59,538 84	629 62

Net increase of total revenue ..... $ 58,909 22

TOWN PLANNING

The awakening of interest in town planning throughout the Dominion has involved considerable extension of publicity work on the theory and practice of town planning. Literature has been widely distributed and many articles on the subject have been contributed to *Town Planning*, the Journal of the Town Planning Institute of Canada, and other magazines and papers. The lantern slide service has been maintained and much correspondence has been conducted.

THE PRESERVATION OF TOTEM POLES

The Inter-Departmental Committee charged with the preservation of the totem pole art of the Indians of British Columbia held several meetings and during the summer restoration work was carried on at Kitwanga, B.C., under the direction of Mr. Harlan I. Smith, Archaeologist of the Canadian National Museum, Ottawa. Ten poles, some of which were in a bad state of decay, were cleaned and where the wood was found to be rotting, the cavities were scraped out and filled with cement. Fallen poles were re-erected and all poles firmly set in cement bases to prevent further deterioration. They were treated with creosote and painted by Indian workers in their own style. The Indians for the most part were sympathetic towards the efforts of the Government and in several cases lent the department valuable assistance in the restoration work.

Protection of Migratory Birds

Following suggestions from the different provincial game authorities, amendments were made to the regulations based on the Migratory Birds Convention Act. A closed season for a period of three years was declared, to protect black-bellied and golden plover and an extension of the closed season was provided for wood duck and eider duck. A consolidation of the Migratory Birds Regulations embodying these amendments and a few other minor changes was printed and distributed prior to the opening of the hunting season.

The chief officer for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and a staff of temporary assistants, spent the summer on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, in Quebec, and patrolled the region with a view to protecting the abundant sea-bird life there. In British Columbia special efforts were made to give additional protection to the trumpeter swans, a band of which breed and live in that province.

In conjunction with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the Department of the Interior sought ways and means for the reduction of the annual loss in valuable bird life caused by oil dumped from vessels in navigable waters. Last June a preliminary conference of the Powers of the world was called at Washington for the consideration of this question and the Deputy Minister of this department acted as Canadian representative. A draft convention was drawn up which will be submitted to the Maritime Powers and it is hoped that effective action will result which will remedy the existing conditions due to oil pollution in coastal waters and consequent damages to harbours, fisheries and marine bird life.

Historic and Pre-Historic Sites

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board held its annual meeting at Ottawa at which sites under consideration were reviewed with a view to defining their national significance and a selection made for marking in future years.

Of the 900 sites which have to date been reviewed by the board, 186 have been selected for attention. The control of 113 of these has been acquired.

In previous reports the action taken with respect to a number of sites was reviewed. The following shows those which were marked during the past year:

MARITIME PROVINCES

Louisbourg, N.S.—A cairn of field stones with a bronze tablet was placed on the property transferred by the Department of Railways and Canals to this department, to mark the site of King's Bastion, the entrance to the fortress of Louisbourg, which contained the Governor's residence, the barracks and the chapel.

Fort Nashwaak, Devon, N.B.—A cairn and tablet were placed in the existing town park to mark the site of the fort erected in 1692 at the junction of the St. John and Nashwaak rivers, by Governor Villebon. In the six years of their occupancy the French directed many raids from this fort against New England, one of which resulted in the capture of Fort William Henry, at Pemaquid, August, 1696.

Bathurst, N.B.—A cairn and tablet were erected on a plot of land provided by the town, at the intersection of Main and Murray streets, to commemorate the public services of Nicolas Denys, Governor and Lieutenant-General of the coasts and islands of the gulf of St. Lawrence from Canso to Gaspe, 1654-88. Denys was a pioneer in trade and the fishing industry, a naturalist, and author of a classical work on Acadia published in 1672. His chief residence was at Point au Pere, where he died and was buried in 1688.

Annapolis Royal, N.S.—The Fort Anne Historic park, Annapolis Royal, N.S., has become one of the most popular tourist attractions in that province. Last year there were 14,000 visitors, a large number of whom were from the United States. Under the direction of the Historical Association of Annapolis, and in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor and a very distinguished company, a memorial celebration was held on August 2 in commemoration of the production here of Lescarbot's play or masque, "Neptune's Theatre," in 1906. A bronze tablet, the gift of the French society "Le Souvenir Colonial Français,"

commemorating Charles de Monou d'Aulnay, was unveiled on June 7 by the President of the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal. An interesting English cannon and carriage used at the time of the expulsion of the Acadians, was received from the city and military authorities of Halifax, and placed in the park.

QUEBEC

Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix.—A tablet was placed on the outer wall at the north entrance of the fort, marking the site as a gateway to Canada and an advance post against the Iroquois and other invaders. The island was fortified by the French before 1759 and additional works constructed by the Americans in 1775. The whole place was rebuilt by the Imperial authorities during the period from 1812 to 1827.

Fort St. Jean, St. Johns.—A boulder and tablet were placed on a plot of land comprised in the military reserve, facing Champlain street, to mark the site of the French fort constructed there in 1748 by M. de Lery. This post was for a long time the rendezvous for all the military expeditions towards lake Champlain. It was destroyed in 1760 to prevent its capture by the English and rebuilt by Governor Carleton in 1775.

Fort Three Rivers, Three Rivers.—A boulder and tablet were placed on a plot of land at the corner of rue des Casernes and the driveway, adjacent to the Customs building, to mark the site of the fort built there in 1634, which became a centre for fur trade with the Indians. The fort was besieged on many occasions by the Iroquois and demolished after the treaty of peace with them in 1668.

Fort de Maisonneuve, Montreal.—A tablet was placed on the outer wall of the Customs House, Youville Square, Montreal, at the right hand entrance to mark the site of the fort built there in 1645 by Paul de Chomedy, Sieur de Maisonneuve, and which became the birthplace of Montreal.

St. Louis de Blandford.—A tablet was supplied for a memorial to commemorate the founding of the settlement in March, 1825, by Charles Heon. The cairn upon which the tablet was placed was erected by local interests, who also looked after the placing of the tablet.

ONTARIO

Fort de Levis, Adams' Point, Grenville County.—A cairn and tablet, inclosed by a fence, were erected on a small plot of land donated by Mr. James Adams, and adjacent to the Montreal-Toronto highway, four miles east of Prescott, to mark the site of Fort de Levis, constructed on isle Royale (Chimney island) by Champlain Francois Pouchot in 1760. After a gallant defence, on August 25, 1760, its garrison surrendered to the British forces commanded by Sir Jeffrey Amherst. The unveiling ceremonies were carried out on August 25, 1926, in accordance with arrangements made by the Prescott Board of Trade and the Women's Institute.

Fort Cataracqui or Frontenac, Kingston.—A tablet was placed on the southern wall of the entrance gate to Tete du Pont barracks to mark the site of the fort erected by Count de Frontenac in July, 1673, and rebuilt by La Salle in 1675. For many years this fort was the key to the West, the base of La Salle's explorations and a French outpost against the Iroquois and English.

Richmond, Carleton County.—A cairn, tablet and fence were erected on a small plot of land donated by Mr. Samuel Mann, adjacent to the highway from Ottawa to Richmond, in memory of the services of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Governor of Canada, 1818-19, who died at that place on August 28,

1819. The unveiling ceremonies were carried out on August 17, 1926, arrangements being made by the municipal councils of the village of Richmond and township of Nepean.

Rideau Canal, Ottawa.—A tablet was placed on the central pillar of the bridge at Connaught Place, Ottawa, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the construction of the Rideau canal, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel John By, R.E. The unveiling ceremonies were carried out on August 19, 1926, under the auspices of the Women's Canadian Historical Society.

Fort Wellington, Prescott.—A tablet was erected at the entrance of this historic fort, constructed in 1812 and 1813 under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonels Thomas Pearson and George R. J. Macdonell as the main post for the defence of the communication between Kingston and Montreal. The unveiling ceremonies were carried out on August 25, 1926, under the auspices of the Prescott Board of Trade and the Women's Institute.

Port Talbot, Elgin County.—A cairn and tablet were erected on a plot of land situated adjacent to the Talbot road, donated by the Talbot estate, to commemorate the historic events associated with Port Talbot. Near the cliff stood for almost fifty years the residence of the Honourable Thomas Talbot, Colonel of the British Army, who, on May 21, 1803, began there the Talbot settlement. The unveiling ceremonies were carried out on June 30, 1926, in accordance with arrangements made by the Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute in co-operation with the Ontario Historical Society.

Waterloo Pioneers, Kitchener.—A tablet was placed on a memorial tower constructed by the Waterloo Historical Society to commemorate the settlement established there in 1800 by Joseph Schoerg and Samuel Betzner, Jr., Mennonites, who arrived from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and began the first two farms in the county of Waterloo. In the same year Samuel Betzner, Sr., took up a farm which included the site on which the memorial stands. The unveiling ceremonies were carried out on August 25, 1926, in accordance with arrangements made by the Waterloo Historical Society.

Ottawa.—A tablet was erected inside the entrance to the Public Archives building in commemoration of the valour and sacrifice of Allan Rudyard Crawford, Commander and Scientist of the Arctic Expedition to Wrangel island, 1921-1923.

Ottawa.—A tablet was erected inside the main entrance to the Public Archives building, in memory of those who perished in the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-1918.

Fort William.—A cairn and tablet were erected on a small plot of land leased by the city of Fort William in Heath Street park, to commemorate the historic events associated with that region.

WESTERN CANADA

Fort Walsh, near Maple Creek, Sask.—A cairn, tablet, and fence were erected on lot 1, group 17, in the northeast quarter of section 21, township 7, range 29, west of the 3rd meridian, to mark the site of Fort Walsh, an old post of the North West Mounted Police, built in 1875 by Inspector J. M. Walsh. From this post 102 officers and men maintained law and order among hunting bands of the Blackfeet, Crees, Assiniboines, Saulteaux and Sioux, until the removal of the post to Maple Creek in 1883.

Fort Macleod, Macleod, Alta.—A cairn and tablet were placed on the Public Works reserve, adjacent to Twenty-third street in the town of Macleod to commemorate the arrival of the North West Mounted Police, in October, 1874, and the building of the fort on the island immediately to the northeast of the town. Their coming brought law and order into a wild and lawless country.

Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.—A cairn and tablet were placed on the surveyed road allowance passing through river lot 8, Fort Saskatchewan settlement, to mark the sites of Fort Augustus, established by the North West Company in 1794 and Fort Edmonton established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1795. Rivals in trade, allies in danger, these companies carried the flag and commerce of Britain from the shores of the Atlantic ocean and Hudson bay, to the Pacific and Arctic oceans. Both forts were abandoned in 1807.

Bella Coola, B.C.—A large memorial shaft to which is affixed a bronze tablet was erected on Mackenzie rock, near Bella Coola, to mark the western terminus of the first journey across the continent of North America. This was made by Sir Alexander Mackenzie of the North West Company, who, with his nine companions arrived at this spot on July 21, 1793, and from which he retraced his course to lake Athabaska. A facsimile of the inscription written by himself at that time upon the rock was embedded therein in cement.

PRESERVATION WORK

Repairs to prevent deterioration of historic buildings and structures and general improvement work have been carried out on a number of sites, the following of which are the most important: Fort Cumberland, N.B.; Martello Tower, St. John, N.B.; Fort Chambly, P.Q.; Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix, P.Q.; Fort Wellington, Prescott, Ont.; Fort St. Joe, St. Joseph's island, Ont.; Fort Langley, Langley, B.C.

APPENDIX

The Alpine Club of Canada

THE BANFF CLUB HOUSE

(Report prepared by the Secretary)

There were many improvements made in the Club House during 1926. The principal, and most highly appreciated was the installation of electric light. The club is grateful to the Department of the Interior for its assistance and consideration.

As usual, many visits were made by strangers desirous of information concerning the mountains, their geography and their history.

The most notable climb made in the neighbourhood during the season was the first guideless climb of mount Louis. The first climb was also made of the eastern pinnacle of Castle mountain. During the season several important expeditions were undertaken by club members. Perhaps the most outstanding was the attempt on "Mystery Mountain," reached from the head of Bute inlet, B.C. The expedition led by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. D. Munday was a strenuous one. Retreat became necessary at about 10,000 feet elevation. The region has not been surveyed, but the height has been roughly estimated at twelve to thirteen thousand feet. Photographs show it to be a very fine peak, with other fine ones near. Another attempt will be made in 1927.

Mr. J. W. A. Hickson and Mr. Howard Palmer, the respective presidents of the Canadian and American alpine clubs, made a most successful expedition in the mountains of Jasper park. Several ascents were made, mounts Fryatt and Throne among them. Their guides were Jean Weber and Hans Fuhrer.

Dr. J. M. Thorington, A. J. Ostheimer, and Dr. M. M. Strumia, with Edward Feuz as guide, made several ascents in the neighbourhood of Glacier lake, including mount Lyell, mount Forbes, mount Solitaire and mount Collie.

The number of guests was 294 including representatives from England, India, Switzerland, Malta, the states of California, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, as well as from the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

Tonquin Valley Camp

(Report prepared by the Secretary)

The twenty-first Annual Camp of the Alpine Club of Canada was held from July 26 to August 7, 1926, in Tonquin pass, near Moat lake, in Jasper park. The provincial boundary line passed through the camp so that a small portion of it was in Mount Robson park.

Across the valley the Rampart peaks, mounts Redoubt, Bastion, Geikie, Turret, and Barbican appeared as a grim and forbidding wall. Westerly, down the valley were the Amethyst lakes and the chain including mounts Clitheroe, Maccarib, and Old Horn with a glimpse of mount Edith Cavell. In addition to the main camp, two subsidiary camps were pitched to give ready access to other peaks. One was at Surprise point and the other in Geikie meadows.

The weather was somewhat unusual. There were no big storms but conditions were suggestive of early spring or late autumn. The air was generally raw and there was little sunshine. The new " cut off " trail was greatly appreciated. It shortens the distance from the railway considerably and affords some fine views.

Mount Geikie naturally attracted first attention from the climbers. Messrs. Drinnan and Grassi worked out a new route which was used in the subsequent ascents. Mount Redoubt was attempted unsuccessfully and another opportunity to make the ascent was not afforded. The first ascent of mount Turret was made; it is a mountain to be treated with respect as there is much rotten rock upon it. Successful first ascents were also made of mounts Bennington and Blackhorn. All these efforts were made without the assistance of guides.

Mounts Barbican and Bastion were the principal graduating climbs, though others coming within the club requirements were accepted. Mounts Majestic, Clitheroe, Oldhorn and McDonnell were also climbed. A trip was made across the Bennington glacier from Surprise Point camp to Geikie Meadows camp. It was found to be difficult and strenuous—not to be recommended generally.

An outstanding event of the camp was the presentation of Mr. A. O. Wheeler of an address and purse from the members of the Club on his retiring from office, as an appreciation of twenty years' ceaseless and unselfish work as Founder, First President, and Director. Mr. Wheeler was appointed Honorary President in succession to Lord Byng.

The Swiss guides kindly lent by the Canadian National Railways were Hans and Heinrich Fuhrer. Their work was skilled and kindly and highly appreciated.

One hundred and thirty-eight were put under canvas: among them were representatives of the Alpine Club of England; the American and Swiss Alpine Clubs; the B.C. Mountaineering Club; the Appalachian Mountain Club; the Sierra Club and the Royal Geographical Society.

IV

WATER POWER AND RECLAMATION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF WATER POWER, J. T. JOHNSTON

Introductory

The organization of the branch remains the same as last year and the reader is referred in this connection to the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

International Waterway Matters

During the year international waterway problems continued to receive close consideration and appropriate action was taken from time to time in connection with the various matters arising.

In October, following an exchange of correspondence with the United States Government, the International Niagara Board of Control was enlarged and made responsible for the determination as to how the scenic beauty of Niagara falls and rapids can best be maintained and by what means and to what extent the impairment thereof by erosion or otherwise can be overcome, and, consistent with the preservation of the scenic beauty of the falls and river, for the determination of what quantity of water might be diverted from the river for power purposes. Since its appointment the board has been systematically engaged in the compilation and study of the basic data upon which its conclusions must necessarily be founded. While some considerable time must elapse before the board will be in a position to formulate its views, a great proportion of the preliminary work is well under way.

The suit between the Complainant States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Ohio vs. the Chicago Sanitary District, before the United States Supreme Court, in reference to the diversion of water from the Great Lakes system to the Mississippi watershed, involves legal principles of the very highest importance to Canada, and its progress is being followed with the utmost care, in order that the effects on Canadian interests of whatever decision is reached, may be fully appreciated and that any necessary action may be taken to protect those interests.

Following the execution of the Lake of the Woods Convention between Canada and the United States on February 24, 1925, a number of the provisions embodied therein are now engaging the attention of the department. One of these provisions called for the establishment and maintenance of the International Lake of the Woods Control Board, composed of two engineers, one appointed by the Government of Canada and one by the Government of the United States, from their respective public services. Whenever the level of the lake rises above elevation 1061 or falls below elevation 1056 sea level datum, the rate of total discharge of the water from the lake shall be subject to the approval of this board. The International Board is designed to work in conjunction with a Canadian Lake of the Woods Control Board also provided for by the convention, composed of engineers and responsible for the regulation and control of the outflow of the waters of the lake of the Woods when between the above-named elevations.

The International Board was formally constituted in October last, the director of this service being appointed as member for Canada. The International Board has not, as yet, found it necessary to exercise its functions, as the lake level has been maintained well within the treaty limitations by the Canadian Board.

The preparation of the final plans showing the reconstruction of the Norman dam and the enlargement of the western outlet of lake of the Woods, in conformity with the requirements of the convention, is under way for formal submission to and approval by the International Board.

Incorporated in the Lake of the Woods Convention is the Rainy Lake Reference to the International Joint Commission, which has to do with the provision of storage in Rainy lake and in the boundary waters above, and with the development of power in connection therewith. Intensive field and office investigatory work in connection with this Reference has been under way during the year and excellent progress has been made. These investigations will be continued during the forthcoming season.

Other international waterway issues have been raised, such as those in connection with the Columbia River reclamation project in the United States and its effect on the Pend-d'Oreille river in British Columbia; the Kootenay Flats reclamation project on the Kootenay river where it crosses the International Boundary; the problem of flooding on the Roseau river due to construction of drainage works on the United States side of the border; the alleged pollution of boundary waters on the Similkameen and Moyie rivers in British Columbia; and the alleged harmful effects on lake levels of dredging operations in the St. Clair and Niagara rivers. The various international waterway boards have functioned as usual throughout the year.

In accordance with the rulings of the International Joint Commission made on October 4, 1921, in conformity with the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, the measurement and apportionment of the stream flow in the St. Mary and Milk rivers and their tributaries in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and in the state of Montana, were continued throughout the past year by an engineer of this service, in co-operation with an engineer of the United States Reclamation Service. The report covering the year's operations has been prepared and submitted to the commission for review upon the occasion of its regular semi-annual meeting in April.

In the face of the abnormally low water conditions with which it has been confronted, the policy of the International Lake Superior Board of Control has been to conserve the Lake Superior inflow, in so far as possible, and at the same time keep in mind the over-all interests of navigation by releasing any water which might, in the light of all circumstances, be spared for the betterment of navigable conditions in the channels below. The precipitation records available for the first half of 1926 indicated that the rainfall in the Superior basin was still deficient and that there was at that time little prospect of any material increase of flow into lake Superior during the summer. Beginning with the month of June, however, the precipitation records showed a marked improvement, and for each month to the end of the navigation season the precipitation was somewhat greater than the mean of the period 1872 to 1925. As a result of the betterment in precipitation, the lake levels are showing a gradual improvement.

The International Niagara Board of Control has continued its close regulation of the diversions from Niagara river for power purposes as permitted by Article V of the Boundary Waters Treaty. Continuous records of the withdrawal of water by all power stations on both sides of the river are obtained by the board and the control exercised is such as to ensure that the limits of diversion set forth in the treaty are not exceeded.

Conditions obtaining with respect to the submerged weir in the South Sault channel of the St. Lawrence river and the regulation of flow through the Massena canal were subject to the supervision of the International Massena Board of Control throughout the year, in accordance with the order of the International Joint Commission dated December 6, 1922. No abnormal conditions developed during the year. The reconstruction work along the Cornwall canal which has been under way in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into between the St. Lawrence River Power Company, and His Majesty as represented by the Dominion Department of Railways and Canals, which agreement had received the endorsement of the Board of Control, has been completed and has received the board's approval.

The International St. Croix River Board of Control continued to exercise its supervision over the discharge of the St. Croix river past the Grand Falls dam in accordance with the orders of the International Joint Commission dated November 9, 1915, and October 3, 1923. No abnormal conditions developed during the year and the systematic records obtained by the board indicate that a satisfactory flow of water has been maintained in the river below the dam for the benefit of power users and for the supply of water for the fishways.

Water Power

LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD

The Director of the Water Power and Reclamation Service is Chairman of the Lake of the Woods Control Board, and with the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works represent the Dominion Government on the board; the province of Ontario is represented by the provincial officials. The board's duties are concerned with the regulation of the levels and outflow of lake of the Woods and to the proper performance of these duties the collection of hydrological data relating to the watershed is pre-requisite. It is in this direction that the records of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service have proved valuable to the board; the latter is now deriving the benefit of comprehensive basic records which have been gathered by Dominion officials over a period of years.

During the fiscal year the board was indebted to the Department of Public Works for run-off records on Rainy and Namakan lakes, and to the Dominion Meteorological Service and the United States Meteorological Service for precipitation records at numerous stations throughout the watershed. Lake of the Woods level was at elevation 1059.65 on the 1st April, 1926, and as the precipitation over the watershed throughout the year was above normal it was necessary to maintain comparatively high outflow throughout the year in order to keep the level of the lake below the upper storage limit.

The reconstruction of the Norman dam was completed in the month of May and, with the installation of a second stoplog winch for the sluices in the southern end of the dam, efficient control of level and outflow, in accord with treaty stipulations with the Government of the United States, will be possible, and protection will be assured for the domestic water supply and power requirements of Winnipeg, Kenora, and the surrounding districts.

On February 21, 1927, the following Orders in Council affecting the board were passed: P.C. 248 Order in Council authorizing the appointment of Mr. T. H. Hogg, Chief Hydraulic Engineer of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, as an alternative member of the Lake of the Woods Control Board with Mr. H. G. Acres; P.C. 249 Order in Council authorizing the Lake of the Woods Control Board to gather and co-ordinate through existing governmental agencies, all information necessary to a consideration of the Rainy Lake Reference and to make such recommendations as it may consider advisable for the protection of Canadian interests in the international matters at issue.

WATER-POWER REGULATIONS AND LEGAL RESEARCH

The Dominion Water Power Regulations have not been amended during the past year and no new rights have been granted under them.

The many questions with which this service has to deal call for the close study of provincial water-power legislation and jurisprudence; their relations to Dominion legislation must be clearly understood as well as their bearing on water-power administration generally. Treaty provisions relative to the administration of international boundary waters also provide a fruitful field for research. A large amount of material has already been examined and collated in both the provincial and international fields. As regards provincial legislation, however, work during the past year was confined chiefly to the water-power laws of Ontario and Quebec.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ADMINISTRATION

Since 1912 the waters in the Railway Belt of British Columbia which, together with the ungranted Crown lands therein belong to the Dominion, have been administered by the province under the provincial water acts, as provided by the Railway Belt Water Act. Water privileges granted by the province in the Railway Belt are examined in this department for the due protection of Dominion interests, and rights in Dominion lands required in the exercise of these privileges are granted as circumstances necessitate.

The Railway Belt Water Act was amended in 1926 to make the most recent provincial water acts applicable to the Railway Belt; to quiet any titles to water rights previously granted by the province as to which doubts might arise; and to make clear the rights of the Dominion with regard to the protection of Dominion interests. Some further changes in the Act to meet the wishes of the provincial authorities are proposed and it is expected that these will shortly be sanctioned.

The local engineering staff of this service is still engaged on the examination of water records appurtenant to Indian reserves in British Columbia and the preparation of evidence supporting Indian claims to water rights. Last year this work was reported as about completed but it was not found possible to clear up all the matters involved, with the result that there are still a few cases outstanding. These are receiving the consideration of the Board of Investigation under the Water Act.

ENGINEERING CO-OPERATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

At the request of the Department of Indian Affairs, the District Chief Engineer at Winnipeg prepared reports on the improvement of the water-supply systems at the Sioux Lookout Indian school in Ontario and at the Fort Alexander Indian school on lake Winnipeg. In both cases the recommendations made were accepted by the Department of Indian Affairs. The proposed improvements at Sioux Lookout were constructed by the same department, while those at Fort Alexander, which are more extensive, are to be carried out under the supervision of the District Chief Engineer.

Requests for investigations for the improvement of conditions on Indian reserves continue to be received from the Department of Indian Affairs. A number of such investigations were conducted during the fiscal year. When the recommendations are carried out the resulting constructions will add to the irrigation facilities and other amenities which the Indians already enjoy.

In the Lytton agency surveys were made and reports prepared covering new or improved irrigation systems to serve Boston Bar Indian Reserve No. 2, Lytton Indian Reserve No. 15, Fountain Reserve No. 3, and Lillooet Indian Reserve No. 4. Plans and specifications were prepared for the water supply and sewage disposal systems for the new Indian school at Lytton and a flume partially constructed to serve Bridge River Indian Reserve No. 2.

In the Williams Lake agency, surveys were made and reports prepared on proposed storage works and irrigation systems to serve Dog Creek Indian Reserves Nos. 1 and 2, Soda Creek Indian Reserves Nos. 1 and 2, Williams Lake Indian Reserve No. 1, Anaham Indian Reserve No. 1, and the Chilko Ranch-Stone Indian Reserve joint system, also for a proposed water supply system for Anaham Indian Reserve No. 1. A storage dam on Webb lake to serve Canim Indian Reserve No. 1 was completed and repairs made to the irrigation system of Clinton Reserve No. 2.

In the Kamloops agency, surveys were made and reports prepared on storage conditions and possibilities for Ashcroft Indian Reserve No. 2, Coldwater Indian Reserve No. 1, Nooaitch Indian Reserve No. 10, and the lower Nicola reserves. A pumping system to supply water for irrigation was constructed at Kamloops industrial school and a disposal system for laundry waste installed.

In the Okanagan agency, a report was prepared on storage possibilities on Upper Brent lake to serve Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1. In the New Westminster agency, a report was prepared on proposed water supply system for Pemberton Indian Reserve No. 1. In the Nass agency, a report was prepared on an electric lighting system for Metlakatla village.

In the Vancouver agency, reports were prepared on a proposed water supply system for Chekwelp Indian Reserve No. 26; on proposed electric lighting plants for Churchhouse village on Homalko Indian Reserve No. 6; Kuper Island Indian school, and improvements at Sechelt Indian school. An electric lighting system for the village of Squirrel Cove, Tork Indian Reserve No. 7, was installed under contract. In the Bella Coola agency, a water supply system to serve the village on Bella Coola Indian Reserve No. 1 was constructed.

WATER RESOURCES INDEX INVENTORY

The Index Inventory system for recording and collating the water-resources data of the Dominion has been in actual use for a number of years and has provided a most efficient method for the referencing, analysis, standardization, and filing of all data relating to the subject of water resources. A detailed description of the system has appeared in the annual report for 1916-17 and in the combined reports for the years 1917-18-19.

The system has been applied to practically all phases of the work carried on by the service, among the more outstanding of which may be mentioned the complete census of developed water-power, the analysis of central electric station activities, undeveloped water-power resources, stream measurement activities, and storage investigations. This work has been largely carried on in co-operation with provincial organizations, notably the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the Quebec Streams Commission, the British Columbia Water Rights Branch, the Nova Scotia Power Commission, and the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. The data compiled are being continually revised in accordance with the most up-to-date information and, resulting from a number of years of effort, a very large amount of information in standardized form is now available.

WATER-POWER RESOURCES OF CANADA

The developed and undeveloped water-power sites of the Dominion are estimated to have a capacity of 18,255,000 horse-power under conditions of ordinary minimum flow, or 32,076,000 horse-power dependable for at least six months of the year. These figures are based upon rapids, falls, and power sites of which the actual existent drop or the head possible of concentration is definitely established, or at least well authenticated, and in addition there are many rapids and falls scattered on rivers and streams which are not as yet

recorded. There are also many power concentrations possible on rivers of gradual gradient where economic heads may be created by the construction of power dams. An analysis of the available power and the turbine installations at the developed sites throughout the country indicates that it is good commercial practice for the installation to be about 30 per cent in excess of the power ordinarily available for six months of the year. On this basis the figure of dependable flow quoted above will permit of a turbine installation amounting to 41,700,000 horse-power.

At January 1, 1927, the total water-wheel and turbine installation at the developed sites amounted to 4,556,266 horse-power or less than 11 per cent of the possible development of the recorded water-power resources, and represented, at a very conservative estimate for the generation, transmission and distribution of the power, a capital investment of not less than $840,000,000.

A study of the uses to which the 4,556,266 horse-power at present installed are apportioned shows that,—

(1) 3,685,428 horse-power, or 80.9 per cent of the total, is installed in central electric stations for general public distribution;

(2) 526,731 horse-power, or 11.6 per cent of the total, is installed in pulp and paper mills and in addition these mills use power purchased from the central electric stations estimated to amount to approximately 425,000 horse-power;

(3) 344,107 horse-power, or 7·5 per cent of the total, is installed in general industrial enterprises, such as electro-chemical reduction, lumber manufacturing, flour milling, water pumping, etc.

As the industrial prosperity of a country is largely dependent upon the amount of mechanical power available to its workers, Canada's high average of 485 horse-power of hydraulic installation per 1,000 of population places her in a most advantageous position among the countries of the world. Although the actual installation during the year 1926—265,838 horse-power—did not equal the record figure of the previous year, investigatory and construction work carried on throughout the Dominion was on a scale larger than any yet recorded.

CENSUS OF THE CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATION INDUSTRY

The generation of electricity for public distribution through the medium of the central electric station industry constitutes the leading use to which Canada's hydraulic development is put. In the year 1900, when electricity was just beginning to come into common use, 32 per cent of the Dominion hydraulic installation was in central electric stations. Ten years later the percentage had almost doubled (61 per cent), while by 1920 over 71 per cent was devoted to this purpose, growing to 81 per cent by the end of the year 1926. A number of factors contribute to this continued growth, notably the extensive economic radius of modern electrical transmission combined with the fortunate location of water-powers in relation to centres of population and industry without adequate local fuel supplies. The special adaptation of hydraulic power to the operation of central electric stations is emphasized by the fact that for the calendar year 1925, the latest for which definite figures are available, over 98·3 per cent of the electricity generated for sale in Canada originated in the energy of her waterfalls.

These facts indicate the close relationship between water-power development and the central electric station industry and the necessity of the annual revision of all basic data relating to the central station industry in order that up-to-date records of water-power resources may be maintained. This revision is made through the agency of the census of the central electric station industry conducted annually by this service in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau

of Statistics of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the Quebec Streams Commission, the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, the Nova Scotia Power Commission, the Manitoba Power Commission, and other federal and provincial authorities also provide valuable assistance.

The statistics resulting from this annual census are presented to the public through the medium of the annual reports of the Bureau of Statistics, while at longer intervals, depending upon the varying conditions in the industry, a complete directory showing the investment in plant and equipment, installation, mechanical equipment, service, power for sale, rates, and transportation facilities of the individual central electric stations dealt with collectively in the statistical reports of the Census Bureau is compiled and issued by this service. The first edition of this directory was issued in 1919 in order to meet the frequent inquiries for detailed information relative to power supply and the demand for copies was so great that the issue was soon exhausted. Rapidly changing conditions in the industry and repeated requests for the publication of a new edition led to a revised edition being issued as of November 1, 1922. Even greater changes taking place in the industry in the period since the publication of the second directory and a growing demand for up-to-date information necessitated a further revision of our directory records. This was begun in connection with the census taken during the year 1926 and is expected to be completed by the fall of 1927.

DOMINION HYDROMETRIC SURVEY

The records of all stream measurement work throughout Canada are consolidated in the Dominion Hydrometric Survey. The bringing together of these records in one central agency, which attends to the compilation and dissemination of stream-flow data throughout the country, has been a gradual process, but the Dominion Hydrometric Survey now operates efficiently both as regards administration and field operations.

In the Prairie Provinces the work is the direct responsibility of the Dominion Government and in the other provinces is carried on by the Dominion Government under co-operative agreements with the provinces concerned. The Dominion is divided into major drainage divisions, which together with the district office or offices in charge are as follows: Pacific drainage, Vancouver; Arctic and Western Hudson Bay drainage, Calgary and Winnipeg; St. Lawrence and Southern Hudson Bay drainage, Ottawa and Montreal; Atlantic drainage, Halifax.

The uses to which the records are put in the field are primarily in connection with water-power development and irrigation projects, and not a small part of the credit for the rapid strides which have taken place in the hydro-electric field is due to the detailed and extensive records of the regimen of the numerous lakes and rivers of the country which have been made available, by the Dominion Hydrometric Survey, assisted by the voluntary co-operation of the provinces, of private corporations, and of numerous individuals.

Run-Off Conditions in Canada.—As set forth in detail in the annual reports of the District Chief Engineers, the average run-off for the year has been subnormal in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba and above normal in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

In the Pacific drainage the subnormal run-off which was experienced during the year was particularly noticeable in the Upper Kootenay basin where the yearly run-off amounted to only 67 per cent of the long-term mean.

Typical stations in the Arctic and Western Hudson Bay drainage showed a range in run-off for the year from 25 per cent of the long-term mean on Moosejaw creek in Saskatchewan to 132 per cent on the English river in western Ontario. Heavy precipitation in southeastern Manitoba and western Ontario during the late summer and autumn months resulted in the filling of all lakes and continuance of run-off until freeze-up.

The run-off from typical stations in the St. Lawrence and Southern Hudson Bay drainage was generally above the average but no excessive flooding occurred during the year.

In the Atlantic drainage the run-off for the year was generally above normal, ranging from 110 per cent to 123 per cent of the long-term mean.

POWER AND STORAGE INVESTIGATIONS

As in former years power and storage investigations involving field studies were carried on only where special circumstances warranted, or when requested by organizations receiving co-operative assistance from the service. The policy of the service with regard to keeping up-to-date the records of undeveloped and developed water-power resources was actively continued by office studies.

In British Columbia the co-operation of recent years was continued with the city of Vancouver in the matter of special studies relating to the investigation of nearby hydro-electric possibilities, also with the Greater Vancouver Water District in its investigations for a satisfactory water supply. In the headwaters and tributaries of the Bridge river special studies were continued in connection with the proposed hydro-electric development on that river.

In Alberta inspections were made of extensions to the transmission system of the Calgary Power Company to the towns of High River, Blackie, and Okotoks. Several inspections were made in connection with small water powers and an office study was made of the effect upon irrigation projects of storage for power purposes in the watershed of the Bow river. Responsibility for the operation of the Lake Minnewanka storage during the filling season was again assumed by the department with satisfactory results.

In Manitoba inspections were made of the work carried on at Point du Bois and Great Falls on the Winnipeg river by the city of Winnipeg and the Manitoba Power Company, respectively, in connection with the extension of the power-generating equipment and appurtenant works in those two plants.

In Ontario, field work was continued in connection with the Reference respecting Rainy and the Upper Boundary lakes now before the International Joint Commission. Information necessary to delimit the contours above the shore lines of Iron, La Croix, and Loon lakes was secured, completing and amplifying the work previously done on these lakes by the International Boundary Survey. Special studies of the hydrology of the Niagara river were continued and assistance was afforded the International Lake Superior Board of Control in recalibrating the discharge through the control dam at Sault Ste. Marie.

In Quebec special studies in connection with the water levels and flow of the Prairies river near Montreal were continued. Special hydrometric studies were made at the request of the Quebec Streams Commission of the Gatineau river below the Bitobi dam in connection with the storage being created at that point. Work was also vigorously carried on in the securing, classifying, and summarizing of all available data respecting the developed and undeveloped water-power resources of the province. A list of water-powers was compiled and submitted to the Quebec Streams Commission for review and decision with regard to publication.

In New Brunswick assistance was rendered in connection with comprehensive investigations of the storage and power possibilities in the Nipisiguit River watershed. A reconnaissance power survey was also made of portions of the Miramichi river. An inspection and report upon conditions on the St. Croix river were made for the International St. Croix Board of Control.

In Nova Scotia the power resources of the Gaspereau river were investigated in considerable detail. A study was also made of Horton brook as a possible source of power supply to the town of Hawkesbury. Assistance was afforded the Nova Scotia Power Commission in connection with its extension of the St. Margaret Bay system.

Irrigation

The very light snowfall of the winter 1925-26 and the subnormal precipitation in the central and southern portions of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan caused a shortage of water, both for irrigation and domestic purposes, resulting in a number of complaints which were investigated and satisfactorily adjusted. Throughout the semi-arid section and in the Peace River area settlers are becoming more alive to the value of farm water supplies. Dams are being constructed throughout these areas with sufficient storage capacity to ensure an adequate water supply. In many cases, due to ignorance of the law, these dams have been constructed without authority and have only been brought to the attention of the department through complaints regarding the amount of available water farther down stream.

Field work on the location of farm laterals carried out in response to requests from irrigation districts, and the rendering of advice to individual irrigators in these districts was again undertaken, together with investigations into soil conditions under irrigation. Seepage and alkali problem studies were continued on the larger projects throughout the season. The value of these studies will probably not be apparent until their completion when considerable data will be available. The classification of irrigable lands was continued throughout the season by one engineer and helper, both of whom have been fully occupied during the winter months in co-ordinating, tabulating and mapping the data collected.

Investigations were continued at the Brooks "Duty of Water" Experiment Station and a large amount of very useful information gained. Co-operative work in the study of the kernel quality of wheat in relation to irrigation was continued with the University of Alberta and three years' data are now available.

The sugar beet industry is developing into an important factor in the agricultural life of the settler on irrigated lands within an economic radius of the factory at Raymond. The improvement in the condition of the lands devoted to the growing of sugar beets, due to the necessity of intensive cultivation, is already becoming apparent. The demand for the results of the investigations of this service into the water requirements of this crop is evidence of the great interest being taken by the farmers in the successful cultivation of the sugar beet, on varying soil types, under irrigation.

WATER ADMINISTRATION

During the calendar year 1926, 77 applications were filed for the right to use water under the Irrigation Act, an increase of 14 over the previous year. There were, at the end of the year, 1,277 licensed or authorized projects in various stages of completion while 216 proposed projects were under investigation.

INSPECTION WORK

The investigation of proposed projects involving the making of surveys and the preparation of plans was continued throughout the year in conjunction with canal and stream mesaurements and the study of absorption losses in reservoirs. Wherever possible, schemes in operation were also inspected. The eleven field engineers engaged on this work inspected 387 established projects, investigated and surveyed 73 new projects, and carried out 1,759 gaugings of stream and canal discharge. In addition, one of the senior engineers made the usual annual inspection of all the large corporate projects and irrigation districts.

DROUGHT AREA INVESTIGATION

In 1924 an investigation was made of that portion of Alberta between the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan rivers to the east of range 11, having regard primarily to the available water supply and suitability of the lands for grazing purposes. It was found that while the present sources consisting of rivers, springs, and sloughs are sufficient for the larger portion of the area there are a number of townships which can only be served by artificial means. A further field investigation was carried out during the past year for the purpose of determining ways and means for improving the water supply conditions in these townships mainly by the construction of small reservoirs in coulees where a portion of the run-off may be impounded. Sixty-six sites were surveyed and cost estimates of suitable dams prepared.

INTERNATIONAL STREAMS ADMINISTRATION

The measurement and apportionment of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk rivers were carried out during the past season under the provisions of the order of the International Joint Commission of October 4, 1921. Dominion officials co-operated with the Montana division of the United States Geological Survey and with the United States Bureau of Reclamation in the collection of the stream-flow data on the international streams flowing into Montana, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The flow of these streams and their tributaries during the irrigation season of 1926 was one of the lowest on record and the demand for water for irrigation purposes was the greatest experienced. While the water supply was insufficient to fulfil all demands, the irrigated areas depending upon the streams for their supply, did not suffer seriously. The investigation of snow conditions in the Upper St. Mary River basin was continued early in May and carried out jointly with the Montana division of the United States Geological Survey. By these investigations the relationship between depth of snow and run-off from the area was fairly well established.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Western Section.—As an evidence of the prosperity of the farmers in this district, it may be of interest to note that $118,000 was expended on buildings during the year. The livestock situation has greatly improved, an increased interest in hog and sheep raising being particularly noticeable. The total cropped irrigable area of 187,600 acres, of which only 19,561 acres were actually irrigated, produced crops representing a return of $18.38 per acre; 158,500 acres of this area were seeded to wheat and produced at the rate of eighteen bushels per acre.

Eastern Section.—An extensive maintenance program in this section included the cleaning of 176 miles of ditch, repairing 201 timber and 20 concrete structures, while 52 new timber structures were constructed and 180 renewed. During the season 74,401 acres were irrigated, an increase over the previous year of 1,407 acres. The total cropped area, 71,489 acres, produced a crop representing a per acre return of $21.35. The area in wheat was 36,170 acres, which produced 21 bushels per acre. Other suitable crops grown included oats, 8,850 acres, yielding 28 bushels per acre, 4,690 acres of barley which yielded 26 bushels per acre and alfalfa yielding an average of 1.9 tons per acre.

Lethbridge Section.—Several bridges, drops, and other structures have been repaired or replaced during the past season. On the whole crops throughout the section were good but considerable damage was caused to wheat in the stook by continued rains throughout September. The cropped area of 56,900 acres produced values representing $29.40 per acre. The major crop was wheat which represented 49 per cent of the total cropped area and produced an average yield of 26 bushels per acre.

TABER IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Six years of irrigation operations indicate that this district has an annual surplus of water over its requirements. This surplus which is estimated at 7,650 acre-feet, is due to portions of the irrigable lands being idle and to the seepage losses in the canal system not being as great as originally anticipated. With a view to putting this surplus to beneficial use, steps are being taken to enlarge the district by the inclusion of an additional area. An area of 14,380 acres was irrigated during 1926, representing about 85 per cent of the total irrigable area of the district; 14,500 acres were cropped yielding values representing $26 per acre. The principal crop was wheat to which 7,900 acres were devoted, producing an average of 21 bushels per acre. Some 800 acres of beets produced an average yield of 10 tons per acre with a mean sugar content of 16·5 per cent.

CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION COMPANY

In the early spring a crop-share agreement was put into effect as supplementary to the land contract which provided for land payments to be made out of a share of the crop grown by the purchaser. As a result of this arrangement over 10,000 acres were sold in the vicinity of Vauxhall, the major portion of which will be productive next season. These new sales made it necessary to construct lateral extensions at a cost of about $27,500. On account of the protracted wet weather, beginning about August 20 and extending throughout September, the grade of grain crops was materially lowered. These conditions combined to reduce the crop value to $29.01 per acre from a total cropped area of 10,389 acres.

NEW WEST IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The farmers of this irrigation district are now gradually improving their holdings and increasing their live stock. Owing to the financial situation in this district, at the time of its erection, resulting from the post-war depression and from a succession of dry seasons, it will be some little time before any extensive movement for the betterment of conditions can be expected. The area irrigated in 1926 was 3,208 acres. The average yield of wheat was 21.4 bushels per acre.

LETHBRIDGE NORTHERN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Some very fine yields were obtained on Lethbridge Northern lands. The educational work carried on in past seasons by both provincial and Dominion Government engineers now shows good results in the more efficient use of water and better irrigation practice generally. In 1924 there were 219 resident owners farming in this district who irrigated 21,912 acres with a total gross return of a little over $400,000. On October 1, 1926, the district's records showed 631 water users who irrigated 56,395 acres during the season. A census of the district which has recently been completed shows a total population on the project of 3,250 people, representing an increase of 100 per cent for the year. During the past season there was an increase of some 4,000 acres sown to alfalfa. The farmers are also entering the dairying and hog raising business; there are now three regular trucks on a cream produce route covering Turin, Picture Butte, and Iron Springs to Lethbridge.

UNITED IRRIGATION DISTRICT

This district diverts its water from the Belly river in section 13, township 3, range 28, west of the 4th meridian. There are 36,158 irrigable acres in the district of which 10,826 were irrigated during the season of 1926. A considerable

increase in the sugar beet area has taken place during the year, some 570 acres having been devoted to this crop. A colonization board has been formed in the district to co-operate with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with a view to bringing in desirable settlers who are familiar with the sugar beet industry.

MAGRATH IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The works for supplying water to this district, which contains 5,023 acres, are practically completed and water should be available for use during the coming season.

RAYMOND IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The construction of the necessary works to this district was completed in 1926, and water was delivered during the season from the St. Mary river through the main canal of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Lethbridge section.

MOUNTAIN VIEW DISTRICT

While suitable designs have been made for the important structures, plans have not yet been filed by the district. It is expected that construction of works will be resumed next year but as the interested settlers are undertaking all of their own work, progress will necessarily be slow.

ALKALI TEST PLOTS AT MAPLE CREEK, SASKATCHEWAN

These experimental plots were established with a view to ascertaining the effect of irrigation on heavy soils with high alkali content and to ascertain the effect of these particular conditions on various crops. The work has now been carried on over a period of five years. While no definite conclusions have yet been arrived at it is interesting to note that the growth of alfalfa on the plots indicates that it is admirably adapted to this class of soil. A study of all results of soil tests during the past five years leads to the belief that the movement of alkali has not as yet approached the surface.

DUTY OF WATER INVESTIGATIONS

Investigations were continued at the Brooks "Duty of Water" Experiment Station along much the same lines as in 1925 with the exception that the duty of water for sugar beets was made the major project and seven different crop series were devoted to this study. A report giving in detail the results obtained from the season's experiments is contained in the separate report of the branch. The following projects were studied in 1926:—

1. Water Requirements of Crops Grown under Irrigation.—This is the largest and most important project. It has been continued since the establishment of the station in 1917. Water requirements of crops are studied in relation to the number of irrigations, the depth of water applied per irrigation, the amount of water used from the soil and the fertility of the soil as maintained by different systems of crop rotation.

2. Sugar Beet Production.—Sugar beets were grown under seven different conditions of soil fertility to determine the water required to produce the maximum tonnage per acre as influenced by the two varying factors—water and soil fertility. The maximum yield of beets per acre, in each of the seven different crop series in 1926, was obtained where the crop received three 4-inch irrigations in addition to a 7-inch rainfall between seeding and harvest or a total of 19 inches in depth of water per acre. The maximum yield per acre, 20 tons, was obtained on the land that had produced one intervening hoed crop between the preceding leguminous crop and the present beet crop.

3. Seasonal Use of Water by Sugar Beets.—The object of this experiment was to determine the seasonal use of water by the sugar beet plant when grown under optimum soil moisture conditions. For 1926 the most favourable soil moisture environment was obtained where the soil (a silt loam) was maintained at a moisture content of 2½ inches in depth of water to each foot in depth of soil. The plot that received irrigation frequently enough to maintain this optimum moisture content used 20⅕ inches of water to produce the crop. Of this amount 1⅕ inches was used up to May 31, 2 inches in June, 8 inches in August, and 4 inches in September and first seven days of October.

4. Alfalfa Seed Production.—The growing of alfalfa seed is being studied in relation to water requirements, time of irrigation, nutrition, and the effect of insects and climatology.

5. Influence of Environmental factors on the Quality of Wheat.—This work which has now been conducted for three years, in co-operation with the University of Alberta, which is investigating the kernel quality of wheat in relation to environment, has been extended to include a detailed study of quality in relation to irrigation and crop rotation. The results to date indicate that the protein and baking quality of wheat tend to vary inversely with the quantity of irrigation water applied and the yield per acre, and that this variation may be obviated, to a considerable extent at least, by use of suitable rotation, including leguminous crops.

DRAINAGE

Drainage administration during the year 1926-27 has been confined mainly to the development of the smaller schemes. The department, however, has maintained supervision over the Waterhen Lake drainage district, the Manitoba Dairy Farms and the McArthur Land Company's schemes, and kept in touch with provincial drainage development.

SMALL PROJECTS

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the drainage of small lakes and sloughs. There are now some forty-seven small drainage schemes in the Edmonton district and a lesser number in northern Alberta in various stages of completion, while new applications to drain are continually being made to the department.

PROVINCIAL DRAINAGE PROJECTS

A number of new drainage schemes in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have been authorized by the department. Drainage districts have since been organized and the works constructed under the provincial drainage laws. During the year the Dominion Government arranged to transfer to the provinces for the benefit of the districts the reclaimed Crown fractions of parcels for one dollar per acre. This is now being carried out. All work in connection with the two Moose Range drainage districts was completed during the year, and forty-one quarter sections of Crown lands within the districts were subsequently disposed of by the province at satisfactory prices. One small drainage district near Lewvan in township 12, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian was organized during the year and the works partially completed. Several new projects were investigated during the year but organization has not yet been completed.

WATERHEN LAKE DRAINAGE PROJECT

About 1,000 acres in this project were seeded to wheat, 47 acres to oats, 70 acres to flax and 50 acres to wheat and western rye grass by the lessees. All of this crop came on well till the end of July and a good return was confidently expected. Unfortunately, however, owing chiefly to unfavourable weather in

August the expected crop yield was not realized but it is hoped, with better local meteorological conditions and with continued cultivation of the reclaimed land, that satisfactory results will be obtained this season.

MANITOBA DAIRY FARMS LIMITED

Under authority of an Order in Council 7,791 acres of vacant Dominion land in townships 4 and 5, range 9, east of the Principal meridian, were leased to the Manitoba Dairy Farms Limited, for reclamation by drainage for a term of twenty years from January 11, 1927, with the option of purchasing the land at the rate of one dollar per acre, at any time during the tenure of the lease. The company is now making a survey of the tract in order to design the works necessary for its reclamation.

V

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, O. S. FINNIE

All matters, with the exception of mining, pertaining to the Department of the Interior, having to do with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon are under the control of this branch, and in addition there is the inspection work done by the mining and petroleum engineers in the Prairie Provinces, the Railway Belt of British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories.

Northwest Territories

General.—Steady progress is being made in the development of Canada's northland—surveying, prospecting, fishing, mining, lumbering, ranching, trapping, trading, and touring are the chief lines of endeavour in which increased activity is noted. Every assistance has been given by the branch in the effort to advance the well being of the native population.

Exploration and Patrol.—In continuation of the policy of the department to assemble all possible information bearing on the resources and nature of the country, several trips were made into the Northwest Territories by officers of this branch.

Mr. W. H. B. Hoare, who had spent the two previous years in investigating the migrations of the caribou in the sub-Arctic regions, returned to Ottawa during the fiscal year. He discovered the route of the main migration of the caribou and reported that while formerly they wintered east of Great Slave lake and spent the summer on Victoria island and other islands of the Arctic archipelago, now they turn eastward before reaching the coast and summer in the country round Back river. Mr. Hoare covered a district about four hundred miles square in his investigations.

Mr. L. T. Burwash, who left Ottawa in June, 1925, returned in October, 1926, from an exploratory trip along the western Arctic coast from the mouth of the Mackenzie river to Chesterfield inlet. A portion of this time was spent in studying economic conditions on King William island.

Mr. J. F. Moran made an inspection trip to Fort Smith and down the Mackenzie river during the fiscal year.

In the eastern Arctic several patrols were made by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy made the journey from Craig Harbour to the west coast of Ellesmere island and to Axel Heiberg island. A patrol of nine hundred miles was made by Inspector Wilcox from Pond Inlet to Howe bay and another of thirteen hundred miles by Sergeant J. E. F. Wight, from Pangnirtung across Baffin island to Lake Harbour.

The annual expedition to the posts in the eastern Arctic was carried out on the ss. *Beothic* under the supervision of Mr. G. P. Mackenzie.

Lands.—Eighteen applications for land were received and twelve patents were issued.

Hospitals.—A hospital erected by the Church of England Mission at Aklavik was opened on June 1, and Dr. A. J. Cook, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stationed at Aklavik, rendered valuable service. The department has retained the services (part time) of Dr. A. L. McDonald for the Fort Smith district and Dr. W. A. M. Truesdell for the Simpson district.

45891—9½

For the treatment of patients during the year the sum of $5,661 was paid the hospitals at Fort Smith, Simpson, Hay River, Resolution, and Aklavik. The details are as follows: Treaty Indians 10,795 days, pay patients 527 days.

Health.—The general health of the natives continues excellent. A few cases of infectious diseases were given prompt attention by the medical officers, and stamped out. Dr. Truesdell, who took over the duties of medical officer at Simpson in August, made several long trips in midwinter to isolated families and reports that the Indians in his district are a model to other Indians in sanitation.

Education.—Schools were conducted by different missions at Fort Smith, Resolution, Hay River, Providence, Simpson, Norman, McPherson and Aklavik, and the sum of $3,200 was voted for the purpose of assisting them. A high average attendance was maintained. The knowledge of the usual general subjects now being acquired by the Indian and halfbreed children should be of valuable assistance to them in the future. During the year the Church of England school at Hay River received a grant of $750 for the maintenance of destitute children and the Roman Catholic school at Resolution received $1,067.43 for the same purpose.

Liquor Permits.—The annual return laid before Parliament in accordance with section 88, chapter 62, R.S.C. 1906, shows that 210 permits, covering 481 gallons, to import liquor for medicinal purposes were issued during the year.

Protection of Wild Buffalo.—The wood buffalo, which under natural conditions have their habitat in the Wood Buffalo park, have continued to thrive and multiply. Those in the southern range within Alberta are intermixing with those of the plains, shipped during the summer of 1925 from the park at Wainwright, Alberta. Those wild wood buffalo that inhabit the northern range of the Wood Buffalo park continue, as formerly, to live separately and apart from the buffalo which are in the southern range.

Transfer of Plains Buffalo.—Shipments of buffalo totalling 2,000 animals were successfully made during the past summer, and in order the better to provide for and protect those shipped the previous season and later shipments, the boundaries of the park were extended southwards so as to include natural hay meadows which had been entered on as winter feeding grounds by the introduced buffalo. According to latest reports, the herds wintered very well, the animals coming through in good flesh and condition.

Reindeer.—The small herd of reindeer on the island of Anticosti which in the winter of 1925-26 suffered from a severe epidemic, as mentioned in last year's report, has apparently been reduced to about 35 or 40 animals and these do not yet seem to have thrown off the effects of the epidemic.

During the year the ownership of Anticosti island was transferred from the estate of the late Senator Menier to the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company. The new owners have taken over the agreement with regard to the reindeer which the Department of the Interior had with Senator Menier. Under the agreement the cost of upkeep of the herd is borne by the island administration and the reindeer remain the property of the Government until by natural increase five times the number transferred to the island are returned.

During October, 1926, the department secured the services of the brothers A. E. and R. T. Porsild, one a biologist, the other a botanist, both thoroughly conversant with the habits and language of the Eskimos. These two experts during the past winter thoroughly inspected the larger herds of reindeer in Alaska. They also collected various plants as samples of the vegetation on which reindeer thrive in Alaska and will compare these with those to be found in proposed locations for reindeer herds north of the Arctic Circle in the North-

west Territories. Through the courtesy of the United States Department of Agriculture, every assistance has been rendered the Porsild brothers in pursuing their investigations while in Alaska. They completed their investigations in Alaska in the late winter, the last stage being an examination on foot of the country along the Arctic coast between Point Barrow and Yukon. Continuing on the Canadian side of the International Boundary they reached Aklavik in the Mackenzie delta in March, 1927.

Animal Preserves.—Reports continue to indicate that the preserves are materially assisting in protecting the interests of the natives. During the past year the area of these preserves has been extended and 1,009,568 square miles have been added to what was known as the Back River preserve, by taking in all islands north of the mainland, between the 60th and the 141st degree of longitude, and this large area is now known as the Arctic Islands preserve.

Destruction of Predatory Animals.—During the past fiscal year, according to bounty returns, 680 wolves were destroyed by natives and whites in the Northwest Territories, although no organized wolfing parties were outfitted during that period by the department. From the saleable pelts turned in for bounty, the department received the largest revenue yet obtained from this source, namely, $11,842. Under the new bounty system which came into force during the fiscal year 1925-26, the number of wolves destroyed has increased nearly three times over the average under the old system.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTHWEST GAME ACT

Revenue.—The revenue collected was as follows:—

Hunting Licences	$16,206 00
Trading Licences	5,415 00
Bird Licences	20 00
Sale of wolf pelts	11,842 00
Fines for violations of the Northwest Game Act	610 00
Revenue from sale of confiscated pelts	102 50
Total	$34,195 50

The total of $34,195.50 represents an increase of $6,249.99 over the amount received for the previous year.

Licences.—Returns of licences under the Northwest Game Act for the licence year 1925-26 were received during the fiscal year 1926-27, as follows:—

Hunting.—Resident, 292; non-resident, British, 168; alien, 40.

Trading.—Resident, 305; non-resident, British, 14; alien, 6.

Bird licences.—4.

The revenue received in payment of fees for these licences amounted to $21,641, being an increase over the amount received during the previous year of $3,532 and more than ten times the licence revenue received in 1922, the year the administration of the Act was transferred to this branch.

Permits.—Twenty-one free permits were issued to scientists and others to take specimens of game animals for scientific and propagation purposes.

Thirty-one permits of a similar nature issued under the Migratory Birds Convention Act were countersigned, to be operative in the Northwest Territories.

Convictions.—There were twenty-one convictions for violations of the Northwest Game Act.

Statement of Game and Fur-Bearing Animals Taken and of Pelts Traded under the Northwest Game Act, 1925-26

—	Taken	Traded
Fur-bearers—		
Otter	112	220
Beaver	1,645	6,586
Marten	2,031	11,204
Fisher	45	298
Mink	2,275	9,402
Muskrat	13,928	108,015
Fox white	2,785	27,220
" blue	79	228
" red	1,369	4,588
" silver	104	311
" cross	377	1,563
" not specified	152	13
Wolf	300	243
Wolverine	84	141
Coyote	63	90
Lynx	1,133	3,905
Skunk	153	98
Ermine	1,491	6,338
Bear white	44	267
" black	34	200
" grizzly	..	1
" not specified	1	3
Big Game—		
Moose	77	52
Caribou	738	2,332
Mountain Sheep	2	7
Mountain Goat	..	1
Protected Birds—		
Ptarmigan	736	
Grouse	96	
Prairie Chicken	55	
Wild Goose	29	
Wild Duck	886	

The total value of the furs traded is estimated at approximately $1,779,350.

AMENDMENTS TO THE NORTHWEST GAME REGULATIONS

Amendments have been made to the Northwest Game Regulations during the fiscal year in relation to the following matters:—

(1) The export of caribou skins is now prohibited.

(2) The area over which the wolf bounty is applicable in the Northwest Territories is extended to include that portion of the Wood Buffalo park lying within the province of Alberta.

(3) No trading post within the meaning of the Act or the regulations thereunder shall be established or maintained in any part of the Northwest Territories, unless authorized by the Commissioner.

(4) No permits will be granted for transient trading or "tripping" except under special circumstances.

(5) The word "unlawful" in connection with the taking of pelts is substituted for the word "unprime" as it relates to sections 5 and 15 of the Regulations for the Protection of Game in the Northwest Territories.

ARCTIC ARCHIPELAGO

The itinerary of the expedition to the Arctic islands which left North Sydney, Nova Scotia, on July 15, 1926, was as follows:—

Arrived at
Godhavn, Greenland, July 22.
Pond Inlet, Baffin island, July 26.
Dundas Harbour, Devon island, July 27.
Craig Harbour, Ellesmere island, July 30.
Etah, north Greenland, August 3.
Fram Havn, Ellesmere island, August 3.
Bache Peninsula, Ellesmere island, August 6.
Dundas Harbour, Devon island, August 13.
Arctic Bay, Admiralty inlet, Baffin island, August 14.
Pond Inlet, Baffin island, August 15.
Clyde River, Baffin island, August 17.
Pangnirtung, Baffin island, August 20.

The expedition, which had fully accomplished its purposes, returned to North Sydney on August 29.

It was with a good deal of satisfaction that the expedition reached Bache peninsula and established a post in Lat. 79° 04′ N., Long. 78° 16′ W., as several abortive attempts had been made to reach this point in previous years. The establishment of this post is regarded as of the first importance, as from here Ellesmere and other islands to the west can be more effectively patrolled than from posts farther south.

Dr. L. J. Weeks and Mr. M. D. Haycock, of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, were landed and established at Pangnirtung, with the object of carrying out geological investigations in the district.

Dr. Livingstone, who for the past five years has acted as medical officer to the expeditions, remained at Pangnirtung to make a medical study of the natives and to give them any necessary attention.

Eight members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were taken north to the various detachments, and the same number, including Inspector Wilcox, returned with the expedition.

Yukon Territory

General.—Yukon has been known in the past almost entirely as a mining country but although the extraction of minerals still constitutes the most important industrial activity other sources of wealth are being developed which are assuming prominent places among the commercial assets of the Territory. The tourist traffic is among the most promising of these and unique natural attractions, including magnificent scenery, a bracing atmosphere, continuous daylight in the summer season, and improved facilities for the tourist, give assurance of its steady growth.

Fishing, agriculture, fur-farming, trapping, and some lumbering are carried on as auxiliary industries.

Lands.—Twelve applications for land were received, and ten patents, covering an area of 181.8 acres, were issued.

Timber.—The details of timber business in the fiscal year were as follows:—

Permits to cut wood and timber, 84.
Timber cut under permit, 137,058 feet board measure.
Wood cut under permit, 12,271½ cords.
Wood cut on timber berths on which dues were paid, 1,676½ cords.
Wood cut without authority of permit on which seizure dues were paid, 103¾ cords.

Coal.—The Five Fingers Coal Company operated their mine at Tantalus Butte during the year, and shipped a considerable tonnage to Dawson.

Agriculture.—The season was again very favourable for farming operations.

Hospitals and Public Health.—The health of the people continues excellent on the whole, and the hospitals at Whitehorse, Dawson, and Mayo, as in the past, rendered excellent service.

Education.—There is no change to report in the school situation, public schools being maintained at Dawson, Whitehorse, Mayo, and Keno, with assisted schools at Carcross and Selkirk.

Game.—Big game is still plentiful, and many expressions of satisfaction were heard from parties of big game hunters who visited the territory. Wolves and coyotes are reported to be increasing.

Law and Order.—Law and order was as usual well maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who made frequent patrols to outlying districts.

Yukon Council.—Certain amendments were made to the existing ordinances by the Council which was in session from May 10 to 19, but no new legislation of importance was enacted.

Mining, Petroleum and Natural Gas Inspection

COAL

Alberta.—Owing to the Calgary inspection staff being engaged, during a considerable portion of the year, in the administration and inspection of petroleum and natural gas development in the West, it has only been possible to carry out special inspections at various operating mines in order to investigate discrepancies arising under the Coal Mining Regulations.

Dry cleaning plants have been put into operation at the International Coal and Coke Company's mine, Coleman; McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company's mine, Coleman; and Brazeau Collieries Limited, Nordegg. These plants were installed in order to meet the demand by the railways for a lower ash content in the coal supplied for locomotive use. The elimination of the excess ash has extended the market radius for this class of coal.

During the year two mine explosions occurred, one at the Hillcrest Collieries Limited, Hillcrest, and one at the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company's mine, Coleman, both explosions resulting in loss of life and damage to the mines. As a result it is proposed to institute "rock dusting" in gassy mines in order to minimize the effect of future explosions. Some mines have already erected rock crushing plants where suitable dust is prepared for use in dusting.

The long period of cold weather experienced in the West during the past winter has enabled the domestic mines to remain active. Further small trial shipments of Alberta domestic coal have been shipped to Eastern Canada and appear to have given satisfactory results.

Saskatchewan.—The number of mines operating on Dominion lands was maintained at an average of about 70. Each year some are abandoned and others are opened. The majority of mines are very small, produce very little coal, and are for the most part located at such distance from railway points as prevents shipping by rail. Although mines are scattered all over southern Saskatchewan over 96 per cent of the total output of coal for the province during the past six years has been mined in the Souris Valley district. During the past year there were four railway extensions made into the coal areas of the portion of Saskatchewan known as the mid-south which may tend to develop the large reserves located there.

Work under the regulations consisted in valuating the improvements made on sodium sulphate deposits taken up as mineral claims; such work was required to be done before certificates of improvement could be granted the owners of the different claims. In the performance of this work seven separate inspections were made in widely separated districts. The large plant at Dunkirk has a capacity of 50 tons per day, and one of the plants at Alsask has now a capacity of 15 tons of finished product per day.

There was not a single fatal accident in a mine on Dominion lands.

The table which follows is divided into three classes showing the output during the calendar year 1926 of coal from Dominion lands subject to royalty, coal subject to royalty taken from School lands, and coal produced not subject to royalty:—

Province	Output subject to royalty		Not subject to royalty	Total
	Dominion lands	School lands		
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Alberta	3,426,272	273,328	2,809,308	6,508,908
Saskatchewan	62,899	8,725	379,453	451,077

The table hereunder, shows the number of mines operating in Alberta and Saskatchewan subject to royalty, and those not subject to royalty, also the total number operated during the year 1926.

Province	Number of operating coal mines subject to royalty		Not subject to royalty	Total
	Dominion lands	School lands		
Alberta	197	20	97	314
Saskatchewan	53	10	10	73

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

The following is a summary of operations in the Northwest Territories, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and British Columbia fields:—

Alberta

Peace River Area.

Western Province Oil Co.—Section 31, township 83, range 21, west of the 5th meridian. Operations were carried on at this well for a few months for the purpose of carrying the casing to bottom and shutting off the flow of water. This result was not accomplished, however, when the operations were suspended.

Fort Vermilion Area

Black Rock Petroleums No. 2.—Near Fort Vermilion on the Peace river, was drilled to a depth of 1,200 feet and abandoned.

Lesser Slave Lake Area

International Petroleums Ltd. Well No. 1.—Section 14, township 74, range 4, west of the 5th meridian. Commenced on the last day of June, 1926, this well has been carried to a depth of 2,200 feet with drilling in progress. Several showings of oil and gas have been reported.

Fabyan Area

Maple Leaf Well No. 1.—Section 24, township 45, range 8, west of the 4th meridian. The gas from this well has been piped to Wainwright and used for domestic and industrial purposes.

Fabyan Petroleums.—Legal subdivision 8, section 24, township 45, range 6, west of the 4th meridian. Drilling was discontinued at this well at a depth of approximately 300 feet.

Irma Field

A new well was started, the Irma Oil Holdings, on legal subdivision 16, section 28, township 45, range 9, west of the 4th meridian, and was drilled to 1,600 feet when drilling was temporarily stopped.

Wainwright Field

A total of 10,730 feet was drilled in this district during the period under review, of this total footage four wells were drilled to the oil sand and two are still in course of drilling. The Edmonton-Wainwright, drilled to 2,374 feet, produces by natural flow twenty to twenty-five barrels of gravity 18° Be. oil, the remaining three wells completed to oil were not successful in getting production on account of the surface water not having been effectually shut off, solely due to inadequate casings being inserted and lack of efficient cementation.

British Petroleums No. 2.—Section 30, township 45, range 6, west of the 4th meridian. Although in faulty condition this well supplied gas for drilling of other wells in the vicinity.

British Petroleums No. 3B.—A production test of this well was made by an inspector of the department. During the period of the test, the well was pumped during daylight hours only, the test being continued for thirty-one hours and resulting in a recovery of 113.34 barrels of clean oil having a gravity of 18.1 Be. which equals 3.65 barrels per working hour.

British Petroleums No. 4.—Section 30, township 45, range 6, west of the 4th meridian. This well is still producing and further deepening will be shortly resumed.

British Wainwright Oil and Development Co.—On L.S. 4, section 22, township 45, range 6, west of the 4th meridian. Drilling was carried to a depth of 900 feet when a part of the drilling machinery dropped into the hole and caused a serious delay.

Edmonton-Wainwright No. 1.—L.S. 4, section 29, township 45, range 6, west of the 4th meridian. Drilled to a depth of 2,374 feet this well produced, by natural flow, from twenty to twenty-five barrels of 18° Be. oil per day in addition to about two and a half million cubic feet of gas.

Emerald Oil Co. Limited.—L.S. 8, section 30, township 45, range 6, west of the 4th meridian. Drilling was carried to a depth of 2,400 feet, but operations were suspended on account of the tools jamming and recovery being difficult.

Interior Oil Co., Limited.—Section 36, township 44, range 7, west of the 4th meridian. Drilling was carried to a depth of 2,400 feet, when operations were suspended.

Western Consolidated No. 2.—Section 30, township 45, range 6, west of the 4th meridian. This well was carried to a depth of 2,333 feet, but owing to a faulty water shut-off no production of oil was obtained.

Wainwright Dome Oil Co.—L.S. 7, section 31, township 45, range 6, west of the 4th meridian. This well was drilled to 2,285 feet, but was not completed.

Ribstone Area

Approximately forty miles east of Wainwright drilling was started during the year on the Ribstone structure, located by Dr. Hume of the Geological Survey. To date three wells have been started, two by the Imperial Oils Limited, and one by the Advance Oil Company. The Imperial well, rotary drilled, has reached a depth of 2,780 feet and is now in limestone. At 1,350 feet a good showing of gas was noted despite the thick rotary drilling mud in the well, also at 1,870 feet a heavy grade of oil was encountered, but was not tested over any lengthened period. At the Ribstone Oils well a depth of 1,090 feet has been drilled. Work on this and the Advance Company's well (depth 504 feet) has been repeatedly held up on account of poor equipment.

Preparations are being made to drill several prospect wells at Dunn, situated at the southwest end of the Ribstone structure. Other interests are reported as preparing to drill to the northeast at Lone Rock, Unwin, and Marsden.

Fuego Oil Co., No. 1.—Section 34, township 25, range 4, west of the 4th meridian. Operations were suspended in the fall at a depth of 2,860 feet but are to be resumed shortly.

Medicine Hat Field

Following on the well drilled by Mr. C. E. Roth in 1925 on behalf of the city of Medicine Hat, a second was started, known as Roth and Faurot No. 2, at Redcliff on section 17, township 13, range 6, west of the 4th meridian, and drilling is proceeding at a depth of 3,900 feet.

Dead Horse Coulee—Coutts Area

The well on legal subdivision 2, section 4, township 1, range 15, west of the 4th meridian taken over in the previous year by the Urban Oil Company from the J. F. M. Moodie Company, was deepened at 3,420 feet. It is at present "cleaning out." A showing of oil was struck at 3,377 feet but could not be tested on account of water in the well.

Imperial Oil Company, Erickson Coulee No. 1.—Located on legal subdivision 13, section 8, township 1, range 12, west of the 4th meridian, this well was drilled to 3,570 feet and struck a considerable gas flow at 2,376 feet and 2,488 feet, estimated at two million cubic feet. It is being deepened in Paleozoic rocks with the gas partly shut off.

Bow Island Field

Imperial Oil Co., Bow Island No. 1.—Section 8, township 11, range 11, west of the 4th meridian. Drilled to 3,950 feet. This well is being abandoned, showings of oil and gas were encountered.

Other Wells in Southern Alberta

Imperial Oil Co. Ltd., Highwood No. 1.—L.S. 3, section 36, township 18, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. The well was commenced August 24, 1926; drilling is in progress at a depth of 2,100 feet.

Imperial Oil Co. Ltd., Rice Creek.—Section 4, township 14, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. Abandonment operations are being commenced on this well after being drilled to a depth of 5,747 feet.

Devenish Petroleums Ltd., No. 1.—L.S. 5, section 27, township 5, range 14, west of the 4th meridian. This well was carried to a depth of 2,300 feet when drilling was suspended last fall. Operations are now being resumed for the 1927 season.

Ranchmen's Gas and Oil Co.—L.S. 16, section 13, township 20, range 29, west of the 4th meridian. The well was "spudded in" last fall. Operations have been carried on part time and a depth of 400 feet has been attained.

Turner Valley

On account of the continued and increasing flow of wet gas from Royalite No. 4, the interest in this district was greatly intensified during 1926 and in all twenty new wells were started. The footage drilled in these wells and the three started during 1925 totalled 67,000 feet. All of the new wells were started with the intention of reaching the deep horizon from which Royalite No. 4 is producing and consequently there has not been sufficient time to permit of their completion. The wells are as follows:—

Big Chief Oil Co. Ltd.—L.S. 5, section 5, township 20, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. Drilling was carried to 4,300 feet when operations were suspended pending the completion of other wells in the vicinity.

British Dominion Oil and Development Co.—L.S. 4, section 5, township 20, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. This well was "spudded in" on June 9, 1926, and carried to a depth of 4,950 feet; 10-inch casing was carried to 4,016 feet and 8¼-inch to 4,900 feet which are exceptionally long strings of casing of these diameters. Drilling operations are in progress.

Calmont Oil Company No. 1.—L.S. 2, section 1, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. This well was commenced on July 8, 1926 and carried to a depth of 3,067 feet. Operations are at present suspended pending the arrival of casing.

Cooper-Nanton No. 1.—L.S. 1, section 7, township 20, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. Drilling began on June 24, 1926 and was carried to a depth of 4,850 feet when it was suspended pending the results attained in the Great West well.

Dalhousie Oil Company No. 1.—L.S. 4, section 18, township 20, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. This well was originally drilled by the Southern Alberta Oil Company and produced a high grade oil at the rate of about fifty barrels per day for some years. The flow of oil, however, subsided and an attempt was made by the Dalhousie Oil Company to deepen it to the lime. On account of mechanical difficulties very little progress was made with the standard tools and a large diamond drilling machine has been installed. The company intend to carry the hole down into the lime and if possible to prospect the limestone at depth lower than it has yet been penetrated.

Dalhousie Oil Co. No. 3.—L.S. 10, section 13, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. This well also was drilled some years ago and produced

about ten barrels of oil per day from the Cretaceous. Owing to many mechanical difficulties an attempt to deepen it was not successful and the well was abandoned.

Dalhousie Oil Co. No. 5.—L.S. 16, section 30, township 19, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. "Spudding in" took place on June 15, 1926, and the hole has been carried to approximately 3,800 feet, with drilling in progress.

Dalhousie Oil Co. No. 6.—L.S. 10, section 13, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. After the abandonment of Dalhousie No. 3, a new well was commenced a short distance from it and called No. 6. Drilling was commenced on November 24, 1926, and is now in progress at a depth of about 2,900 feet. A good showing of oil was encountered at 2,665 feet.

Dallas Oil Co. Well No. 1.—L.S. 11, section 20, township 19, range 2, west of the 5th meridian, was commenced on April 26 and carried to a depth of 3,100 feet, when it was considered advisable to abandon it. The casing was therefore pulled and the hole plugged.

Dolomite Oil Co. Ltd. Well No. 1.—L.S. 8, section 1, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. Operations commenced on October 18, 1926. Drilling was carried to a depth of 1,300 feet when operations were suspended for the winter.

Great West No. 1.—L.S. 2, section 7, township 20, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. Commenced on April 18, 1926, the well was drilled to a depth of 5,400 feet when operations were held up on account of some tools stuck in the casing. The $8\frac{1}{4}$-inch casing was carried to a depth of 5,160 feet making a record for this size of pipe. Operations are being carried on to remove the obstruction in the casing.

Highland Oil Co.—L.S. 5, section 5, township 20, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. "Spudded in" on June 7 last, this well was carried to a depth of 3,020 feet when drilling was suspended.

Home Oil Co. Well No. 1.—L.S. 10, section 20, township 19, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. "Spudded in" April 5, 1926—the well was carried to a depth of 3,800 feet, with drilling continuing. In this well the sands in the Blairmore were found to contain light oil and a considerable production could probably have been obtained, but it was considered advisable by the company to deepen the well to the limestone.

Home Oil Co. Ltd. Well No. 2.—(Formerly Advance No. 2)—L.S. 14, section 20, township 19, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. "Spudded in" June 5, 1926, was carried to a depth of 2,095 feet, where it was hoped to obtain production from the Blairmore. Very little oil was found in these sands however, and drilling was suspended pending the completion of Well No. 1.

Illinois-Alberta Oil Co. Ltd. Well No. 1.—L.S. 14, section 12, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. Drilling was resumed on this well during the year and after the limestone was reached at 3,652 feet the $4\frac{3}{4}$-inch casing was cemented in at this depth and a diamond drill installed. Much difficulty was encountered owing to the extreme high pressure of the gas which forced the lubricating fluid from the well and at times froze the drill stem in the hole. The well was carried to a depth of 3,911 feet where a flow of naphtha-laden gas was encountered. Although some of the drill stem is still in the well, the gas through a stop trap and a separater produces 80 to 90 barrels of high gravity naphtha per day.

McLeod Oil Co. Ltd. Well No. 2.—L.S. 16, section 1, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. This well encountered the limestone at a depth of

3,640 feet and 6¼-inch casing was set and cemented. Several flows of naphtha-laden gas were encountered between the top of the limestone and 3,770 feet where a heavy flow was struck which threw the tools up the hole, breaking the drilling line. This flow of gas, however, subsided considerably and after a great deal of work and the exploding of three charges of nitroglycerine, the tools were drilled by, and drilling is now being carried on at a depth of 4,045 feet. The well was shut down for a few days and the gas connected to a separator when a production of forty to fifty barrels per day of naphtha was obtained.

McLeod Oil Co. Ltd. Well No. 3.—L.S. 15, section 1, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. "Spudding in" took place on February 25, 1927, and the hole was carried to about 800 feet by the end of March. Work is progressing.

New Black Diamond Well No. 1.—L.S. 1, section 3, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. Operations were commenced on this well during the year and carried to a depth of 1,320 feet when they were suspended for the winter.

New McDougal-Segur Well No. 1.—L.S. 14, section 12, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. "Spudded in" on June 19, 1926, the well was carried to a depth of 2,595 feet encountering oil sands in the Blairmore formation. As these sands are producing eighty to ninety barrels per day of 51° Be. oil the company decided to pump the well and begin operations on a second well.

New Valley Oil Co. Well No. 1.—L.S. 4, section 6, township 21, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. "Spudded in" June 29, 1926, drilling was carried to a depth of 1,550 feet when operations were shut down.

New York-Alberta.—L.S. 6, section 20, township 19, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. A standard rig was erected on this location but no drilling was carried on.

Okalta Oil Co. Well No. 1.—L.S. 1, section 1, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. Drilling operations were commenced on November 2, 1926, and carried to a depth of 2,700 feet when an accident to the casing occurred. Operations will be resumed upon the arrival of a new string of casing.

Regent Oil Co. Well No. 1.—L.S. 16, section 1, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. Commenced on March 12, 1927, drilling had been carried to approximately 500 feet at the end of the year and is in progress.

Royalite Oil Co. Well No. 5.—Section 7, township 20, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. This well was drilled by the rotary system to a depth of 3,527 feet where owing to mechanical difficulties it was abandoned.

Royalite Oil Co. Well No. 6.—L.S. 16, section 31, township 19, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. Operations on this well were carried on by the rotary system and 6¼-inch casing cemented at 3,132 feet. Drilling is at present suspended.

Royalite Oil Co. Well No. 7.—L.S. 3, section 13, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. After "spudding in" with standard cable equipment and setting the surface casing, rotary drilling equipment was installed. Operations were commenced on February 7, 1927, and are in progress at a depth of 1,500 feet.

Seneca Oil Company Well No. 1.—L.S. 1, section 34, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. Drilling was commenced on August 16, 1926, and carried to a depth of 2,700 feet where it was temporarily suspended.

Sentinel Oil Company Well No. 1.—L.S. 14, section 8, township 20, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. Operations commenced on August 31, 1926, and drilling is now being carried on at a depth of 550 feet.

Spooner Oils Ltd. Well No. 1.—L.S. 12, section 13, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. Operations were commenced on December 27, 1926, and carried to a depth of 2,895 feet when an accident to the casing caused a long delay. The difficulty has now, however, been overcome and drilling has been resumed.

Stockmen Oils Ltd. Well No. 1.—Section 27, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. "Spudded in" July 28, 1926, this well has been carried to a depth of approximately 3,900 feet with drilling in progress.

Vulcan Oil Co. Well No. 1.—L.S. 11, section 13, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. This well was carried to a depth of 5,005 feet where a flow of high pressure gas was encountered which so affected the drilling tools as to break the cable. The gas is passed through a separator producing about 125 barrels of high gravity naphtha per day.

Resumé of Drilling Operations in Turner Valley:—

Wells commenced	22
Wells continued	8
Wells abandoned	2
Footage, approximately	67,000
Wells producing from Cretaceous rocks	2
Wells producing from Paleozoic formations	4

The Cretaceous oil has been found to be persistent over a large part of the field, so that this is not a stray oil, but is really one that can be depended on for production.

Sufficient evidence has now been obtained to prove that Royalite No. 4 is not a freak and does not constitute the only well to be brought-in in the Turner Valley area, further the persistence of the high pressure gas with an abnormal content of high grade naphtha suggests that either below the Turner valley or somewhere in the vicinity there must be a vast reserve of more normal oil awaiting discovery and development. The only remaining factor which is still open to doubt is whether the main body or pool is at a commercial mechanical depth, this doubt should be cleared up in the near future and it is safe to state that although the depth may be excessive it will probably not be prohibitive as economies in drilling and general operation must necessarily follow when once the commercial producing stage is reached.

District West of Calgary

Imperial Oil Co. Bow River No. 1.—L.S. 15, section 12, township 25, range 5, west of the 5th meridian. Drilling has been carried to a depth of 5,000 feet and is in progress.

Gold Coin Oils.—Morley Indian Reserve. A diamond drill hole has been carried to a depth of 1,500 feet and drilling is in progress.

Wabash Oils No. 1.—Morley Indian Reserve. Drilling has been carried to a depth of 198 feet and is in progress.

Signal Hill Oil Co. Well No. 2.—L.S. 9, section 34, township 23, range 5, west of the 5th meridian. The surface water has been shut off at 700 feet and drilling is in progress.

GAS CONSUMPTION

Medicine Hat

Consumption from municipally operated wells.—Industrial, 1,086,640,000 cubic feet; domestic, 549,553,000 cubic feet.

Consumption from privately owned wells.—Industrial, 833,718,000 cubic feet; agricultural, 90,000,000 (estimated) cubic feet.

Redcliff

Consumption.—Domestic, 45,639,000 cubic feet; industrial, 381,820,000 cubic feet.

Calgary, Lethbridge, Macleod and Other Towns

Gas delivered by Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company.—From Turner Valley, 2,331,107,000; from Bow Island and Foremost 655,623,000; total, 3,986,730,000 cubic feet.

Edmonton and District

Gas delivered by Northwestern Utilities, Limited.—From Viking wells, 1,781,831,000 cubic feet.

Saskatchewan

Vera District

A deep rotary drilled test was started during the year on the S.E. ¼ section 23, township 41, range 24, west of the 3rd meridian by the Unity Valley Oil and Gas Company of Calgary. A depth of 2,276 feet was reached where, unfortunately, the tools jammed and could not be recovered. Fishing operations for recovery of the tools are again in progress and it is expected the well will shortly be cleared of obstruction and deepening restarted. A light grade of oil was met at 1,150 feet, but not tested. Gas was also encountered at 1,471 feet and had again reappeared in the well when the tools jammed.

Simpson District

A test by the Simpson Oil and Gas Company was located on legal subdivision 2, section 9, township 29, range 25, west of the 2nd meridian, but only 324 feet was drilled when operations were shut down for the winter. At 165 feet a slight showing of gas was noticed, and at 197 feet slight indications of oil were observed.

Riverhurst District

The Riverhurst Oil and Gas Development Company at Moose Jaw, located a well on legal subdivision 4, section 23, township 22, range 7, west of the 3rd meridian, and drilled to 510 feet. Gas in fair quantity was met at 295 and 510 feet. Operations were suspended at the beginning of winter and will only be restarted when more suitable drilling plant has been installed.

Manitoba

Ochre River—Makinak Area

A diamond drilled hole was commenced during the year on legal subdivision 10, section 30, township 22, range 7, west of the principal meridian and a depth of 1,020 feet has been drilled to date. Beds of bituminous shales are reported from close to the surface down to 258 feet, the Devonian limestone being met at approximately 380 feet. Drilling is being continued.

Grandview District

On legal subdivision 11, section 18, township 26, range 23, west of the Principal meridian a light grade of oil was reported as having been met with in the well, and as being sufficiently powerful to have flowed at the surface.

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1928

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the report of the transactions of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT FORKE,
Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Report of—	
Deputy Minister	5
Chief Controller of Chinese Immigration	40
Commissioner of Colonization	41
Director of European Emigration for Canada in London, England	44
Director of Publicity	51
Canadian Government Exhibition Commissioner	54
Supervisor of the Women's Branch	56
Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration	64
Eastern Division Commissioner of Immigration	68
Western Division Commissioner of Immigration	72
Pacific Division Commissioner of Immigration	78

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

1926-27

DEPUTY MINISTER W. J. EGAN

In presenting the tenth annual report of the department since its organization, attention is directed not only to the individual reports included herewith, but also to some more general matters concerning which little or nothing is said in the individual reports.

A number of new tables have been added in the statistical section which will doubtless be of interest to all students of immigration statistics.

In the report of 1925-26 reference was made to the Three Thousand British Families Scheme. This scheme was undertaken primarily to demonstrate the possibilities of successful settlement on the land of British families with little or no capital of their own. Over 1,000 families came to Canada during the year for settlement under this scheme. During the summer of 1926 the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, Chairman, and Mr. T. C. Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E., Vice-Chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee, visited Canada to study land settlement and particularly to ascertain the progress made by families who came to Canada under the Three Thousand Families Scheme in 1925 and in the early months of 1926. The delegation spent two and one-half months in Canada, travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific and personally visited 178 families in process of settlement. The conclusions reached are summarized in the following quotation from the official report which was issued in November, 1926:—

> "We have no hesitation in saying that the scheme has thus far proved a conspicuous success and promises to become the most successful effort in colonization undertaken by any Government in modern times."

Canada would benefit by immigration to a much greater degree if capital more commonly accompanied settlers. It is expected that the balance of the 3,000 families will be moved during next fiscal year. Already much thought has been given to plans for continued settlement along similar lines. The extension of such settlement schemes depends not on any difficulty in securing good British families, but rather on providing land for settlement and loans sufficient for buildings, stock and other equipment.

Assisted passages continue to be offered to approved persons from Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The amount payable by the migrant has been reduced from £3 to £2 ocean fare. The migrant's cost from any ocean port in Great Britain or Northern Ireland to central points in Canada is as follows:—

	£	s.
Halifax, St. John or Quebec	2	0
Montreal	3	0
Toronto	3	10
Winnipeg	4	10
Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon	5	0
Calgary and Edmonton	5	10
Vancouver	8	0

British migrants seeking passage assistance are called upon to show that they are in good health, of good character and literate and also that they belong to the agricultural or houseworker classes or that they are suitable for

and are coming to engage in one or other of these occupations. In connection with the Assisted Passage Scheme, provision is made by which British subjects resident in Canada may nominate other British subjects belonging to classes eligible for passage assistance. Nomination may be by name or by description. Included in the report of the Commissioner of Colonization will be found a statement showing the growth of nomination since the first passage agreement was made in the spring of 1923. The department urges the widespread development of the nomination system with its offer of satisfactory placement and yearly employment.

Only one change was made in the Immigration regulations during the year. This was by an amendment to Order in Council P.C. 183 which is applicable mainly to the Continent of Europe and is an occupational and relationship test in that it provides for the admission of certain classes otherwise fit, on the ground of occupation, these being farmers, farm workers and house-workers, and of other persons on the ground of relationship. The amended Order in Council allows entry on the ground of relationship, of parents, unmarried children and unmarried brothers and sisters. The amendment also authorizes the minister to admit any immigrant whose labour or service is required in Canada.

The regulations applicable to British migrants who pay their own fare and are coming from the British Isles, are simplicity itself. While simple, they are important because they relate to such fundamental things as health, character and literacy. The migrant from the British Isles does not require a passport and is not called upon to pass any occupational or money test.

Reference will be found in the reports of the Director of Publicity, Ottawa, and the Director of European Emigration for Canada in London to the advertising and general propaganda carried on through official channels. An examination of these reports will show that widespread publicity is confined almost entirely to the British Isles and the United States of America. It is not possible to undertake any widespread effort in the northern States of Europe owing largely to the desire of the Governments of these States to retain their own people. The statistics, however show that Canada continues to attract a valuable movement of desirable people from such States. Statistical tables No. 5 and 6 show the movement of immigrants by racial origin and nationality. In the discussion of the relative values of immigrants, racial origin is much more important than nationality. It is undoubtedly true that a very large percentage of the present movement of immigrants to Canada is of such racial origin or of such pioneer type as to offer comparatively little difficulty in absorption and assimilation.

One of the notable features of the year is the interest displayed on the part of European countries in the opportunities presented by Canada for their people. During the year several delegations, composed mostly of Government representatives, have visited Canada inquiring into agricultural conditions. From opinions expressed by these delegates on coming into contact with officers of the department, it is apparent that greater interest in and appreciation of Canada, as a field for settlement, is being created throughout continental Europe as a result of these visits.

In the introduction to the report of 1924-25, mention was made of the formation of voluntary organizations in Canada for the purpose of assisting the newcomers from the Continent of Europe. These organizations continue to increase and they undoubtedly do valuable work in giving the stranger advice and a helping hand after his arrival in Canada and just when he needs help most. An extension of such voluntary effort to all the new settlers regardless of the country from which they come would be very helpful to the settlers and would undoubtedly provide a new impetus to future immigration.

A special movement from the British Isles which promises to become one of the most important branches of Immigration work is a movement of British lads between 14 and 17 years of age. This work has been steadily growing year by year. These lads come not from institutions or other shelters in the Mother Country but from their own homes. They are carefully selected overseas, are given passage assistance and are brought out under the auspices of special organizations created for that purpose. The lads come to distributing farm centres in Canada and from these are placed in good farm homes. The usual terms for the first year are $10 per month and keep. Wages apart from a regular amount of pocket money are collected by the organization and deposited in a bank to the joint signature of the lad and the organization. In this way the lad's interests are protected and his wages are kept for him until he reaches the age of eighteen or nineteen years when they are all turned over to him with accrued interest.

Federal-Provincial co-operation is becoming more and more a feature of present day immigration work. In the special boys' movement to which reference has been made co-operation finds a concrete illustration. It is hoped to extend and enlarge this branch of the work until British lads moved under this arrangement will be counted not in hundreds, but in thousands.

For some time it has been recognized that a practical scheme must be devised to assist British boys in acquiring land when they have demonstrated their fitness to take over farms on their own account. Various proposals are now under consideration and it is hoped that during next fiscal year something of a practical nature will have been developed and thus provide the second step in the permanent settlement upon the land of the splendid type of British lad now being attracted to Canada.

A report on the work of the Land Settlement Branch is not included in this report, but will be found in the general report issued by the Soldier Settlement Board.

A movement not included in the immigration figures is that of returned Canadians. Since April, 1924, a record has been kept of the number of Canadian citizens returning to Canada after an absence in the United States, who left Canada with the intention of making their permanent home in the United States and subsequently returned to Canada declaring their intention of again taking up permanent residence here. Persons who left Canada on visits or for other temporary purpose, have not been included in this summary. Returning Canadian citizens are divided into three classes: (*a*) those born in Canada, (*b*) those British born who acquired Canadian domicile, and (*c*) those who secured naturalization in Canada. The figures since April 1, 1924, are as follows:—

—	Canadian born citizens	British subjects who had acquired Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadian citizens	Totals
1924–25—				
April	3,608	289	190	4,087
May	4,170	505	261	4,936
June	3,962	447	311	4,720
July	4,426	405	296	5,127
August	4,023	552	416	4,991
September	2,952	434	239	3,625
October	2,844	394	242	3,480
November	2,614	357	215	3,186
December	2,618	353	194	3,165
January	1,395	199	121	1,715
February	1,641	239	132	2,012
March	2,220	313	198	2,731
Totals	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
1925–26—				
April	2,599	245	151	2,995
May	2,722	308	181	3,211
June	2,514	256	165	2,935
July	2,650	226	153	3,029
August	3,105	308	254	3,667
September	2,084	212	149	2,445
October	2,576	227	190	2,993
November	3,561	423	347	4,331
December	6,707	702	514	7,923
January	3,632	441	261	4,334
February	3,525	383	259	4,167
March	4,571	371	249	5,191
Totals	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
1926–27—				
April	6,208	441	269	6,918
May	7,184	546	269	7,999
June	5,280	571	233	6,084
July	5,462	768	257	6,487
August	5,207	713	361	6,281
September	3,422	626	173	4,221
October	3,503	370	163	4,036
November	2,887	287	112	3,286
December	2,855	275	159	3,289
January	2,021	180	96	2,297
February	1,987	280	130	2,397
March	3,239	269	154	3,662
Totals	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957

TABLE I.—Immigration to Canada, from 1881 to 1927

—		From British Isles	From United States	From Other Countries	Totals
*Calendar year	1881	17,033	21,822	9,136	47,991
"	1882	41,283	58,372	12,803	112,458
"	1883	45,439	78,508	9,677	133,624
"	1884	31,787	65,886	6,151	103,824
"	1885	18,591	57,506	3,072	79,169
"	1886	23,507	40,650	4,995	69,152
"	1887	31,104	41,046	12,376	84,526
"	1888	30,852	44,952	12,962	88,766
"	1889	19,384	67,896	4,320	91,600
"	1890	21,793	50,336	2,938	75,067
"	1891	22,042	52,516	7,607	82,165
"	1892	22,636	.....	8,360	30,996
"	1893	20,071	.....	9,562	29,633
"	1894	16,004	.....	4,825	20,829
"	1895	14,956	.....	3,834	18,790
"	1896	12,384	.....	4,451	16,835
"	1897	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716
"	1898	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900
"	1899	10,660	11,945	21,938	33,543
Six months ended June 30,	1900	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895
Fiscal year ended June 30,	1901	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149
" "	1902	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379
" "	1903	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364
" "	1904	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331
" "	1905	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266
" "	1906	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064
Nine months ended March 31,	1907	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667
Fiscal year ended March 31,	1908	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469
" "	1909	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
" "	1910	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
" "	1911	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
" "	1912	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
" "	1913	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
" "	1914	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
" "	1915	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
" "	1916	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
" "	1917	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
" "	1918	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
" "	1919	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702
" "	1920	59,603	49,656	8,077	117,336
" "	1921	74,262	48,059	26,156	148,477
" "	1922	39,020	29,345	21,634	89,999
" "	1923	34,508	22,007	16,372	72,887
" "	1924	72,919	20,521	55,120	148,560
" "	1925	53,178	15,818	42,366	111,362
" "	1926	37,569	18,778	39,717	96,064
" "	1927	50,378	21,025	72,588	143,991

* The figures of immigration from the United States prior to 1892 fail to distinguish between immigrants and non-immigrants.

TABLE II.—Statement of Immigration to Canada, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27, Showing Sex, Occupation and Destination

—	Via Ocean Ports	From the United States	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males	69,763	10,749	80,512
Adult females	29,648	5,180	34,828
Children under eighteen	23,555	5,096	28,651
Totals	122,966	21,025	143,991
Occupation—			
Farming class—			
Males	55,650	5,233	60,883
Females	5,460	1,203	6,663
Children	12,717	1,691	14,408
Labouring class—			
Males	4,862	1,323	6,185
Females	847	224	1,071
Children	1,454	205	1,659
Mechanics—			
Males	4,617	1,774	6,391
Females	1,562	398	1,960
Children	1,184	303	1,487
Trading class—			
Males	2,105	978	3,083
Females	1,064	362	1,426
Children	663	186	849
Mining class—			
Males	965	151	1,116
Females	104	10	114
Children	127	7	134
Female domestic servants	13,019	538	13,557
Other classes—			
Males	1,564	1,290	2,854
Females	7,592	2,445	10,037
Children	7,410	2,704	10,114
Destination—			
Nova Scotia	1,702	113	1,815
New Brunswick	911	247	1,158
Prince Edward Island	125	27	152
Quebec	13,735	2,907	16,642
Ontario	34,769	5,835	40,604
Manitoba	35,449	1,290	36,739
Saskatchewan	16,423	3,662	20,085
Alberta	11,780	4,587	16,367
British Columbia	8,060	2,316	10,376
Yukon Territory	4	30	34
Northwest Territories	3	.....	3
Not given	5	11	16

TABLE III.—Summary for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Via Canadian ocean ports—			
Quebec	63,792		
Halifax	37,677		
St. John	16,889	.....	
Vancouver	1,220		
North Sydney	712		
Victoria	513		
Montreal	192		
Sydney	89	121,084	
Via United States ocean ports—			
New York	1,402		
Boston	47	1,449	
Other ports	.....	433	
Via border ports, from the United States	.....	21,025	
Total	.....	143,991	

TABLE IV.—Statement of Immigration to Canada, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27, Showing Racial Origin and Sex

Origin	Ocean Ports				International Boundary				Grand totals
	Adult males	Adult females	Children under eighteen	Totals	Adult males	Adult females	Children under eighteen	Totals	
Albanian	13	2	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Arabian	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Armenian	6	33	26	65	5	4	4	13	78
Austrian	349	43	9	401	64	24	41	129	530
Belgian	1,081	530	469	2,080	39	14	16	69	2,149
Bohemian	15	4	3	22	38	19	28	85	107
British—									
English	9,959	7,970	6,961	24,890	3,079	1,671	1,295	6,045	30,935
Irish	4,636	2,708	1,843	9,187	1,307	564	495	2,366	11,553
Scotch	5,401	5,364	3,531	14,296	1,324	608	500	2,432	16,728
Welsh	683	352	376	1,411	138	42	46	226	1,637
Bulgarian	72	39	15	126	2	.....	.....	2	128
Chinese	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Croatian	1,029	30	26	1,085	1	1	.....	2	1,087
Czech	551	93	77	721	7	.....	.....	7	728
Dutch	844	329	501	1,674	325	123	120	568	2,242
East Indian	4	19	37	60	2	.....	.....	2	62
Esthonian	60	27	5	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
Finnish	3,564	1,224	392	5,180	42	26	20	88	5,268
French	262	175	111	548	833	562	1,104	2,499	3,047
German	5,965	2,840	3,735	12,540	1,389	670	622	2,681	15,221
Greek	169	115	56	340	30	5	10	45	385
Herzegovinian	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Italian	1,975	650	676	3,301	101	39	25	165	3,466
Japanese	115	250	110	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	475
Jewish	1,617	1,616	1,238	4,471	174	126	92	392	4,863
Jugo-Slav	1,910	104	70	2,084	11	3	4	18	2,102
Korean	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lettish	29	25	6	60	3	1	.....	4	64
Lithuanian	647	142	53	842	5	1	.....	6	848
Magyar	3,480	720	663	4,863	31	21	25	77	4,940
Maltese	21	6	6	33	.....	.....	1	1	34
Mexican	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	3
Montenegrin	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Moravian	26	6	4	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Negro	10	36	5	51	160	53	28	241	292
North American Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	4	13	13
Persian	.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Polish	5,145	911	449	6,505	104	47	48	199	6,704
Portuguese	4	4	6	14	2	1	1	4	18
Roumanian	209	56	27	292	21	7	10	38	330
Russian	585	262	280	1,127	89	43	37	169	1,296
Ruthenian	7,897	1,440	658	9,995	29	16	21	66	10,061
Scandinavian—									
Danish	1,547	284	199	2,030	136	40	49	225	2,255
Icelandic	12	9	9	30	17	8	7	32	62
Norwegian	2,558	422	404	3,384	727	256	272	1,255	4,639
Swedish	1,985	391	252	2,628	416	137	140	693	3,321
Serbian	837	24	24	885	2	2	4	8	893
Slovak	3,962	185	127	4,274	3	3	4	10	4,284
Spanish	10	13	6	29	11	6	3	20	49
Spanish American	3	2	1	6	1	1	.....	2	8
Swiss	428	105	35	568	65	25	11	101	669
Syrian	72	78	68	218	10	4	9	23	241
Turkish	3	5	.....	8	1	1	.....	2	10
Total immigration	69,763	29,648	23,555	122,966	10,749	5,180	5,096	21,025	143,991

TABLE V.—Statement of Immigration for the Fiscal Year 1926-27, Showing Nationality and Sex

Nationality	Totals	Via Ocean Ports				Totals	From the United States			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years			18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Albanian	8	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabian	4	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Argentinian	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	27	2	15	5	5	3	1	2	.....	.....
Austrian	794	700	69	13	12	55	40	15	.....	.....
Belgian	2,210	1,153	561	261	235	33	17	9	6	1
Brazilian	6	1	2	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
British	50,378	20,905	15,828	7,889	5,756	2,239	1,373	696	97	73
Bulgarian	106	64	29	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbian	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czecho-Slovak	6,671	6,061	350	145	115	7	6	.....	.....	1
Danish	2,031	1,548	281	111	91	44	33	10	1	.....
Dutch	1,525	807	293	237	188	42	29	12	1	.....
Esthonian	83	53	25	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finnish	5,842	4,025	1,318	307	192	17	10	7	.....	.....
French	326	164	100	38	24	20	11	8	.....	1
German	2,282	1,430	444	211	197	72	49	16	4	3
Greek	357	180	111	32	34	7	6	1	.....	.....
Guatemalan	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungarian	4,447	3,144	639	357	307	21	12	8	.....	1
Icelandic	29	12	8	6	3	3	2	1	.....	.....
Italian	3,269	1,953	611	500	205	44	26	15	2	1
Japanese	457	114	237	72	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jugo-Slav	5,386	4,768	324	174	120	4	2	1	.....	1
Latvian	96	45	40	5	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	1,032	751	207	40	34	7	4	1	.....	2
Luxemburg	21	13	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	16	1	.....	9	6	4	1	1	2	.....
Norwegian	3,377	2,560	403	251	163	118	87	29	1	1
Persian	15	2	5	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peruvian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Polish	17,920	12,870	3,080	1,088	882	90	57	31	2	.....
Portuguese	7	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	2,527	1,869	390	156	112	36	24	12	.....	.....
Russian	8,122	2,160	2,209	1,927	1,826	193	118	60	6	9
Spanish	17	6	9	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	1,966	1,523	223	130	90	95	79	14	.....	2
Swiss	756	578	128	29	21	33	20	9	2	2
Syrian	215	62	69	55	29	4	1	3	.....	.....
Turkish	34	6	16	5	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Ukrainian	503	186	116	107	94	7	2	5	.....	.....
U.S.A. Citizens	95	33	16	24	22	17,820	8,733	4,145	2,562	2,380
Totals	122,966	69,763	28,166	14,204	10,833	21,025	10,749	5,111	2,686	2,479

TABLE VI.—Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Destination	Totals	Farming class				Labouring class				Mechanics				Trading and clerical classes				Mining class				Female Domestics		Other classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years	18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia	1,702	245	75	119	73	177	10	22	9	48	16	16	14	31	9	5	1	220	16	19	14	199	60	24	133	81	66
New Brunswick	911	197	67	171	94	32	3	6	6	29	10	1	5	16	9	2	.....	5	1	1	2	100	14	12	48	39	41
Prince Edward Island	125	64	14	17	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	3	3	1	1
Quebec	13,735	3,423	240	877	92	1,355	156	150	85	1,202	419	156	145	624	238	125	83	52	2	.....	.....	1,669	141	396	1,110	533	462
Ontario	34,769	8,082	1,038	2,010	665	2,227	424	421	289	2,435	806	317	281	937	496	159	107	389	44	32	15	5,306	584	665	3,424	1,851	1,765
Manitoba	35,449	28,142	1,260	1,449	897	258	29	56	31	243	77	39	29	139	61	19	22	15	2	.....	1	1,346	168	94	574	277	221
Saskatchewan	16,423	7,530	1,553	2,096	1,490	93	12	66	63	103	39	25	18	54	31	11	7	9	2	3	.....	1,313	286	67	766	418	368
Alberta	11,780	5,975	831	1,138	797	113	27	34	26	132	49	14	17	73	47	15	7	130	15	8	10	921	132	81	613	279	296
British Columbia	8,060	1,990	381	451	269	606	186	125	65	424	145	63	44	230	172	64	35	145	22	11	11	676	96	222	919	408	300
Yukon Territory	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Northwest Territories	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Not given	5	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	122,966	55,650	5,460	8,329	4,388	4,862	847	880	574	4,617	1,562	631	553	2,105	1,064	400	263	965	104	74	53	11,537	1,482	1,564	7,592	3,890	3,520

TABLE VII.—Statement of Immigration, from the United States, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Destination	Totals	Farming class				Labouring class				Mechanics				Trading and clerical classes				Mining class				Female Domestics		Other classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years	18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia	113	14	5	3	2	4	2	.....	.....	9	3	2	.....	2	2	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	25	20	8
New Brunswick	247	26	17	8	12	30	14	2	5	17	9	5	2	4	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	12	31	16	14
Prince Edward Island	27	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	5	4
Quebec	2,907	149	41	40	31	237	39	21	19	330	50	38	33	169	44	12	12	4	.....	.....	.....	55	10	244	451	462	416
Ontario	5,835	552	94	104	55	674	100	39	29	814	156	58	41	444	173	31	43	34	2	1	.....	129	8	579	858	413	404
Manitoba	1,290	417	82	69	46	63	11	4	2	100	29	9	9	78	29	14	15	9	.....	.....	.....	24	3	85	93	60	39
Saskatchewan	3,662	1,672	370	298	239	32	7	19	8	97	24	12	4	44	19	8	7	2	2	.....	.....	122	23	82	269	146	156
Alberta	4,587	2,081	480	337	315	70	16	14	18	183	35	10	21	58	22	2	9	20	1	.....	.....	101	19	97	377	156	145
British Columbia	2,316	317	112	66	64	211	35	10	15	219	91	28	31	176	63	17	12	56	4	4	.....	27	.....	184	335	120	119
Yukon Territory	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	20	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not given	11	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
Totals	21,025	5,233	1,203	927	764	1,323	224	109	96	1,774	398	162	151	978	362	85	101	151	10	5	2	469	69	1,290	2,445	1,398	1,306

TABLE VIII.—Comparative Statement.—Immigration to Canada, via Ocean Ports, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1925-26.

—	1925–26				1926–27			
	Males	Females	Children	Totals	Males	Females	Children	Totals
April	4,781	2,096	2,058	8,935	9,416	3,129	2,941	15,486
May	5,804	3,163	2,614	11,581	9,269	4,003	3,285	16,557
June	2,389	2,328	1,909	6,626	4,725	2,914	2,375	10,014
July	3,249	1,876	1,467	6,[illegible]92	8,593	3,113	2,324	14,030
August	3,800	2,000	1,481	7,281	7,220	2,439	1,735	11,394
September	1,498	1,914	1,460	4,872	5,191	2,972	2,256	10,419
October	1,749	2,437	2,013	6,199	3,141	2,979	2,094	8,214
November	1,197	1,715	1,175	4,087	2,567	2,138	1,705	6,410
December	1,003	1,117	834	2,954	1,869	1,427	1,061	4,357
January	586	560	369	1,515	1,472	1,005	782	3,259
February	1,724	929	687	3,340	2,709	1,088	786	4,583
March	9,258	2,098	1,948	13,304	13,591	2,441	2,211	18,243
Totals	37,038	22,233	18,015	77,286	69,763	29,648	23,555	122,966

TABLE VIIIA.—Comparative Statement.—Immigration from the United States to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1925-26.

—	1925–26				1926–27			
	Males	Females	Children	Totals	Males	Females	Children	Totals
April	1,049	474	526	2,049	1,071	466	470	2,007
May	932	396	429	1,757	1,052	527	484	2,063
June	753	394	354	1,501	1,051	571	555	2,177
July	833	344	390	1,567	1,153	546	498	2,197
August	1,664	418	449	2,531	1,513	534	505	2,552
September	1,074	371	349	1,794	1,038	475	477	1,990
October	713	392	399	1,504	805	485	509	1,799
November	541	336	359	1,236	652	342	317	1,311
December	478	281	290	1,049	492	291	275	1,058
January	394	236	179	809	448	225	232	905
February	516	268	272	1,056	445	255	238	938
March	978	468	479	1,925	1,029	463	536	2,028
Totals	9,925	4,378	4,475	18,778	10,749	5,180	5,096	21,025

TABLE VIIIB.—Comparative Statement.—Total Immigration to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1925-26.

	1925-26				1926-27			
	Males	Females	Children	Totals	Males	Females	Children	Totals
April	5,830	2,570	2,584	10,984	10,487	3,595	3,411	17,493
May	6,736	3,559	3,043	13,338	10,321	4,530	3,769	18,620
June	3,142	2,722	2,263	8,127	5,776	3,485	2,930	12,191
July	4,082	2,220	1,857	8,159	9,746	3,659	2,822	16,227
August	5,464	2,418	1,930	9,812	8,733	2,973	2,240	13,946
September	2,572	2,285	1,809	6,666	6,229	3,447	2,733	12,409
October	2,462	2,829	2,412	7,703	3,946	3,464	2,603	10,013
November	1,738	2,051	1,534	5,323	3,219	2,480	2,022	7,721
December	1,481	1,398	1,124	4,003	2,361	1,718	1,336	5,415
January	980	796	548	2,324	1,920	1,230	1,014	4,164
February	2,240	1,197	959	4,396	3,154	1,343	1,024	5,521
March	10,236	2,566	2,427	15,229	14,620	2,904	2,747	20,271
Totals	46,963	26,611	22,490	96,064	80,512	34,828	28,651	143,991

TABLE IX.—Statement of Immigration via Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27, Showing Racial Origin and Month of Arrival

Racial Origin	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Albanian	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	8	17
Arabian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4
Armenian	1	8	4	10	4	13	2	3	6	5	3	6	65
Austrian	18	44	20	31	26	41	7	4	6	6	41	157	401
Belgian	261	572	118	128	189	155	91	53	17	30	48	418	2,080
Bohemian	6	4	.....	4	.....	1	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	22
British—													
English	3,933	3,876	2,488	2,769	2,292	2,031	1,889	1,097	656	491	669	2,699	24,890
Irish	1,997	1,834	1,046	875	602	667	564	331	166	99	159	847	9,187
Scotch	1,761	2,042	2,277	1,503	1,113	1,354	1,107	991	424	281	327	1,116	14,296
Welsh	206	234	129	146	118	100	94	52	29	28	25	250	1,411
Bulgarian	13	2	3	7	9	17	13	12	5	24	8	13	126
Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Croatian	342	88	2	287	65	8	10	9	8	6	5	255	1,085
Czech	72	81	41	58	150	119	22	12	2	4	.....	160	721
Dutch	279	427	131	116	86	88	112	28	27	26	65	289	1,674
East Indian	9	13	4	4	1	8	1	9	5	.....	4	2	60
Esthonian	4	7	9	20	8	15	8	3	.....	1	2	15	92
Finnish	277	600	467	469	374	437	542	608	579	309	204	314	5,180
French	35	113	42	68	24	58	65	24	9	24	29	57	548
German	1,037	1,283	646	1,144	915	1,269	1,209	1,445	761	542	482	1,807	12,540
Greek	11	40	29	15	10	27	42	19	27	39	39	42	340
Herzegovinian	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Italian	127	296	189	189	248	220	292	288	358	309	370	415	3,301
Japanese	73	68	26	29	37	27	21	28	13	22	28	103	475
Jewish	253	280	234	369	259	397	514	333	484	389	548	411	4,471
Jugo-Slav	122	90	25	301	611	500	17	15	13	4	48	338	2,084
Korean	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lettish	3	10	11	6	1	9	8	.....	3	.....	3	6	60
Lithuanian	57	46	39	195	114	153	43	32	14	7	14	128	842
Magyar	937	790	345	542	435	183	205	107	116	90	153	960	4,863
Maltese	1	1	.....	.....	8	7	4	1	3	.....	4	4	33
Mexican	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Montenegrin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Moravian	4	2	2	1	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	36
Negro	7	9	7	2	3	5	5	3	6	1	3	.....	51
Persian	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6
Polish	522	565	217	1,123	789	652	183	147	108	99	219	1,881	6,505
Portuguese	.....	.....	1	.....	3	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Roumanian	57	47	19	30	50	42	14	4	4	4	3	18	292
Russian	101	91	75	129	107	190	88	55	37	26	56	172	1,127
Ruthenian	1,191	1,577	591	1,598	1,034	648	351	238	177	145	590	1,855	9,995
Scandinavian—													
Danish	286	228	114	152	121	75	66	50	29	38	150	721	2,030
Icelandic	2	.....	1	8	6	4	1	1	3	2	1	1	30
Norwegian	400	310	258	331	181	190	248	154	117	55	110	1,030	3,384
Swedish	251	359	254	252	214	220	212	174	86	98	101	407	2,628
Serbian	157	53	19	201	196	34	9	10	3	12	11	180	885
Slovak	576	345	60	814	903	394	82	34	22	25	50	969	4,274
Spanish	2	5	1	5	3	4	2	3	1	1	.....	2	29
Spanish American	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6
Swiss	77	107	52	42	54	28	36	14	10	1	7	140	568
Syrian	16	9	13	52	22	18	20	18	17	9	4	20	218
Turkish	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8
Totals	15,486	16,557	10,014	14,030	11,394	10,419	8,214	6,410	4,357	3,259	4,583	18,243	122,966

TABLE X.—Statement of Immigration from the United States for the Fiscal Year 1926-27, Showing Racial Origin, and Month of Arrival

Racial Origin	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Armenian	3	.....	1	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	13
Austrian	7	2	21	7	18	23	29	6	3	3	2	8	129
Belgian	6	12	6	10	3	6	10	1	1	4	2	8	69
Bohemian	11	14	7	5	9	5	17	.....	.....	2	2	13	85
British—													
English	560	586	596	640	750	628	519	372	281	262	264	587	6,045
Irish	255	221	251	294	288	198	170	148	102	107	111	221	2,366
Scotch	256	263	250	280	301	216	199	151	142	92	103	179	2,432
Welsh	19	28	21	32	21	19	14	6	12	17	11	26	226
Bulgarian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Crotian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Czech	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7
Dutch	40	68	84	48	69	42	54	36	13	19	22	73	568
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Finnish	9	7	11	6	8	11	6	5	14	4	3	4	88
French	231	284	277	218	272	231	194	135	146	145	152	214	2,499
German	232	254	266	259	355	255	245	165	159	87	104	300	2,681
Greek	1	5	8	6	6	3	3	2	2	1	3	5	45
Italian	17	8	29	10	12	17	6	14	13	8	16	15	165
Jewish	43	49	46	39	29	30	31	29	22	20	24	30	392
Jugo-Slav	1	.....	3	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	18
Lettish	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Lithuanian	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6
Magyar	7	5	13	2	16	4	8	5	7	3	4	3	77
Maltese	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mexican	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Negro	44	30	39	33	24	14	23	10	2	7	6	9	241
North American Indian	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Polish	26	15	15	27	25	19	17	13	6	9	5	22	199
Portuguese	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Roumanian	3	10	4	3	8	3	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	38
Russian	18	9	12	20	14	23	9	20	8	16	11	9	169
Ruthenian	7	6	14	7	18	2	.....	1	1	3	.....	7	66
Scandinavian—													
Danish	15	19	24	23	36	19	29	8	9	6	5	32	225
Icelandic	1	4	5	1	.....	4	3	4	4	3	2	1	32
Norwegian	113	91	93	122	150	125	149	116	52	47	39	158	1,255
Swedish	68	64	62	72	92	75	49	44	40	20	37	70	693
Serbian	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8
Slovak	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	10
Spanish	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	5	1	.....	1	20
Spanish American	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Swiss	8	2	9	13	10	10	7	5	8	9	7	13	101
Syrian	.....	1	1	9	.....	1	1	1	.....	6	1	2	23
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals	2,007	2,063	2,177	2,197	2,552	1,990	1,799	1,311	1,058	905	938	2,028	21,025

TABLE XI.—Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27, Showing Occupation, Month of Arrival and Destination

Occupation and Destination	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Farming class	11,073	10,639	5,405	8,903	6,906	5,369	2,790	2,717	1,652	1,367	2,397	14,609	73,827
Labouring class	584	764	565	640	813	676	823	634	481	294	352	537	7,163
Mechanics	760	974	676	814	681	566	682	420	369	359	436	626	7,363
Trading and clerical classes	390	466	367	384	313	385	444	220	174	147	221	321	3,832
Mining class	76	100	91	116	147	122	142	190	92	50	29	41	1,196
Female domestic servants	1,349	1,569	1,209	1,401	1,084	1,318	1,395	1,072	692	473	460	997	13,019
Other classes	1,254	2,045	1,701	1,772	1,450	1,983	1,938	1,157	897	569	688	1,112	16,566
Totals	15,486	16,557	10,014	14,030	11,394	10,419	8,214	6,410	4,357	3,259	4,583	18,243	122,966
Nova Scotia	167	191	199	209	101	92	119	246	115	78	73	112	1,702
New Brunswick	179	143	109	112	27	55	44	39	33	39	48	83	911
Prince Edward Island	23	48	37	6	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	4	.....	125
Quebec	1,203	1,846	1,262	1,298	1,361	1,175	1,444	1,073	756	514	609	1,194	13,735
Ontario	3,986	5,021	3,463	3,496	2,921	3,208	3,150	2,361	1,704	1,203	1,370	2,886	34,769
Manitoba	4,945	3,864	1,750	4,998	3,977	2,132	833	675	440	401	1,367	10,067	35,449
Saskatchewan	2,319	2,157	1,366	1,653	1,378	1,488	1,429	1,284	708	504	408	1,729	16,423
Alberta	1,718	2,139	1,099	1,448	1,031	1,531	499	309	270	222	282	1,232	11,780
British Columbia	946	1,145	727	808	596	734	695	421	331	296	422	939	8,060
Yukon Territory	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Northwest Territories	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Not given	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5
Totals	15,486	16,557	10,014	14,030	11,394	10,419	8,214	6,410	4,357	3,259	4,583	18,243	122,966

TABLE XII.—Statement of Immigration from the United States for the Fiscal Year 1926-27, Showing Occupation, Month of Arrival and Destination

Occupation and Destination	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Farming class	855	715	696	895	1,316	791	598	450	309	229	279	994	8,127
Labouring class	176	204	236	162	122	150	141	115	88	73	116	169	1,752
Mechanics	202	254	283	262	312	213	239	173	143	106	107	181	2,475
Trading and clerical classes	128	164	159	179	104	122	127	124	109	93	69	148	1,526
Mining class	25	27	41	10	11	14	9	4	6	5	4	12	168
Female domestic servants	64	58	66	67	60	29	40	27	36	25	23	43	538
Other classes	557	641	696	622	627	671	645	418	367	374	340	481	6,439
Totals	2,007	2,063	2,177	2,197	2,552	1,990	1,799	1,311	1,058	905	938	2,028	21,025
Nova Scotia	14	11	12	16	8	18	12	4	4	5	2	7	113
New Brunswick	13	24	45	22	21	28	20	21	18	7	9	19	247
Prince Edward Island	3	1	5	5	4	4	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Quebec	262	342	334	255	279	280	225	187	173	199	172	199	2,907
Ontario	499	593	617	656	497	545	559	394	315	301	305	554	5,835
Manitoba	126	129	116	112	178	136	99	85	80	51	58	120	1,290
Saskatchewan	420	302	324	432	533	326	282	223	162	116	104	438	3,662
Alberta	432	453	446	476	808	454	354	210	169	130	177	478	4,587
British Columbia	235	200	268	218	222	194	245	181	137	94	109	213	2,316
Yukon Territory	3	8	8	4	2	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	30
Not given	.....	.....	2	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	11
Totals	2,007	2,063	2,177	2,197	2,552	1,990	1,799	1,311	1,058	905	938	2,028	21,025

TABLE XIII.—Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Country of birth	Totals	Bohemian	Moravian	Slovak	Jewish	Arabian	English	Irish	Scotch	Welsh	Mexican	Spanish-American	Croatian	Hezegovenian	Montenegrin	Serbian	Austrian	Belgian	Bulgarian	Czech	Finnish	French	German
Africa (British)	138				2		91	6	24	1											1		1
Africa (Not British)	13						6			1												1	1
Albania	10																						
Argentine	16						5		5			2										2	
Armenia	15																						
Asia	35				6		3	2	2													4	12
Australia	187				1		143	12	27	2													
Austria	770			5	8		2	2									373			4			365
Belgium	2,204						8											2,034				139	
Brazil	17						5																5
Bulgaria	94																		89				2
Canada	67						27	4	12	1											4	2	2
Central America	4						1		1			2											
Chili	2								1														
China	117						64	7	18	1													1
Czecho-Slovakia	6,659	20	36	4,197	12			3					2			1	14	1		700			377
Denmark	2,028				1				1												1		13
England	22,949				158		22,084	196	324	121								6				9	7
Esthonia	84				1		1														2		6
Finland	5,800			6			1			5					1						5,120		1
France	358				2		12	1										15				308	6
Germany	2,012	2		2	12		6	2									5	1		3	1	1	1,925
Greece	358			1			1												33				1
Guiana (British)	17						2	4	3														
Holland	1,485				3		3											12					5
Hungary	4,467			5	16								3			3	5			4			558
Iceland	31																						
India (British)	199						101	12	26														1
Ireland	8,775						188	8,484	99	3													
Italy	3,258						4															2	
Japan	492						18		5														
Jugo-Slavia	5,373			17	1			24					1,080	3	4	758	2	1	3	1			1,234
Korea	6						5																
Latvia	109				33				1														13

Lesser Isles	142						127	1	11	3													
Lithuanian	1,027				164																		31
Malta	38						7		1													1	
Mexico	24						5			1	1												4
Newfoundland	958						917	11	23													7	
New Zealand	97						78	7	9	1													
Norway	3,355						1		1												2		
Persia	13																						
Poland	18,120			4	2,479		4	2								1	1			5	9	1	748
Portugal	5						1																
Roumania	2,555			18	254		1	10								120				3			590
Russia	6,602				1,174		15	1	2							1				1	3	4	4,486
Scotland	14,340				15		294	351	13,646	1							1						
South America	8						2			1		2											3
Spain	22						3																
Sweden	1,921						1		1												4		3
Switzerland	759			2			1	3														21	184
Syria	214				1	3										1							
Turkey	75				9	1	2												1			1	
Ukraine	2,186				112																3		1,926
United States	378			17	4		91	28	25	3								10			30	10	17
Wales	1,771				3		476	10	15	1,264												2	
West Indies (British)	116						62	3	1													4	
West Indies (Not British)	7						2		2														
Other European Countries	25								1													12	12
Other Countries (British)	34						13	1	4													16	
Other Countries (Not British)	25						6		5	2												1	
Totals	122,966	22	36	4,274	4,471	4	24,890	9,187	14,296	1,411	1	6	1,085	3	5	885	401	2,080	126	721	5,180	548	12,540

TABLE XIII.—Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27.—*Con.*

Country of birth	Greek	Dutch	Magyar	Italian	Jugo-Slav	Polish	Roumanian	Russian	Danish	Icelandic	Norwegian	Swedish	Swiss	Ruthenian	Albanian	Esthonian	Lettish	Lithuanian	Maltese	Portuguese	Spanish	Negro	Armenian	Chinese	East Indian	Japanese	Korean	Persian	Syrian	Turkish
Africa (British)		4						1			2										1	1							3	
Africa (Not British)				2															1										1	
Albania														1	9															
Argentine				1																	1									
Armenia																							15							
Asia								2															1						3	
Australia			1																										1	
Austria			1	1	1	2		3					1	2																
Belgium		15		5			1				1		1																	
Brazil		1		5																1										
Bulgaria			1		1																		1							
Canada			1	2					2		1	2													1	6				
Central America																														
Chili											1																			
China								22			1		1											2						
Czecho-Slovakia	1		531		9	12		33				1	1	704				1		1	2									
Denmark							2		1,994		1	15																		
England		1	2	8		4		5	7		3	4	6					1	1		1				1					
Esthonia														1		73														
Finland						2		3	4		1	654		2																
France		2	1	3		3	2						3																	
Germany		16		3	2	10	1	6	5		2	2	5																	
Greece	317				4																		1							
Guiana (British)																				2		6								
Holland		1,457				2			2					1																
Hungary			3,775		1	1	5						1	89							1									
Iceland									1	30																				
India (British)		1		1																					57					
Ireland				1																										
Italy				3,250										2																
Japan									1																1	467				
Jugo-Slavia	3		100	1	2,000	1	100	2						30					6	2										
Korea																											1			
Latvia			2		1	3		3					1	2		1	48	1												

Lesser Isles	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lithuanian	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9	.....	....	.....	.....	....	10	....	....	4	800	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico	....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Newfoundland	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Zealand	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Norway	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3	....	3,325	23	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Persia	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	6	2	....
Poland	1	.....	.....	.....	19	6,397	....	360	1	....	.....	6	....	8,046	8	15	3	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Portugal	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Roumania	....	.....	423	2	33	16	180	11	.....	....	.....	.....	....	892	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Russia	....	148	2	1	.....	19	....	619	4	....	.....	2	2	103	....	3	5	3	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scotland	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	1	.....	....	6	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	20	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South America	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spain	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	....	13	1,896	2	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Switzerland	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	543	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Syria	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	203	....
Turkey	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	4	8
Ukraine	....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	....	44	.....	....	.....	.....	....	94	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States	....	7	22	7	12	17	....	.....	5	....	27	23	1	15	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Wales	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Indies (British)	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	4	....	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Indies (Not British)	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other European Countries	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Countries (British)	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Countries (Not British)	....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Totals	340	1,674	4,863	3,301	2,084	6,505	292	1,127	2,030	30	3,384	2,628	568	9,995	17	92	60	842	33	14	29	51	65	2	60	475	1	6	218	8

TABLE XIV.—Immigration, from the United States, showing

Country of Birth	Totals	Bohemian	Slovak	Jewish	English	Irish	Scotch	Welsh	North American Indian	Mexican	Spanish-American	Croatian	Serbian	Austrian	Belgian	Bulgarian	Czech
Africa (British)	6				3	1	1										
Africa (Not British)	6			1													
Argentine	3				2		1										
Asia	3			1	1												
Australia	23			1	11	3	5										
Austria	135	3	1	11	1	1		1				2		59			
Belgium	45														45		
Brazil	1				1												
Bulgaria	3																
Canada	854			4	254	99	135	3	2					6			
Central America	1				1												
China	6			1	4		1										
Czecho-Slovakia	26	7	6	1										1			2
Denmark	74				1												
England	1,211			13	1,146	11	25	8									
Finland	38																
France	42				2												
Germany	188			3	1												
Greece	31															1	
Guiana (British)	1												1				
Holland	54				1												
Honduras (British)	1				1												
Hungary	42			5										2			1
Iceland	7																
India (British)	10				8		1										
Ireland	270				7	253	9										
Italy	85																
Japan	1				1												
Jugo-Slavia	6												2				
Latvia	4			2													
Lesser Isles	10				7		3										
Lithuania	7			4													
Malta	1				1												
Mexico	6				1					2							
Newfoundland	34				27	4	2										
New Zealand	11				8	2	1										
Norway	284																
Poland	112			24										1			
Roumania	49			16			1							2			
Russia	333			91	2												
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	2				1												
Scotland	651			1	11	5	631	1									
South America	3				1		1										
Spain	4				2												
Sweden	256			1	1		2										
Switzerland	37						1	1									
Syria	12																
Turkey	15			3			2									1	
Ukraine	7																
United States	15,928	75	3	209	4,518	1,987	1,605	173	11		1		5	58	24		4
Wales	46				6		1	39									
West Indies (British)	28				9		4										
West Indies (Not British)	1																
Other European Countries	2																
Other Countries (British)	1				1												
Other Countries (Not British)	8				3						1						
Totals	21,025	85	10	392	6,045	2,366	2,432	226	13	2	2	2	8	129	69	2	7

Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27.

Finnish	French	German	Greek	Dutch	Magyar	Italian	Jugo-Slav	Polish	Roumanian	Russian	Danish	Icelandic	Norwegian	Swedish	Swiss	Ruthenian	Lettish	Lithuanian	Maltese	Portuguese	Spanish	Negro	Armenian	East Indian	Syrian	Turkish
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	14	....	....	9	....	....	12	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	258	46	....	7	2	5	....	1	....	....	1	1	8	7	4	3	....	....	....	....	2	5	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	5	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	38	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	182	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	29	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	52	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	3	....	....	28	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	282	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	62	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	8	....	....	1	....	....	1	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	114	....	1	....	....	2	2	1	109	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	247	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	2	9	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	1
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
51	2,192	2,269	13	504	33	74	13	118	13	58	148	23	957	436	71	24	....	2	1	4	15	219	7	....	10	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	13	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
88	2,499	2,682	45	568	77	165	18	199	38	169	225	32	1,255	693	101	66	4	6	1	4	20	241	13	1	23	2

TABLE XV.—Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Language of Immig

Racial Origin	French	English	German	Norwegian	Swedish	Icelandic	Welsh	Flemish	Dutch	Danish	Finnish	Esthonian	Lettish	Lithuanian	Russian
Albanian															
Arabian															
Armenian															
Austrian		3	371	1											
Belgian	111	13	3					1,603	9						
Bohemian		1	5												
British—															
English		21,065													
Irish		8,015													
Scotch		12,180													
Welsh		1,187					1								
Bulgarian	1														
Chinese															
Croatian		1	43												
Czech		11	15												12
Dutch	4	37	102					17	1,177	2					2
East Indian		3													
Esthonian			2							1		76			8
Finnish		30	3	3	261					6	4,624				21
French	425	37	6					7	1						
German	12	42	6,569		1			1	8	13	7	2		3	2,986
Greek		6	3												
Herzegovinian			1												
Italian	10	18	2												1
Japanese															
Jewish	7	202	82						1					6	697
Jugo-Slav			75												1
Korean															
Lettish			6										40	1	8
Lithuanian		29	8											733	8
Magyar	2	2	99												
Maltese		9													
Mexican		1													
Montenegrin															
Moravian			14												
Negro		49													
Persian			1												
Polish	2	19	94								2			1	123
Portuguese	2	5													
Roumanian	4	2	34											1	2
Russian	4	30	90								9			2	718
Ruthenian	1	2	63								1		2	4	168
Scandinavian—															
Danish		46	5	4	3					1,839	1				
Icelandic						20				1					
Norwegian		76	3	3,019	19					1	1				
Swedish		23	2	37	2,412					5	18				
Serbian	3		20						1						
Slovak			89												48
Spanish	3	4													
Spanish American															
Swiss	142	36	349		3				15						
Syrian	2	6													
Turkish	2		1												
Totals	737	43,190	8,160	3,064	2,699	20	1	1,628	1,212	1,868	4,663	78	42	751	4,803

rants, 10 years and over, by Racial Origin, during the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Yiddish	Hebrew	Ruthenian, Russniak, Ukrainian	Polish	Roumanian	Slovenian	Croat (Serbian)	Chinese	Czech (Bohemian)	Hungarian (Magyar)	Korean	Italian	Spanish	Portuguese	Greek	Albanian	Turkish	Bulgarian	Japanese	East Indian	Armenian (Aramaic)	Syrian (Arabic)
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	11	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	59	2
....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	13	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	114	....	....	1	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	14	995	....	8	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	14	3	....	2	13	....	586	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
1	3	10	64	8	5	81	....	32	219	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	287	....	....	26	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,974	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	447	....	....	....
480	1,485	16	775	64	....	....	....	4	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	8	18	19	166	1,559	....	172	24	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	2	10	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	11	....	10	....	10	....	38	4,190	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
1	15	247	5,663	....	1	3	....	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	23	....	184	1	2	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	7	11	72	1	....	....	....	14	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	6,981	2,035	31	11	4	....	249	82	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	2	16	803	....	7	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	140	1	....	2	17	....	3,741	128	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	172
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
488	1,513	7,473	8,652	320	218	3,496	2	4,891	4,729	1	2,996	28	4	296	11	2	140	447	44	66	184

TABLE XVI.—Immigration, from the United States, showing Language of

Racial Origin	French	English	German	Norwegian	Swedish	Icelandic	Flemish	Dutch	Danish	Finnish	Lettish	Lithuanian
Armenian		6										
Austrian		81	4									
Belgian	7	29					21					
Bohemian		71										
British—												
English		5,137										
Irish		2,003										
Scotch		2,064										
Welsh		195										
Bulgarian												
Croatian												
Czech		7										
Dutch		461	1					25				
East Indian		1										
Finnish		58			1					19		
French	639	968	1									
German		2,058	191									
Greek		16										
Italian		83										
Jewish		237	7									2
Jugo Slav		13										
Lettish		3									1	
Lithuanian		4										1
Magyar		31	2									
Maxican		1										
Negro		223										
North American Indian		9										
Polish		100	1									
Portuguese		3										
Roumanian		14	1									
Russian		76	6							1		
Ruthenian		15										
Scandinavian—												
Danish		159							32			
Icelandic		24				1						
Norwegian		990		87	1							
Swedish		520			73					1		
Serbian		2										
Slovak		6										
Spanish		15										
Spanish American		1										
Swiss	6	83	3									
Syrian		9										
Turkish												
Totals	652	15,776	217	87	75	1	21	25	32	21	1	3

Immigrants, 10 years and over, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Russian	Yiddish	Hebrew	Ruthenian Russniak Ukrainian	Polish	Roumanian	Croat (Serbian)	Czech (Bohemian)	Hungarian (Magyar)	Italian	Spanish	Greek	Turkish	Bulgarian	Armenian (Aramaic)	Syrian (Arabic)
														3	
		1	1	1				14							
							2								
													2		
						2									
4						1									
											23				
										63					
4	11	70		4	1		1								
						1	1								
1															
								25							
										1					
		6	1	54											
1		2	2		11										
54		3		1											
			21	10											
				1		1									
							3								
										3					
										1					
														1	7
												2			
64	11	82	25	71	12	5	7	39	63	5	23	2	2	4	7

TABLE XVII.—Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Conjugal Condition, by Age Groups and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Age Groups	Males				Females			
	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced
Years 0– 9	.....	7,219	.....	.....	.....	6,830	.....	.....
" 10–17	4	6,981	.....	.....	37	3,966	.....	.....
" 18–29	13,279	30,656	112	21	5,229	10,892	118	25
" 30–49	18,845	4,535	354	66	6,576	2,448	794	63
50 years and over	1,452	142	298	3	900	143	971	7

TABLE XVIII.—Immigration, from the United States, showing Conjugal Condition, by Age Groups and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Age Groups	Males				Females			
	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced
Years 0– 9	.....	1,906	.....	.....	.....	1,786	.....	.....
" 10–17	3	777	.....	.....	23	670	.....	.....
" 18–29	1,105	3,232	15	7	1,588	613	28	16
" 30–49	3,153	1,497	161	86	1,792	191	136	36
50 years and over	913	255	298	27	389	38	273	11

TABLE XIX.—Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Age Groups, by Racial Origin and Literacy, during the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Racial Origin	10 to 17 years				18 to 29 years				30 to 49 years				50 years and over			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.
Albanian	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabian	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Armenian	18	.....	9	.....	5	.....	15	.....	1	.....	10	1	.....	.....	1	
Austrian	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	.....	28	.....	102	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian	80	4	48	.....	631	11	310	3	396	14	190	3	27	2	18	2
Bohemian	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	2	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
British—																
English	2,489	.....	1,006	3	5,821	7	3,470	8	3,583	4	3,377	6	536	8	740	7
Irish	431	.....	365	.....	3,152	6	1,708	1	1,323	9	764	2	143	3	108	.....
Scotch	997	2	704	.....	3,247	4	2,966	1	1,811	2	1,720	1	336	1	384	4
Welsh	116	.....	52	.....	424	.....	158	.....	237	.....	153	.....	22	.....	25	1
Bulgarian	6	.....	2	.....	45	.....	25	.....	26	.....	7	4	1	.....	1	1
Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian	8	.....	1	.....	684	.....	20	4	345	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czech	14	.....	11	.....	367	.....	58	.....	178	.....	25	1	5	1	4	.....
Dutch	113	.....	65	.....	558	.....	148	.....	259	.....	155	.....	27	.....	15	1
East Indian	20	2	1	1	3	.....	5	7	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esthonian	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	18	.....	27	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finnish	141	.....	72	.....	2,454	1	809	.....	1,052	.....	346	.....	57	.....	18	.....
French	28	.....	13	.....	132	1	85	1	110	.....	62	1	19	.....	24	1
German	796	5	707	1	3,530	6	1,310	4	2,159	2	988	11	256	2	272	8
Greek	20	3	21	2	113	.....	70	5	48	.....	9	14	6	2	3	7
Herzegovinian	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	329	10	72	5	1,291	.....	392	12	627	4	143	29	51	2	25	13
Japanese	53	.....	30	.....	91	.....	205	.....	22	.....	38	.....	2	.....	5	1
Jewish	385	4	281	4	934	1	959	12	561	1	361	33	110	10	110	67
Jugo-Slav	24	.....	6	.....	1,220	.....	66	2	685	1	28	6	3	1	.....	1
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lettish	1	.....	2	.....	17	.....	16	.....	11	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Lithuanian	13	.....	8	.....	429	.....	101	.....	217	.....	36	2	1	.....	.....	1
Magyar	109	1	76	.....	1,770	4	425	1	1,668	3	248	1	35	.....	21	.....
Maltese	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....	2	.....	5	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montenegrin	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moravian	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	4	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro	2	1	3	.....	3	1	22	.....	6	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persian	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XIX.—Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Age Groups, by Racial Origin and Literacy, during the Fiscal Year 1926-27—*Con.*

Racial Origin	10 to 17 years				18 to 29 years				30 to 49 years				50 years and over			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.
Polish	88	4	80	1	3,156	5	648	9	1,947	6	161	21	29	2	16	7
Portuguese	2	.....	1	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	9	.....	1	.....	94	.....	32	1	113	.....	21	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Russian	63	2	63	5	291	.....	108	4	269	1	98	18	24	.....	9	6
Ruthenian	236	6	139	11	5,031	12	1,027	27	2,804	18	207	58	28	4	14	14
Scandinavian—																
Danish	52	.....	20	.....	1,221	2	174	.....	308	1	99	.....	15	.....	6	.....
Icelandic	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	.....	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian	121	2	31	.....	1,900	5	259	1	594	2	133	.....	57	.....	14	.....
Swedish	108	.....	40	.....	1,460	1	249	.....	483	1	101	.....	40	.....	16	.....
Serbian	12	.....	1	.....	522	.....	17	.....	314	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Slovak	14	.....	8	.....	2,674	.....	138	1	1,282	.....	43	.....	6	.....	1	.....
Spanish	3	.....	1	.....	8	.....	6	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Spanish American	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss	9	.....	7	.....	323	.....	60	.....	104	.....	38	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Syrian	25	2	12	6	44	2	23	7	17	4	10	12	4	1	2	16
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	6,937	48	3,963	40	43,999	69	16,153	111	23,726	74	9,654	227	1,854	41	1,860	161

TABLE XX.—Immigration, from the United States, showing Age Groups, by Racial Origin and Literacy, during the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Racial Origin	10 to 17 years				18 to 29 years				30 to 49 years				50 years and over			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.
Armenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Austrian	6	.....	7	1	17	1	12	.....	40	.....	10	.....	6	.....	2	.....
Belgian	2	.....	2	.....	9	.....	5	.....	28	.....	8	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Bohemian	7	.....	11	.....	16	.....	7	.....	18	.....	8	.....	4	.....	2	.....
British—																
English	214	1	174	5	1,298	2	649	4	1,311	7	734	2	458	3	275	.....
Irish	80	1	53	1	500	1	242	1	623	.....	245	.....	183	.....	73	.....
Scotch	73	4	64	.....	472	1	214	1	656	.....	269	.....	195	.....	114	1
Welsh	9	.....	6	.....	44	.....	22	.....	78	.....	14	.....	16	.....	6	.....
Bulgarian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czech	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch	21	.....	19	.....	135	.....	54	.....	130	.....	50	.....	60	.....	18	.....
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finnish	5	.....	5	.....	21	.....	17	.....	20	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....
French	113	4	119	1	380	.....	294	2	350	1	187	.....	97	5	55	.....
German	99	2	106	1	596	2	309	.....	589	2	263	1	199	2	82	1
Greek	3	.....	1	.....	9	.....	4	.....	18	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Italian	4	.....	3	1	45	.....	21	1	47	2	12	.....	6	1	2	1
Jewish	19	.....	18	.....	72	.....	72	.....	90	.....	46	.....	12	.....	8	.....
Jugo-Slav	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Lettish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magyar	2	.....	4	.....	7	.....	9	.....	21	.....	12	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Negro	8	.....	2	.....	91	.....	29	.....	62	.....	20	.....	6	1	4	.....
North American Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	4	.....	9	.....	45	.....	21	.....	52	2	22	1	5	.....	1	.....
Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	6	.....	13	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Russian	3	.....	6	.....	25	.....	19	.....	56	.....	17	.....	8	.....	7	.....
Ruthenian	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	13	.....	21	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	1
Scandinavian—																
Danish	7	.....	9	.....	60	.....	15	.....	54	.....	19	.....	22	.....	5	.....
Icelandic	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	10	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Norwegian	57	.....	39	.....	292	.....	109	.....	324	.....	115	.....	111	.....	31	.....
Swedish	24	.....	18	.....	151	.....	52	.....	205	.....	67	.....	60	.....	16	1
Serbian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Spanish American	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss	2	.....	1	.....	30	.....	12	.....	26	.....	10	.....	9	.....	2	.....
Syrian	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	768	12	683	10	4,352	7	2,236	9	4,881	16	2,147	8	1,480	13	705	6

TABLE XXI.—Immigration, from the United States, showing State of last residence, by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year, 1926-27.

State of last residence	Totals	Farming class				Labouring class				Mechanics				Trading and clerical classes				Mining class				Female Domestics		Other classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years	18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Alabama	31	6	1	2		3				1	1		1	2	2									4	5		3
Alaska	37	7			1	6	1			2	1		2	3	1			9							3	1	
Arizona	17	1				1				1	1		2	1				1						1	3	5	
Arkansas	54	8	1	2	2	30				2								1						5	2	1	
California	1,202	288	104	48	45	37	9	5	3	112	48	11	15	78	35	7	5	13	1			24	3	62	147	54	48
Colorado	170	45	15	7	10	4	2	1	1	11	1			11	5		2	5				1	2	9	24	4	10
Connecticut	203	20	7	11	4	11	6	3		20	7	7	4	8	4		1					3	1	10	20	30	26
Delaware	4	1			1																			2			
District of Columbia	29	3	1			4	1							7	1							2		2	6	2	
Florida	99	19	9	6	3	4	1			6	2	3	1	7	3								2	8	13	6	6
Georgia	20	10				1		1		1				2								1		2	1	1	
Hawaii	1																					1					
Idaho	415	160	37	15	18	15	4	4	3	7	3	3		14	6	1	4	15	2	4		4	1	18	35	28	14
Illinois	794	205	39	26	19	59	13	3	1	80	14	4	7	39	15	4	4	12				23	1	61	96	31	38
Indiana	194	42	9	3	3	11	2			27	6	4	2	9	6	6						2	1	26	21	5	9
Iowa	445	196	43	34	32	8	2	2	1	10	3	1		8	2	2	3					12	5	15	29	15	22
Kansas	226	91	21	17	15	3	2			15	1			6	2	2	1	1				7		9	19	8	6
Kentucky	158	66	6	10	4	1	3			1	2	2	2	3								1		7	19	21	10
Louisiana	28	3	2	1	2	2				4	1			1	1							1		2	5	1	2
Maine	525	46	19	25	21	47	11	7	9	43	10	3	4	10	9	3	2					11	8	28	57	80	72
Maryland	58	10			1	3	1	1		10	2	2	2	6								2		5	7	4	2
Massachusetts	965	91	28	21	20	74	19	6	9	89	15	9	3	41	12	3	2	2	1			22	8	71	149	141	129
Michigan	2,861	477	88	60	40	312	44	12	16	357	66	32	18	166	66	9	19	15		1		62	5	216	365	218	197
Minnesota	1,475	533	102	77	62	89	11	16	6	103	17	3	5	63	20	6	10	5	1			43	11	55	118	58	61
Mississippi	16	2				1	1	1	1	1				3											3	2	1
Missouri	242	70	21	7	12	5	1	1		15	3		2	11	5		1					8	2	15	30	14	19
Montana	707	228	68	65	65	29	5	2	3	66	6	3	6	12	3	1	2	11	1			16	4	11	50	21	29
Nebraska	372	143	49	54	49	2	1	1	1	8	1	1		3	5	4	1					5	3	8	16	10	7
Nevada	21	5	1	4						3	1	2		1	1			1				1				1	
New Hampshire	340	37	7	5	1	22	8		1	28	6	3	4	9	1		1					9	2	16	61	70	49
New Jersey	213	22	7	6	2	14	2		2	29	9	4	2	7	3	1	1					6		21	46	15	14
New Mexico	9													1								1		2	2	1	2
New York	1,827	142	28	22	8	147	20	15	10	246	51	23	18	169	55	15	16	5				51		184	341	135	126
North Carolina	132	80	1	6	3	6				2		1	1											4	9	10	9
North Dakota	1,279	552	110	123	108	17		4	1	23	8	7	3	14	6	2	4	2	1			43	7	17	94	64	69
Ohio	590	108	29	12	11	42	7	3	1	79	14	11	8	44	13	4	5	3				10		39	69	43	35
Oklahoma	109	48	7	8	8	1				10				1	1									2	15	5	3
Oregon	748	273	82	54	46	25	2	1	1	28	9	4	6	30	7	1		3				13	2	42	57	39	23
Pennsylvania	590	87	19	20	11	43	7	2	1	81	13	5	9	38	15	3	2	6				19	1	56	84	38	30
Rhode Island	216	17	2	1		19	2		4	11	8	1	2	6	2	1	1	1				10		14	33	39	42
South Carolina	15	9	1		3					1														1			
South Dakota	305	135	36	24	39	3	2	2		4	1			3	1			1				8		6	22	11	7
Tennessee	33	9	2		3	2				5	2			1										3	4	1	1
Texas	91	29	7	2	4	4	1			4				4	2	1		2						6	17	2	6
Utah	126	20	6	6	1	4	1	4	2	4	3		1	9	1	1	1	2				2		39	14	4	1
Vermont	280	25	7	9	8	17	5	1	1	21	2	3	2	9	4		1	2				2		18	33	60	50
Virginia	141	73	4	11		7				7				4	2			2						6	15	1	9
Washington	1,827	586	124	69	48	136	18	7	13	121	49	9	8	79	35	7	9	21	2			29		101	202	69	85
West Virginia	59	9	2	2	1	4		2		9	1		1	2				1				2		5	10	3	5
Wisconsin	426	119	28	30	14	34	7	2	3	33	2			13	4		2	1	1		2	10		35	49	19	18
Wyoming	121	34	13	14	8	1				20	5			3	2	1		1						2	10	2	5
Not given	179	43	10	8	8	13	2		2	13	3	1		17	4		1	7				2		19	15	5	6
Totals	21,025	5,233	1,203	927	764	1,323	224	109	96	1,774	398	162	141	978	362	85	101	151	10	5	2	469	69	1,290	2,445	1,398	1,306

TABLE XXII.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Racial Origin, at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Racial Origin	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Totals
Albanian			1	1			1					3
Armenian		7	4	10	3	3	2	3				32
Austrian	1	40	20	31	25	41	6	3				167
Belgian	102	445	106	101	162	132	77	39				1,164
Bohemian						1	5					6
British—												
English	1,675	3,278	2,144	2,509	1,990	1,869	1,681	850	4	1		16,001
Irish	799	1,596	1,006	860	573	652	552	308				6,346
Scotch	937	1,876	2,229	1,435	1,075	1,326	1,076	942	2			10,898
Welsh	74	209	120	137	110	99	89	45				883
Bulgarian	5		3	5	7	5	9	9		1		44
Croatian	50	4		142	37	5	7	5				250
Czech	4	73	34	46	98	113	20	8				396
Dutch	62	322	56	58	58	39	72	21				688
East Indian				1								1
Esthonian		5	9	18	7	15	8	1				63
Finnish	44	290	242	274	218	225	286	223				1,802
French	7	100	34	55	23	41	56	14				330
German	195	727	610	1,081	604	1,135	1,139	834	4	1	1	6,331
Greek	2	9	18	9	8	19	25	14				104
Herzegovinian					2							2
Italian	1	99	141	98	193	72	131	143			1	879
Jewish	36	155	153	201	148	219	246	209				1,367
Jugo-Slav		79	23	256	611	499	16	9				1,493
Lettish		4	11	5	1	8	8					37
Lithuanian	15	37	33	83	92	141	29	24				454
Magyar	59	617	275	413	389	159	163	44		1		2,120
Maltese					6	5	3					14
Moravian				1	1							2
Negro		2		1								3
Polish	13	337	165	600	456	585	144	95				2,395
Portuguese					1	6						7
Roumanian	11	41	12	21	50	35	12	1				183
Russian	30	69	62	59	95	126	77	22				540
Ruthenian	191	1,042	452	1,128	598	568	270	151				4,400
Scandinavian—												
Danish	64	109	73	74	84	30	39	24				497
Icelandic	2		1	7	6	3	1					20
Norwegian	65	182	84	164	103	69	174	56				897
Swedish	38	53	66	78	40	30	43	22				370
Serbian	19	15	19	151	172	31	8	3				418
Slovak	12	285	58	398	555	383	50	22				1,763
Spanish	1	5		5	2	4	1					18
Swiss	7	81	43	38	52	25	32	9				287
Syrian		5	11	48	16	9	16	7	1			113
Turkish	1			1			2					4
Totals	4,522	12,198	8,318	10,603	8,671	8,727	6,576	4,160	11	4	2	63,792

TABLE XXIII.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Occupation and Destination	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Totals
Farming class	2,508	7,659	4,467	6,313	5,080	4,600	2,183	1,485	5			34,300
Labouring class	280	542	460	544	555	550	660	405				3,996
Mechanics	340	787	557	722	574	486	513	297	1			4,277
Trading and clerical classes	155	387	313	316	278	322	386	169		2	2	2,330
Mining class	40	80	83	108	128	112	122	167				840
Female domestic servants	655	1,207	1,023	1,170	887	1,064	1,106	773	1			7,886
Other classes	544	1,536	1,415	1,430	1,169	1,593	1,606	864	4	2		10,163
Totals	4,522	12,198	8,318	10,603	8,671	8,727	6,576	4,160	11	4	2	63,792
Nova Scotia	11	36	65	119	34	23	21	119				428
New Brunswick	27	83	79	85	14	33	24	12	1			358
Prince Edward Island	6	30	23	4		2		1				66
Quebec	490	1,453	1,044	1,036	930	899	1,082	737	4	1	1	7,677
Ontario	1,850	3,987	3,049	3,062	2,538	2,730	2,650	1,725	1	1		21,593
Manitoba	791	2,047	1,357	2,980	2,587	1,856	624	372	1	2	1	12,618
Saskatchewan	489	1,900	1,230	1,466	1,238	1,288	1,289	746	4			9,650
Alberta	586	1,862	952	1,298	924	1,406	393	193				7,614
British Columbia	272	800	519	553	404	490	493	255				3,786
Yukon Territory					2							2
Totals	4,522	12,198	8,318	10,603	8,671	8,727	6,576	4,160	11	4	2	63,792

TABLE XXIV.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Racial Origin, at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Racial Origin	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Albanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	6	11
Arabian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
Armenian	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	10
Austrian	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9
Belgian	78	127	12	27	27	23	12	11	11	5	26	220	579
Bohemian	5	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	15
British—													
English	1,034	412	162	88	165	53	37	49	204	121	252	1,299	3,876
Irish	776	223	29	10	24	4	9	5	65	38	84	562	1,829
Scotch	291	139	10	13	6	5	6	4	167	88	179	517	1,425
Welsh	70	25	9	6	8	1	5	4	8	4	15	134	289
Bulgarian	7	.....	.....	1	2	6	.....	1	3	12	4	8	44
Croatian	292	84	2	145	28	3	3	4	6	4	5	254	830
Czech	43	8	7	12	52	6	2	1	2	.....	.....	135	268
Dutch	144	102	52	58	28	12	27	5	16	7	15	138	604
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Esthonian	4	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	20
Finnish	118	308	221	194	153	208	253	340	365	175	159	239	2,733
French	8	8	7	5	1	.....	5	3	7	5	10	19	78
German	617	538	28	58	306	86	49	16	51	14	204	1,077	3,044
Greek	2	25	2	5	2	8	14	2	20	17	16	9	122
Herzegovinian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Italian	70	117	5	43	2	70	94	91	279	172	161	329	1,433
Jewish	137	124	81	166	102	166	264	89	432	207	440	290	2,498
Jugo-Slav	48	11	2	44	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	9	66	187
Lettish	2	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	14
Lithuanian	26	9	6	112	22	12	14	5	12	7	6	80	311
Magyar	560	173	70	129	46	24	42	24	105	56	85	497	1,811
Maltese	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	3	.....	4	4	16
Montenegrin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Moravian	4	2	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	33
Negro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Persian	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6
Polish	348	226	51	523	326	66	38	35	77	28	106	1,301	3,125
Roumanian	15	6	7	8	.....	7	2	2	3	1	2	5	58
Russian	13	5	.....	9	10	2	8	2	24	2	13	43	131
Ruthenian	593	533	139	470	436	80	81	59	147	34	514	1,358	4,444
Scandinavian—													
Danish	150	118	40	73	34	37	25	24	24	27	121	515	1,188
Icelandic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	7
Norwegian	256	118	173	160	75	121	68	88	103	47	76	777	2,062
Swedish	199	305	186	174	174	187	167	150	78	87	91	384	2,182
Serbian	127	38	.....	50	23	3	1	2	3	11	11	115	384
Slovak	452	60	2	416	347	11	32	7	14	10	26	386	1,763
Spanish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3
Spanish American	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Swiss	41	25	6	3	2	1	4	1	4	1	2	73	163
Syrian	10	2	1	2	6	1	2	7	4	2	2	15	54
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Totals	6,544	3,887	1,316	3,011	2,416	1,208	1,273	1,035	2,259	1,193	2,639	10,896	37,677

TABLE XXV.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Occupation and Destination	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Farming class	5,423	2,895	868	2,477	1,787	601	553	574	779	445	1,393	8,917	26,712
Labouring class	114	87	45	40	188	60	97	115	298	137	186	243	1,610
Mechanics	183	156	64	66	83	52	143	49	249	145	276	335	1,801
Trading and clerical classes	88	58	23	20	18	35	28	22	66	63	119	174	714
Mining class	17	13	5	2	18	7	5	11	27	11	15	23	154
Female domestic servants	427	333	152	197	169	209	245	143	420	196	281	628	3,400
Other classes	292	345	159	209	153	244	202	121	420	196	369	576	3,286
Totals	6,544	3,887	1,316	3,011	2,416	1,208	1,273	1,035	2,259	1,193	2,639	10,896	37,677
Nova Scotia	114	86	76	57	37	43	39	59	62	33	51	73	730
New Brunswick	33	54	28	16	9	17	1	6	10	19	13	42	248
Prince Edward Island	17	18	14	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	58
Quebec	372	332	173	201	384	217	310	266	519	236	402	844	4,256
Ontario	1,177	917	309	334	293	364	400	375	1,058	529	791	1,552	8,099
Manitoba	3,410	1,792	373	2,009	1,370	189	193	128	187	128	907	6,279	16,965
Saskatchewan	664	241	124	176	131	158	120	84	168	104	193	966	3,129
Alberta	526	256	121	112	88	87	96	66	121	42	123	712	2,350
British Columbia	231	190	97	104	104	131	113	50	134	100	156	428	1,838
Northwest Territories	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Not given	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Totals	6,544	3,887	1,316	3,011	2,416	1,208	1,273	1,035	2,259	1,193	2,639	10,896	37,677

TABLE XXVI.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Racial Origin, at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Racial Origin	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Albanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Armenian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	10
Austrian	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	6	41	154	224
Belgian	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	25	22	197	332
British—													
English	1,033	4	7	14	1	1	1	81	328	295	361	1,258	3,384
Irish	406	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	13	97	56	70	274	922
Scotch	507	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	6	237	181	142	571	1,650
Welsh	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	22	9	114	225
Bulgarian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	8
Croatian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Czech	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	25	56
Dutch	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	17	143	230
Esthonian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	6	9
Finnish	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	211	123	42	75	604
French	16	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	18	35	87
German	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569	698	499	264	711	2,960
Greek	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	19	23	33	87
Italian	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	10	122	183	18	339
Jewish	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	49	110	89	103	455
Jugo-Slav	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	4	39	272	394
Lettish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	3	9
Lithuanian	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	8	48	63
Magyar	317	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	11	33	68	463	931
Maltese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Moravian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Negro	7	5	.....	.....	3	3	4	2	1	1	3	.....	29
Polish	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	30	61	113	571	906
Portuguese	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Roumanian	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	13	44
Russian	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	23	26	122	193
Ruthenian	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	30	102	76	497	1,009
Scandinavian—													
Danish	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	10	28	202	316
Icelandic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Norwegian	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	12	6	32	248	385
Swedish	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	11	9	22	62
Serbian	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	65	77
Slovak	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	15	24	583	747
Swiss	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	5	65	107
Syrian	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	4	2	2	18
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Totals	3,760	12	12	15	10	8	7	858	1,810	1,765	1,726	6,906	16,889

TABLE XXVII.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Occupation and Destination at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

Occupation and Destination	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Farming class	2,819	.....	.....	2	5	.....	1	565	827	856	920	5,607	11,602
Labouring class	123	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	48	150	113	143	190	770
Mechanics	178	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	22	85	158	146	234	827
Trading and clerical classes	118	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	14	86	61	79	123	486
Mining class	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	51	29	14	18	137
Female domestic servants	240	3	1	10	3	3	3	132	248	251	168	353	1,415
Other classes	266	6	6	2	.....	5	2	68	363	297	256	381	1,652
Totals	3,760	12	12	15	10	8	7	858	1,810	1,765	1,726	6,906	16,889
Nova Scotia	16	7	4	2	4	1	1	6	11	12	14	9	87
New Brunswick	117	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	15	17	20	35	37	243
Quebec	307	2	1	3	1	5	5	38	195	217	191	302	1,267
Ontario	885	2	6	9	3	2	.....	175	559	580	530	1,212	3,963
Manitoba	531	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	153	240	234	407	3,763	5,330
Saskatchewan	1,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416	525	387	202	736	3,408
Alberta	559	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	36	139	171	158	496	1,561
British Columbia	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	124	144	189	350	1,029
Yukon Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	3,760	12	12	15	10	8	7	858	1,810	1,765	1,726	6,906	16,889

TABLE XXVIII.—Statement of Non-immigrants, via Ocean Ports, showing Sex and Class of Travel, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

—	Saloon				Cabin Class				Third Class			
	18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Canadian born returning	1,823	1,795	167	171	2,394	2,865	731	817	863	872	1,848	1,871
British born returning	460	289	8	12	2,201	2,671	76	106	4,682	5,814	344	386
British naturalized returning	253	270	15	20	607	494	33	34	1,169	453	38	33
Alien national returning	57	33	1	2	296	208	19	13	1,383	350	22	17
Non-immigrant Tourist	898	795	104	111	2,307	2,411	167	201	987	1,189	83	92
" Professional	7	.....	.....	.....	15	4	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....
" Student	22	4	11	6	19	7	6	4	9	1	.....	1
" Theatrical	.....	1	.....	.....	26	19	.....	.....	1	15	.....	1
" In transit	860	526	49	51	734	499	53	73	269	44	12	7
Totals	4,380	3,713	355	373	8,599	9,178	1,085	1,248	9,368	8,739	2,347	2,408

TABLE XXIX.—Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes and Nationalities, from 1902-03 to 1926-27

—	Fiscal Years															
	1902-03 to 1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Totals
BY CAUSES																
Medical causes	4,162	398	319	34	30	12	19	21	99	60	37	130	83	40	95	5,539
Civil causes	5,094	1,429	679	129	144	59	51	641	854	1,023	595	862	948	226	594	13,328
Totals	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992	1,031	266	689	18,867
BY NATIONALITIES																
British	1,240	171	169	42	28	5	11	108	193	153	98	187	199	109	209	2,922
American	175	12	29	28	15	11	9	8	11	7	4	6	11	.....	5	331
Other countries	7,841	1,644	800	93	131	55	50	546	749	923	530	799	821	157	475	15,614
Totals	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992	1,031	266	689	18,867

TABLE XXX.—Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1902-03 to 1926-27

—	Fiscal Years															
	1902-03 to 1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	191 9-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	T
BY CAUSES																
Medical causes	2,296	570	379	206	98	39	70	123	133	313	282	649	420	410	470	6,458
Public charges	2,853	715	789	635	161	91	103	158	236	950	679	775	543	506	354	9,548
Criminality	1,083	376	404	329	277	274	236	334	586	630	543	511	520	453	447	7,003
Other civil causes	530	163	128	68	60	84	35	22	52	105	76	93	58	189	149	1,812
Accompanying deported persons	145	10	34	5	9	39	10	18	37	48	52	78	145	158	165	953
Totals	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	25,774
BY NATIONALITIES																
British	4,358	952	877	602	186	36	99	184	295	1,107	888	1,377	985	899	808	13,653
American	1,066	405	461	437	324	407	279	392	616	725	520	417	321	330	351	7,051
Other countries	1,483	477	396	204	95	84	76	79	133	214	224	312	380	487	426	5,070
Totals	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	25,774
BY PROVINCES																
Maritime Provinces	147	45	55	48	19	18	22	22	52	74	54	38	32	43	48	717
Quebec	1,589	371	397	236	108	123	96	118	174	297	277	301	206	233	233	4,759
Ontario	2,896	574	543	461	233	166	162	247	375	895	587	547	675	620	581	9,562
Manitoba		334	199	143	40	59	21	40	66	228	180	802	242	195	177	
Saskatchewan	1,783	59	85	96	54	37	31	30	52	115	132	110	115	113	118	7,280
Alberta		164	224	114	34	30	19	57	88	173	138	102	134	178	169	
British Columbia	491	287	228	145	116	91	103	141	237	264	264	206	282	334	259	3,448
Yukon Territory	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	25,774

TABLE XXXI.—Rejections, at Ocean Ports, showing Nationality and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

—	18 years and over		Under 18 years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Albanian	1			
Arabian	1			
Argentinian	1	1		
Armenian				1
Austrian	3			
Belgian	3	1		
British	130	40	22	17
Bulgarian	2			
Czecho-Slovak	4			
Dutch	3			
Egyptian	1			
Esthonian	1			
Finnish	18	12		4
French	3		2	
German	22			
Greek	3			
Italian	246	2	7	
Japanese	5		1	
Jugo-Slav	5			
Lithuanian	3		1	
Panamaan	3			
Persian	1			
Polish	9	3	1	
Portuguese	2			
Roumanian	3	1		2
Russian	14	4	3	4
Scandinavian—				
Danish	6	3	1	
Norwegian	14	3	2	1
Swedish	9	1		
Spanish	10		1	
Swiss	2	1		
Syrian	2	2	3	2
Turkish	1			
Ukrainian	2			
U.S.A. Citizens	4			1
Venezuelan	2			
Totals	539	74	44	32

TABLE XXXII.—Admissions and Rejections, by Divisions, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27

—	Ocean Ports		International Boundary Ports		Ocean Ports and International Boundary Ports	
	Admissions	Rejections	Admissions	Rejections	Admissions	Rejections
Eastern Division—						
Quebec	63,792	132				
Halifax	37,677	261				
St. John	16,889	41				
North Sydney	712	26				
Montreal	192	121				
Sydney	89	1				
New York	1,402	64				
Boston	47					
Border Ports			9,834	11,229		
Totals	120,800	646	9,834	11,229	130,634	11,875
Western Division—						
Border Ports			8,900	757	8,900	757
Pacific Division—						
Vancouver	1,220	28				
Victoria	513	9				
Border Ports			2,291	833		
Totals	1,733	37	2,291	833	4,024	870
Other ocean ports	433	6			433	6
Grand totals	122,966	689	21,025	12,819	143,991	13,508

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION, A. L. JOLLIFFE

The head tax of $50 imposed upon Chinese in 1885, which was increased to $100 on January 1, 1901, and to $500 on January 1, 1904, was abolished under the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act, 1923, which confines the entry to Canada of persons of Chinese origin, or descent, to members of the following classes:—

(*a*) Members of the diplomatic corps, or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;

(*b*) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese race or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;

(*c*) (1) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the Minister may prescribe;

(2) Students coming to Canada for the purpose of attendance, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees.

During the fiscal year 1926-27 no Chinese immigrants were admitted to Canada, the only persons of Chinese origin admitted under section 5, other than members of the diplomatic corps, their suites and servants, and children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin, who had left for educational or other purposes, being non-immigrants, viz., two students coming to attend a degree conferring university, who will return to China when their course of studies has been completed. Nine Chinese were deported during this year under various provisions of the Act.

Permits were issued under section 9 authorizing the temporary admission, for periods up to one year, of 88 Chinese, consisting mainly of actors and actresses under contract to appear in the different Chinese theatres, amahs, and servants of tourists, missionaries, students and teachers. Of this number twenty-five have left Canada, within the year. In the case of the actors, amahs, servants and teachers, cash or guarantee bonds were required by the department, guaranteeing that they would engage in no other wage earning occupation and that they would leave Canada within the period of their permit.

Five thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven Chinese registered out during the present year, as required by sections 23 and 25 in the case of persons leaving Canada with the declared intention of returning. This registration, for which a $2 fee is charged, entitles the registrant to re-entry within two years. It would appear that an increasing number of Chinese are leaving Canada without registering out. During the period under review, four hundred and seventy-three Chinese who had registered out allowed their registrations to lapse, thus forfeiting all right to re-entry to Canada.

For the purpose of comparison the following table relating to Chinese immigration is given:—

—	Exempts	Paying Tax	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt	Registered for leave	Total Revenue
					$
1912–13	367	7,078	4·93	3,742	3,549,242
1913–14	238	5,274	4·32	4,143	2,644,593
1914–15	103	1,155	8·19	4,373	588,124
1915–16	68	20	77·27	4,064	19,389
1916–17	121	272	30·79	3,312	140,487
1917–18	119	650	15·47	2,907	336,757
1918–19	267	4,066	6·16	3,244	2,609,669
1919–20	181	363	33·27	5,529	538,479
1920–21	1,550	885	63·56	6,807	474,332
1921–22	287	1,459	16·44	7,532	743,032
1922–23	59	652	8·30	6,682	434,557
1923–24	49	625	7·27	5,661	334,039
1924–25	.....	.....	.....	5,992	308,659
1925–26	.....	.....	.....	3,947	25,969
1926–27	.....	.....	.....	5,987	14,844
	3,409	22,499	13·16	73,922	12,762,172

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF COLONIZATION, W. R. LITTLE

This report gives a summary of

(*a*) Nominations under the Assisted Passage Agreement; and
(*b*) Immigration from the United States.

Empire Settlement

The Assisted Passage Agreement is applicable to those who are coming to Canada to earn their livelihood on the land and to household workers. The Agreement of the 11th of December, 1925, which established what is known as the "£3 Ocean Rate" from the United Kingdom to Canada was renewed on the 3rd of January, 1927, for a period of two years. The new agreement provides for a further reduction of £1 or a £2 ocean rate. Subsidiary agreements which were made under the 1925 agreement have been discontinued except in the case of the British Settlement Society of Canada who asked and obtained a renewal of their subsidiary agreement. With this exception, the department assumes full responsibility for aftercare.

There are three forms of nomination, viz.:—

Direct Nomination.—This means that any British subject in Canada may nominate by name any British subject resident in the United Kingdom;

Descriptive Nomination.—By this method any British subject in Canada may nominate by description, i.e., by giving a description of the help required.

Bulk Nomination.—This means that single farm labourers are selected by our Overseas Agents and sent forward for placement by Land Settlement officials who are advised in advance of the numbers and qualifications of the migrants being sent.

Comparative Statement of Direct and Descriptive Nominations or Business Arising in Canada Since the Date of the First Assisted Pasage Agreement

—	Nine months Fiscal year 1923-24			Number of persons	Fiscal year 1924-25			Number of persons	Fiscal year 1925-26			Number of persons	Fiscal year 1926-27			Number of persons	Grand total
	M.	F.	C.		M.	F.	C.		M.	F.	C.		M.	F.	C.		
Ontario	154	113	235	502	145	117	280	542	278	183	380	841	611	330	574	1,515	3,400
Saskatchewan	194	101	214	509	203	144	269	616	252	154	291	697	542	290	482	1,314	3,136
Alberta	129	89	221	439	124	122	221	467	164	129	216	509	403	249	382	1,034	2,449
Manitoba	43	41	92	176	70	40	92	202	94	55	116	265	217	115	183	515	1,158
British Columbia	23	24	61	108	65	60	119	244	95	59	136	290	194	123	192	509	1,151
Quebec	5	8	15	28	21	21	50	92	19	15	32	66	49	24	36	109	295
New Brunswick	3	1	3	7	4	7	19	30	3	5	12	20	29	16	27	72	129
Nova Scotia	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	5	7	2	4	13	37	13	25	75	95
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	3	11	11
	553	377	841	1,771	634	512	1,052	2,198	912	602	1,187	2,701	2,088	1,162	1,904	5,154	11,824

Summary of Warrants Issued Covering All Nominations:—

	Number of Persons
Direct and Descriptive	3,315
Oversea Agents (Bulk)	2,195
" " (988 families)	5,643
Other Nominations	6,470
Dominion Government (Houseworkers)	3,041
Other Agencies (Houseworkers)	922
	21,586

STATEMENT of Placements by Land Settlement Branch from April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927

Nationalities	Vancouver		Vernon		Calgary		Edmonton		Prince Albert		Saskatoon		Regina		Winnipeg		Toronto		Sherbrooke		Saint John		Ottawa		Total		Grand Total
	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	
B.F. Scheme	36	94	7	19	80	126	172	203	37	69	31	87	26	96	26	124	26	55	6	4	68	144			515	1,021	1,536
British	12	1	10	1	234	10	312	78	40	26	213	37	270	50	645	42	486	52	14	3	6	3	28	12	2,270	315	2,585
Canadian					2		14	17	21	9	3	1			3		3	2		1				1	46	31	77
Austrian							73		5								5								83		83
Bulgarian									5																5		5
Danish					11	1	14	2	65	6			4	2	7	1									101	12	113
Dutch			1		11		10	1					3		8	2	38	5							71	8	79
Finnish					1																				1		1
French							1																		1		1
German					1		37	1	3																41	1	42
Hungarian					3		37		8						1	2									49	2	51
Norwegian					5		9		74	3			2												90	3	93
Polish					1		178		1						1										181		181
Roumanian									5																5		5
Russian							2		7																9		9
Slav-Jugo					1		126		2		3		4												136		136
Slav-Czecho							276				5		8												289		289
Swedish					1		22		22	2	4		2												51	2	53
Swiss					3		3				1				1										8		8
Ukrainian							148	7	2																150	7	157
U.S.A			1	1	11	2	28	33	2		8		2		9										61	36	97
Other nationalities					2		14		9	3	11		1		10	1									47	4	51
Total	48	95	19	21	367	139	1,476	342	308	118	279	125	322	148	711	172	558	114	20	8	74	147	28	13	4,210	1,442	5,652
Dependents	315		88		494		1,221		335		407		443		535		363		16		298		30				4,545
Domestics	37		3		10		69		27		28		33		37		14		8		49						315
Grand Total	495		131		1,010		3,108		788		839		946		1,455		1,049		52		568		71				10,512

United States

There are now seventeen Information Bureaux in the United States. The office at Fall River was closed and the territory assigned to the Agent at Woonsocket, R.I.

Summary of Reports Received from Each Canadian Information Bureau in the United States for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

Agency	Number of inquiries	Settlers reported by agent	Total immigrants arrived	Number of carloads	Value of carloads and effects	Good prospects outstanding
Boston	247	189	927	.....	120,000	57
Chicago	758	314	1,007	11	607,100	215
Columbus	572	112	768	.....	46,850	190
Detroit	1,592	1,069	2,861	7	1,335,685	296
Fargo	3,678	2,744	2,321	139	4,042,555	1,179
Great Falls	1,392	908	1,331	26	1,042,555	261
Harrisburg	849	235	1,182	3	162,950	456
Indianapolis	434	75	432	2	224,000	249
Kansas City	1,367	930	776	8	1,627,090	583
Manchester	373	132	620	.....	79,425	131
Omaha	1,477	596	817	52	1,084,850	257
Portland	179	105	525	1	64,620	74
San Francisco	901	394	1,223	1	602,085	103
St. Paul	2,073	1,008	951	76	871,260	346
Spokane	1,255	1,066	2,783	1	1,370,050	529
Syracuse	833	311	1,827	.....	568,200	95
Woonsocket	560	402	457	10	153,100	144
States of last residence not given	.....	.....	217	.....	.....	.....
Total	18,540	10,590	21,025	337	14,002,375	5,165

The origin of immigration business in the United States may be summarized as follows:—inquiries as a result of successful placement, i.e., former residents of the United States who have been satisfactorily settled in Canada have written to their relatives or acquaintances in the United States who have, consequently, become interested in Canada; inquiries received as a result of advertising and publicity, and Canadian agricultural displays at exhibitions in the United States and personal contact.

During the last fiscal year, the department was represented at 70 exhibitions in the United States. Our agents reported an aggregate attendance at the Canadian exhibits of 2,239,400 persons.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EUROPEAN EMIGRATION FOR CANADA, J. BRUCE WALKER

I beg to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Director of Emigration for Canada in Europe for the year ended March 31, 1927.

The general increase of the movement from Europe to Canada in the year ended March 31, 1927, as compared with that of the previous year shows an approximate increase of 50 per cent. While this is fairly satisfactory, as indicating that the tide is turning in our favour, it is still a long way short of the results obtained prior to the war. During the year the total movement amounted to 143,991. Of these, 49,784 immigrants arrived from the British Isles, and 73,182 from the other countries, most of them from Europe. The balance, from the United States, does not immediately concern the work of this office.

Reports received appear to bear out the impression of the general high standard of the emigrants sent from Europe this year. It is also satisfactory to note in this connection, that while a very material increase has taken place

in the number of emigrants reaching Canada from Europe, there has been a very noticeable decrease in the number of persons deported from Canada to Europe within the same period. This, I think, will be considered a satisfactory condition of affairs.

I again draw attention to the very encouraging work we have been able to do in connection with what is known as the 3,000 Families Scheme, as well as family placement, household workers and single men, experienced, partially experienced and inexperienced.

The number of families secured during the fiscal year just ended shows a considerable increase over the preceding fiscal period, and it would appear from reports that the great majority of the families have satisfactorily settled down in their new surroundings.

The arrangement of quotas for the department itself and the two railway companies has offered a favourable opportunity for intensive work, and so far the results have been rather gratifying. It is too soon, however, to say whether the department and the railway companies will be able to properly fill their respective quotas.

The closing of our offices at Cambridge and Aberdeen took place during the year. The territory adjacent to Cambridge was divided between the London office and the Birmingham office, while the territory hitherto attached to the Aberdeen office was divided between the Inverness office and the Glasgow office.

I desire again to express my appreciation of the cordial relations and loyal co-operation that have continued to exist between the Oversea Settlement Department of the British Government and ourselves. It would be difficult to imagine any more sympathetic and ready associates than those on the executive of the Oversea Settlement Department.

I can speak favourably of the work of the officers of the department in the United Kingdom and in Europe. Some changes have taken place, particularly in regard to the inspectorship at various European points, all of which have, in my opinion, tended to improve the service materially. I think it can be said with assurance, that this fiscal year has shown all our officers engaged in vigorous, continuous and successful work, and I cannot conclude the introduction to this report without expresing my gratitude for their loyalty and co-operation.

Emigration Work

The following is a summary covering the work of the Emigration Agents in the British Isles.

Lectures.—In view of the very extensive lecture campaign conducted last year, it was decided to concentrate our lecture work for this year into the month of October. This procedure enabled our agents in the British Isles to devote their time to the necessary follow-up work of interviewing prospects. A total of 244 lectures were delivered, as per schedule given below:—

District	Total number of lectures	Attendance at lectures	Prospects secured		
			Families	Single	Domestics
Bangor	19	9,000	53	23	1
Belfast	33	8,995	42	135	15
Birmingham	30	3,980	38	46	7
Bristol	29	3,150	111	30	9
Glasgow	40	6,464	189	156	2
Inverness	17	1,262	20	5	1
Liverpool	29	4,018	50	68	7
London	25	3,300	4	2	.....
York	22	4,850	23	12	.....
Totals	244	45,019	530	477	42

In addition to the above lectures, at the request of the military authorities a number of lectures were given at the various Military Commands. The audiences were chiefly composed of men whose time with the colours was about to expire. The expenditure on lectures was £1,899.5.5½.

Lantern Slides.—There continues to be a steady demand from all parts of the British Isles, for the loan of lantern slides. During the year 445 sets were loaned out, principally to clergymen, schoolmasters, and organizations interested in emigration.

There has also been a steady demand for the film "Twenty Minutes in Canada", and had the supply of this film been larger, a greater number of displays would have been possible.

Exhibitions.—The usual exhibition work of the department was considerably interfered with during the season by the prolonged labour unrest, and a series of outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, which caused the cancellation of a large number of these fixtures. Nevertheless, it was found possible to have the department represented at 108 agricultural shows, the total attendance of which amounted to 986,186, of whom 215,586 visited the Canadian Government exhibits. At these fixtures 209,267 pieces of literature were distributed. Names of prospective settlers were obtained at these shows wherever possible, and the total prospects secured were as follows:—

Families	Single Men	Domestics.
222	294	27

A new feature this year, which may be described as a sequel to the Wembley Exhibition, was a large number of Empire Displays, Empire Shopping Weeks, Empire Fairs, etc., to which we were able to send displays of Canadian produce, although the department was not well equipped for this class of exhibit, owing to the demand being more for trade products, such as tinned salmon, bottled fruit, honey, butter, cheese, etc. Nevertheless, we sent displays and distributed literature. At four of the larger of these fixtures a complete Canadian exhibit was erected. The sum expended on exhibitions and exhibits was £2,198.9.0.

Exhibition Motor Vans.—During the summer months the two exhibition motor vans were in constant use, one of them for three months in Northern Ireland, where most excellent propaganda work was carried out. These vans displayed their exhibits of Canadian grains, grasses, fruits, animals, birds, etc., in 554 towns and large villages, in addition to the numerous hamlets that are to be found every few miles along the roads in the British Isles. With the permission of the Teachers, the cars were opened up at 220 schools, short addresses were given to the pupils and the senior scholars were presented with copies of our Atlas.

Special attention was paid to markets and fairs and 61 of these were visited. In addition, space was secured for the cars at 17 agricultural and cattle shows. The total distance covered by the two cars during the fiscal year was 5,244 miles, and during their journeys 78,436 pieces of literature were judiciously distributed. By special request, one of the vans participated in a pageant at Willesden. The total expenditure on account of the two motor vans was £598.5.2½.

Advertising.—This year Messrs. W. S. Crawford, Limited, London, a well-known firm of advertising agents, were entrusted with this branch of publicity work for the department. Commencing with the new calendar year advertisements were inserted in 453 newspapers and journals. In addition to these standard advertisements, which varied from 2 inches and 4 inches, single column space, according to circumstances, a large number of smaller advertisements were inserted by agents in their own districts announcing lectures and visits to various centres for general interviews and on special schemes, such as that calling for boys for Vimy Ridge Farm. The total sum expended in advertising during the fiscal year was £9,125.9.4½.

The Canadian Official Press Bureau.—During the fiscal year 1,354 items, or an average of over 100 a month, have been issued to the daily and weekly newspaper press and to periodicals. More than one-third of these have comprised matter directly bearing on emigration and colonization; the remainder comprised side-lights on life and conditions in the Dominion, and on the development of trade and industry. 5,953 cuttings, or an average of 500 a month, have been received and duly forwarded to the department at Ottawa. The aggregate circulation of the papers in which these cuttings have appeared, including the great national dailies and weeklies, is nearly 385,000,000. The results achieved are notable, in that while a certain proportion of the articles have been news paragraphs, varying from one to six inches in length, a very considerable proportion have consisted of column articles, many of them bearing the names of well-known authors and other persons eminent in public life. Hardly a day passes but newspapers ring up for the confirmation or correction of some item, asking for information, or inviting the submission of an article; while letters have been received by the Bureau, not merely from all parts of the British Isles, but also from continental countries, from individuals who have read the bureau's items and have become thereby directly interested in emigration. For example, six communications were received from Holland in one week alone. Attention may be called to the fact that with the opening of the present season, official announcements by the Director of European Emigration concerning the season's program, issued by the Bureau, had wide currency in the press and have undoubtedly given stimulus to the movement. In addition, ill-informed and hostile articles and letters in the Press have been regularly dealt with by the Bureau, and replies, approved by the Director have been forwarded to the Editors concerned for publication.

Literature.—Approximately half a million pieces of literature were distributed throughout the British Isles during the year. The following literature has been received and distributed:—

Pamphlets received, 1,059,757.
Pamphlets distributed, 505,503.

Passage Assistance under the Empire Settlement Agreement

The following statement will show the number assisted and the increase in passengers, warrants and household workers for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, over the previous fiscal year.

—	Passengers	Warrants	Household workers
1926–27	17,765	9,524	3,970
1925–26	8,424	3,718	1,943
Increase over 1925–26	9,341	5,806	2,027

The amount expended on account of assisted passages is as follows:—

(a) Nominated passages	£146,389.15.10
(b) Family scheme	79,123. 5. 3
(c) Household workers	55,141. 0. 2
(d) Juveniles "A"	19,999.10. 0
" "B"	1,158.11. 0
	£301,812. 2. 3
In addition to which there has been expended for salaries, administration expenses, refunds, etc., the sum of	2,902.16.10
Making the total Empire Settlement expenditure during the fiscal year 1926–27	£304,714.19. 1

Analysis of Empire Settlement Warrants Issued During the Fiscal Year 1926-27 (April 1-March 31)

Office of origin	Ottawa nominations					Agents nominations					Family settlement scheme					Total persons	Total warrants	House-hold workers
	M	F	C	Number of persons	Number of warrants	M	F	C	Number of persons	Number of warrants	M	F	C	Number of persons	Number of warrants			
Aberdeen Office	72	52	117	241	86	82	.....	2	84	84	41	37	105	183	35	508	205	141
Bangor Office	81	61	125	267	103	178	3	13	194	189	153	141	424	718	125	1,179	417	74
Belfast Office	103	75	166	344	136	484	20	41	545	495	144	140	458	742	120	1,631	751	580
Birmingham Office	81	61	106	248	107	168	8	8	184	177	106	102	297	505	92	937	376	105
Bristol Office	60	47	82	189	78	92	8	6	106	97	129	123	297	549	105	844	280	68
Cambridge Office	37	25	50	112	48	71	1	4	76	72	33	27	79	139	25	327	145	18
Dublin Office	6	6	19	31	7	26	5	6	37	25	1	1	1	3	1	71	33	.....
Glasgow Office	220	135	305	660	267	324	20	29	373	339	264	237	675	1,176	189	2,209	795	1,148
Inverness Office	30	23	56	109	41	187	11	21	219	198	113	107	338	558	96	886	335	80
Liverpool Office	120	92	148	360	164	208	15	27	250	215	126	128	294	548	105	1,158	484	344
London Office	170	115	211	496	252	183	4	12	199	192	66	59	166	291	54	986	498	501
York Office	179	146	241	566	233	169	20	33	222	173	172	158	496	826	141	1,614	547	291
	1,159	838	1,626	3,623	1,522	2,172	115	202	2,489	2,256	1,348	1,260	3,630	6,238	1,087	12,350	4,866	3,350
Alberta Training Scheme	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21	.....
British Settlement Society	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466	269	10
Canadian National Railways	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,902	1,750	.....
Canadian Pacific Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,338	1,789	.....
Church of England Council	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	58	10
Eastern Townships Scheme	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	106	.....
Scottish Imm. Aid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398	90	.....
Nova Scotia Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	42	.....
Ontario Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,844	1,389	355
Salvation Army	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	171	613
Gross Total	1,159	838	1,626	3,623	1,522	2,172	115	202	2,489	2,256	1,348	1,260	3,630	6,238	1,087	19,718	10,551	4,338
Cancellations	82	64	159	305	102	262	8	25	294	269	121	115	359	595	100	1,953	*1,027	† 368
Net Total	1,077	774	1,467	3,318	1,420	1,910	107	177	2,195	1,987	1,227	1,145	3,271	5,643	987	17,765	9,524	3,970

Note.—Aberdeen Office closed September 30, 1926. Cambridge Office closed September 30, 1926.

*This number includes:—

22 British Settlement Society Warrants	covering	45	Persons.
175 Canadian National Railways	" "	187	"
180 Canadian Pacific Railway	" "	226	"
6 Church of England Council	" "	6	"
32 Eastern Townships Scheme	" "	32	"
9 Scottish Immigrant Aid Society	" "	42	"
154 Ontario Government	" "	229	"
6 Salvation Army	" "	12	"
		779	

†This number includes:—
34 Ontario Government Warrants.
28 Salvation Army Warrants.

British Family Settlement Scheme.—Further substantial progress was made towards the completion of this scheme, under which the Governments of Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada are co-operating in the settlement of 3,000 British families on farms situated in all the provinces of Canada. Stimulated by favourable reports of the experience of families already settled under this scheme a marked quickening of interest in the scheme has been manifest. Families of excellent type have been dealt with to the number of 1,425. During the fiscal year 1,051 sailed for Canada.

In co-operation with the Department of Labour (British Government) and the British Legion, an experiment of some interest has been initiated in the acceptance of twenty families. The heads of the families concerned are all ex-service men, not experienced in farm work, but they have received elementary training at the Government Training Farm at Brandon, Suffolk. Under arrangements made by the British Legion, the wives have been taught to milk and were given elementary instruction in poultry. The British Legion has expended considerable money in the care of these families during the period of training, and have also provided them with clothing and food for the journey, transportation and landing money.

Alberta Training Scheme.—Twenty-one boys sailed under this scheme for training at Provincial Farms: Vermilion, 7; Olds, 7; Claresholm, 7; total, 21.

Household Workers.—There are eight women officers employed in the British Isles, stationed at the following points: Headquarters, London, 1; London Agency, 1; Glasgow, 2; Liverpool, 2; Belfast, 1; Dublin, 1.

Below are given the number of sailing permits issued to unaccompanied women, by provinces of destination, during the fiscal year:—

	Total permits issued
Nova Scotia	76
New Brunswick	75
Quebec	1,291
Ontario	5,121
Manitoba	501
Saskatchewan	508
Alberta	570
British Columbia	737
Totals	8,879

Directing Certificates.—The following Directing Certificates were issued during the fiscal year 1926-27:—

York	139
Belfast	96
Dublin	86
Bangor	51
London	50
Glasgow	18
Liverpool	15
Bristol	13
Birmingham	9
Inverness	6
Total	483

Letters.—The number of letters received and despatched are as follows:—

	Letters received	Letters despatched
1926-27	416,583	485,934
1925-26	341,073	374,127

Continental Europe

Inspectional offices on the Continent are established at Paris, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Danzig, and Riga. The Canadian officers in charge at

these places are men trained in inspectional work and having a knowledge of two or more languages. The inspection though not final, has to do with the ability of immigrants to comply with the Immigration regulations applicable in each case and the general fitness of immigrants for work in Canada. Those who pass primary inspection are given an examination vise which is placed on the passport.

The number of vises granted during the fiscal year is as follows:—

Antwerp	13,859
Paris	11,931
Rotterdam	3,635
Hamburg	5,723
Danzig	19,517
Riga	7,909

The number of vises does not always show the number of persons concerned because a whole family may be included in one passport. Out of a total of 7,909 vises granted at Riga 5,674 were Mennonites.

The effort to secure special groups of continental families with a small amount of capital on which they could be placed with Departmental supervision, resulted in our securing 150 families totalling 528 persons.

The following statement shows the number of families granted vise at the various offices who were in possession of capital of $1,000 or more, also the total amount of capital:—

Office	Number of families	Amount of capital
		$ cts.
Paris	102	196,189 00
Antwerp	130	229,700 00
Rotterdam	48	125,450 00
Hamburg	25	82,150 00
Danzig	10	15,732 00
Riga	48	57,350 00
Totals	363	706,571 00

STATEMENT of Primary Civil Inspection showing passports visaed, rejections, appeals, and causes of rejections, etc.

Office	Admissions	Rejections	Appeals			Causes of Rejection							Letters in	Letters out	Interviews
			Sustained	Dismissed	Pending	P.C. 182	P.C. 183	P.C. 185	Sec. 3, ss. b.	c.	j.	t.			
Antwerp	13,859	628	92	81	34	2	353	149	35	33	84	109	8,434	13,374	5,871
Paris	11,931	1,369	58	105	14	91	1,144	1,148	5	22	24	30	6,426	6,611	6,489
Rotterdam	3,635	73	4	19	3	.....	51	14	....	6	1	2	4,766	4,375	3,555
Hamburg	5,723	272	59	57	18	.....	63	85	14	66	17	11	4,070	5,034	1,830
Danzig	21,411	260	42	126	34	.....	56	33	4	15	114	16	3,611	5,507	2,167
Riga	7,909	129	17	17	9	.....	21	27	1	4	63	16	3,326	3,512	1,013
Total	64,468	2,731	272	405	112	93	1,688	1,456	58	146	303	184	30,633	38,413	20,925

NOTE.—Some aliens were rejected on account of more than one statutory cause, consequently the number of rejections will not correspond with the causes of rejections, e.g., one alien may have been rejected upon two grounds, namely—P.C. 182 and P.C. 183.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY, ROBERT J. C. STEAD

Hereunder the different activities of the branch are briefly reviewed. As has been pointed out in previous reports, it is impossible to differentiate exactly between publicity for Canada as a whole and immigration publicity. The view of the Publicity Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization is that everything that brings Canada into favourable notice in other lands tends to promote immigration and is to some extent properly regarded as a phase of immigration publicity.

Advertising

The Department of Immigration and Colonization carries on advertising in the British Isles and the United States of America with a view to attracting desirable types of settlers and farm labourers. In the British Isles the advertising is also directed to houseworkers. These are the only countries in which the department carried on advertising during the year. The practice is to begin the campaign in the autumn and continue it until spring, but in the year under review, on account of funds not being available, the main advertising campaign was delayed somewhat.

Advertising in the United States is placed through an advertising agency located in Canada. The agency is selected after the various concerns doing business of this kind and desirous of handling our advertising have placed their proposals before the department. This year a change was made in the agency handling this business and a new and somewhat different type of "copy" was used in the American papers. Striking black and white effects were featured and short cryptic statements of the opportunities to be found in Canada were conveyed in each advertisement. The mediums used included the principal farm journals of the United States, selected after reference to the tabulated records of our results from these papers in previous years.

It is never an easy matter to make an absolute record of the results arising from immigration advertising. Unlike many other lines of business, the results are not always immediately noticeable. A prospective settler often takes a considerable period to think over the matter and to investigate the attractions of different countries, before arriving at a final decision. A new system has been placed in effect by which the department is able to trace the settler back to his original inquiry, but as this was done for the first time during the present year the records are not yet sufficiently complete for tabulation. Records are, however, kept of all inquiries received by our agencies in the United States, and the following table shows such inquiries during the fiscal year under review:—

Agency—	Inquiries
Boston, Mass	187
Chicago, Ill	582
Columbus, Ohio	347
Detroit, Mich	1,485
Fall River, Mass	95
Fargo, N.D	3,527
Great Falls, Mont	1,228
Harrisburg, Pa	648
Indianapolis, Ind	307
Kansas City, Mo	1,083
Manchester, N.H	297
Omaha, Neb	1,347
Portland, Me	150
St. Paul, Minn	1,708
San Francisco, Cal	384
Spokane, Wash	1,125
Syracuse, N.Y	654
Woonsocket, R.I	554
Total	15,708

In addition to the 15,708 inquiries received by our agencies in the United States, 2,180 such inquiries were also received in the Publicity office at Ottawa. These latter inquiries, after being answered by the Publicity Branch, were sent to the agencies in the United States covering the territories in which they originated. The total United States inquiries for the year were therefore 17,888. This shows a slight falling-off from the previous year when the total inquiries were 18,697, but, in proportion to advertising expenditure, there has been a pronounced increase in interest in the United States as indicated by inquiries arising in that country. Every inquiry, after being received by the agent, is followed up, either by correspondence or, if practicable, by personal interview.

Advertising in the British Isles comes under the immediate direction of our office in London, England, and is therefore not dealt with in detail in this section of the annual report. It may, however, be stated that in our overseas, as in our United States work, a change was made during the year in the advertising agency selected to handle this business in the hope of introducing some fresh points of view. It is as yet too soon to estimate what results have arisen from these changes but the increasing flow of immigration, both from the United States and the British Isles, is an encouraging indication.

Booklets and Publications

Our most widely distributed booklet is called "Canada West". It deals with settlement opportunities in, and gives general information about, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Two editions are issued, one designed for distribution in Great Britain, and the other for use in the United States.

Our "Eastern Canada" booklet is a companion publication to "Canada West" and gives information about the eastern provinces in the same way that "Canada West" does about those provinces lying west of the Great Lakes. It, too, is issued in two editions, one for use in the British Isles and one for use in the United States.

Both the "Canada West" and "Eastern Canada" booklets are issued in French as well as in English. The stock on hand in the French language was sufficient to meet our requirements and no reprinting was made.

Our "Descriptive Atlas of Canada" was also on hand in both English and French editions, and was not reissued during the year.

To meet the demand for a booklet which would give information in the Norwegian language to settlers from Norway a vest pocket publication entitled "Canada the New Homeland" was prepared and printed in Norwegian. This booklet consists of information concerning Norwegian settlement in Canada, and a series of questions and answers covering points in which the prospective settler is likely to be interested. The quantity printed was 30,078, of which about five thousand were distributed at the Norse Celebration at Camrose, Alberta, and the remainder were sent to our European headquarters in London for distribution as occasion required.

Our "Manual of Citizenship" is designed to convey information to the new settler which will be of especial use to him on his trip to Canada and immediately after arrival. A revised English edition of 50,370 copies was printed during the year and supplied mainly to our offices in the British Isles for distribution. Editions in French and Dutch were also available.

Our booklet "House Work in Canada" contains information of especial value to women contemplating that form of employment in the Dominion. It is published for distribution mainly in the British Isles. During the year two editions of this booklet were revised and printed. The first printing consisted of 27,000 copies, and the second edition consisted of 25,465.

A new vest pocket booklet for distribution in the United States was compiled and published. This booklet contains in compact form much information which an intending settler might desire. The quantity printed was 96,425 copies.

As a result of the excursion through Western Canada in 1925 of the American Agricultural Editors' Association, arranged by this department in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, comments from these prominent editors were received which were embodied in a booklet entitled "What American Editors Say About Canada". This booklet, in addition to a foreword, contains brief impressions of Western Canada written by twenty-four editors, accompanied by their photographs and a map showing the route travelled. The edition consisted of 101,600 copies, practically all of which were used for distribution in the United States.

A new booklet entitled "Land Settlement—Canada—Where to go for Advice" was compiled. This consists of a list of Dominion and provincial Government representatives in all parts of Canada to whom the intending or new settler can turn for authoritative and helpful advice. It is believed that it will prove a very useful publication. Twenty thousand copies were printed.

In addition to the booklets above enumerated, a series of articles dealing with Canada and immigration were prepared and supplied to Canadian daily papers in all parts of Canada. This series received wide publication through the co-operation of the press, and, it is believed, had the effect of bringing to the public a better understanding of Canada's immigration policy and activities. After publication in the press the articles were produced in pamphlet form and in this form will be available during the coming year for those who are especially interested in this subject.

The department issues through its Publicity Branch a weekly bulletin entitled "Canada Week by Week" which contains development information, relating mainly to agricultural activities, presented in compact form for the information of the press in other countries and any others who may be interested. During the year fifty-one issues of this bulletin were published, representing a total of 45,000 copies.

News and Feature Articles

News and feature articles are supplied by the Publicity Branch to newspapers, magazines, and other publicity organizations. This work was considerably developed during the year, and in order that it might be better carried out the branch was authorized to conduct its correspondence on this subject under the name of the Canadian Government Information Bureau. By co-operation with a Press Bureau in London, England, a circulation of over 400,000,000 was obtained in British papers for Canadian publicity articles. Similar co-operation with a publicity agency in the United States resulted in a circulation in that country of approximately 150,000,000. In addition, the Publicity Branch was able to secure, as a result of its direct relationship with editors of newspapers, particularly in the United States, a circulation of over 76,000,000 for publicity articles prepared in the branch. A total circulation of more than 625,000,000 has thus been identified, and it is generally recognized that in work of this kind many articles are published for which clippings are never received and consequently no definite credit can be taken.

General

Aside from the more important phases of publicity work which have been outlined, the branch takes advantage of every opportunity which presents itself to secure publicity which will make Canada better known in other lands. Motion picture films are supplied to our agents in Great Britain and the United

States, and in some cases to other organizations. A comprehensive library of photographs, representing mainly Canadian agricultural views, has been assembled, and photographs for publicity purpose are supplied to newspapers, magazines and other publicity channels free upon request. During the year 3,505 photographs were supplied to publishers, writers, and others in this connection.

It is our practice to encourage editors and writers from other lands to visit Canada and see for themselves the opportunities which this country presents. Sometimes these writers are brought in large parties, as in 1925, when the American Agricultural Editors' Association toured Western Canada in a special train as the guests of this department and the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways. In the year under review no such large party was available, but courtesies were extended to individual writers, and a large amount of publicity was obtained in this way through the papers which they represented.

The decision to hold the World's Poultry Congress in Ottawa in 1927 presented an opportunity for publicity on a large scale, of which full advantage will be taken. The Director of Publicity was honoured with appointment to the position of chairman of the special publicity committee organized to promote the World's Poultry Congress, and close association has been established between the congress publicity and the publicity of this department. During the coming fiscal year, in which the congress will take place, this phase of our publicity work will be still more important and far-reaching.

The correspondence of the branch has been heavy, many inquiries, some of them not at all related to immigration matters, being received from all sorts of sources. An effort is made to give the information desired, or to refer the inquirer to the proper sources, even though it may be apparent that he is not interested in Canada as a field for settlement. The total number of settlement inquiries answered by the office during the year was 2,392, and in addition to these replies 6,891 letters were written in connection with the general business of the Publicity Branch, and copies of literature were mailed, in response to requests, to 25,532 individual addresses. Requests from editors, special writers, and news syndicates for special material bearing upon some phase of Canadian life or activity, have been more numerous than in any previous year. This tendency on the part of writers seeking information about Canada to utilize the resources of the Publicity Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization is encouraged, as it is realized that in this way fields are reached far outside of the scope of our ordinary activities, but which may, nevertheless, be fruitful of good results in years to come.

REPORT OF THE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONER, MR. J. O. TURCOTTE

Canada's Exhibit in New Zealand

In reporting on the work of this branch for 1926-27 I include that period of the New Zealand and the South Seas Exhibition which extended into this fiscal year. As anticipated in last year's report, a marked success was attained, general results obtained being very satisfactory. The attendance as estimated prior to the opening by the exhibition people was placed at two million five hundred thousand (2,500,000), this was exceeded by nearly one million. The term of the exhibition was extended for one week, closing day bringing together over eighty thousand (80,000) people to take part in the ceremony, at which the Hon. J. C. Coates, P.C., M.C., the Prime Minister of New Zealand, presided.

The Canadian Section continued to the end as popular as ever, the untiring energy of Canada's Trade Commissioner Mr. D. H. Ross, coupled with that of Mr. E. M. Croft, have established many new avenues of trade and of good will between the people of this dominion and those of the south seas.

The spacious accommodation provided proved none too large, not a day passed without a full attendance of visitors making inquiries. The entire Canadian Section was constructed with lumber from Canada, British Columbia and Quebec being the chief source of supply.

The educational part is hard to determine, but, splendid opportunities were afforded to all. School children from many districts of the north and south islands were brought to the exhibition, all being looked after and returned home after spending three or four days sight-seeing, no admission charge was made to these.

Dismantling the section was hurried as much as possible and all exhibits turned over to the representative of the exhibitors in New Zealand, other material belonging to this branch being returned to Canada.

Since my return to Ottawa I have learned through different channels that the work started in Dunedin has its continuing influence, and a number of good trade agencies have been established.

United States Agencies

Provision for Canadian Exhibits was made in connection with the several agencies:—

Agency—	Number
Syracuse, N.Y	6
Detroit, Mich	6
Indianapolis, Ind	3
Chicago, Ill	3
St. Paul, Minn	6
Spokane, Wash	3
Kansas City, Mo	4
Omaha, Neb	4
Boston, Mass	4
Manchester, N.H	5
Fargo, N.D	8
Harrisburg, Pa	8
Columbus, O	5
Great Falls, Mont	3
Woonsocket, R.I	2
Portland, Me	4
Total number	74 fairs.

Suitable show stands were built and sent to those requiring them. Fresh fruit was processed and a liberal distribution was made among the agents, both for exhibition and office display, fresh fruit, vegetables, cereals, and other exhibits were also forwarded and suitable decorative material supplied. Several members of our staff were placed at the disposal of the Agents, and gave every assistance possible in completing Exhibit installations.

The Detroit office was renovated and the changes made better both its working conditions and appearance.

Considerable material was dispatched to the office opened in Omaha. The Kansas City and St. Paul offices are now receiving our attention, these when completed will be very much improved.

British Agencies

Consignments of selected fresh fruits, processed fruits, vegetables, and other exhibits were dispatched to our Liverpool Agent to be distributed for display in the various offices, also, for exhibition purposes at the annual fairs in which Canada participated.

It was exceedingly satisfactory to this Branch to note in the report of the Director of European Emigration for Canada, in London, the results accruing from the Wembley Exhibition.

Other Exhibits

During the year we have taken part in a number of exhibitions in co-operation with the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Agriculture.

The Canadian National Parks Exhibition at Toronto, and the New England Sportsman Show, at Boston, Mass., were very successful undertakings.

The World's Poultry Congress

On the department's approval the Exhibition Branch has entered into co-operation with the Department of Agriculture in this large undertaking, plans have been prepared by us which cover the entire decorative scheme of the congress, and at present we are engaged in construction, etc., this will extend into August.

The resignation of Mr. A. W. Tolmie as Commissioner was a distinct loss to the service, his years of experience coupled with his great executive ability and pleasing personality will long be remembered.

I regret that with the end of the year we are losing the services of Mr. A. W. Despard, through illness. Mr. Despard who for over twenty-three years has been a most efficient officer, his achievements in selective processing of fruit, etc. has set a high standard at all exhibitions that has not been surpassed.

This year's work has been exceptionally satisfactory, and closing as it has with so much work in hand, our anticipation for the coming year is one of great activity.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF WOMEN'S BRANCH, MISS M. V. BURNHAM

The report from the Women's Branch for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, shows a considerable increase in the work, both in the British Isles and in Canada.

This report will explain briefly the care which is given by this Branch of the Department to women and children who come to Canada.

The headquarters of the branch are in Ottawa, where there is a supervisor and staff. Canadian woman officers are employed at the principal agencies in Great Britain to interview and give accurate information regarding conditions to intending women settlers. Woman officers and conductresses for the trains are at the ports of arrival in Canada to give assistance and watchful care. Woman officers are stationed at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, to give general supervision and assistance to young women who settle in these districts.

In Great Britain

There are eight Canadian woman officers on the staff in Great Britain, who work under the immediate direction of and in co-operation with the agent in the district in which they are stationed. Though the work has considerably increased during the past year the staff has not been enlarged.

British women coming to Canada to be married, to assured employment, destined to relatives, or seeking domestic employment, are required to have a sailing permit which is issued when our officers are satisfied that the settlement arrangements in Canada are satisfactory. It has been found generally that this acts as a much needed protection to the girls, especially in the cases where British girls have got in touch with men in Canada through correspondence, and intend to come out to this country to be married.

Young women who intend to take housework in Canada are directed to the Canadian Women's Hostels.

Many thousands of women have been interviewed by our Canadian woman officers during the past year, and sailing permits have been issued to 8,879. This shows an increase of 2,109 over the previous year.

Under the Empire Settlement Scheme, warrants were issued to 3,970 houseworkers, and the following extract from the Empire Settlement Agreement applicable to houseworkers indicates the obligations assumed by the Department:—

"(*a*) Take the necessary steps for the recruitment and selection of migrants and recommending the assistance to be granted under this agreement;

"(*e*) Make adequate arrangements for household workers to be personally conducted on outgoing vessels to be met by women officers of the Dominion Government and to be under governmental care and supervision until suitable situations are found for them and for as long afterwards as aftercare may be necessary;

"(*f*) Guarantee work for the household workers at standard wages."

The nomination system will be explained in a later paragraph. Our offices in the British Isles have, under this system, filled 173 employers' orders for domestics, and a total number of 1,490 nominations for individual houseworkers have been forwarded to be completed. Of the latter number, 786 arrived during the past year.

Steamship Conductresses

Steamship conductresses are employed by the Canadian Pacific, White Star Line, Cunard-Anchor Donaldson Line, and are doing a most important work in the ships in giving general supervision on the journey between Great Britain and Canada.

The woman officer at the Canadian port meets the steamship conductress who then comes ashore, and assists until the people have passed through the required examination.

In Canada

A woman officer meets every ship that lands at Quebec, Halifax and St. John, and the following table will give in statistical form an idea of the numbers assisted:—

Ships met	411
Conducted parties	369
British women unaccompanied	10,470
British children unaccompanied with mothers	2,229
Foreign women unaccompanied	9,309
Foreign children unaccompanied with mothers	1,241

The number of women and children arriving at Atlantic ports during the year is of interest:

	Women	Children
Quebec	16,981	14,769
Montreal	25	21
Halifax	6,518	5,285
St. John	3,261	3,561
Sydney and North Sydney	236	245
Totals	27,021	23,881

In addition to the above table, many married women with children were assisted, especially families coming out under the Empire Settlement Scheme.

Immigration Conductresses

The train conductresses are under the immediate direction of the woman officer at the port. Their first duty is the care of the unaccompanied woman. During the past year the department has endeavoured, as far as possible, to send out on the trains with the families who came to Canada under the 3,000 Families Scheme, conductresses who are trained nurses, so that adequate care might be given to the numerous children on these trains.

The journey by train in Canada is long and tiresome, and women often get discouraged through fatigue and wish they had never come to this country. It is here that the conductress is of such value. She helps the weary women, keeps a watchful eye over the girls, and gives first aid assistance to the sick. The department feels that much valuable preventative work is done on these trains.

The foreign girls have caused a good deal of trouble during the past year. Many have endeavoured to get away from the restraint of the conductress and it is only by being very watchful that we are able to see that they reach their destination. Friends and relatives, and people speaking their own tongue, meet them at various points en route and endeavour to take them elsewhere.

In the spring of 1926, each conductress was equipped with a large tea-kettle for use on the stoves on the Colonist cars, in order that there might always be a supply of boiling water to make tea for the newly arrived travellers. Frequent cups of hot tea at intervals have a wonderfully soothing effect and keep up drooping spirits, and warm water for the small infants is always available. Most enthusiastic reports have been received from the conductresses regarding the tea-kettles. I quote the following:—

"The large community tea-kettle supplied by the Department of Immigration was in great demand. One would never believe a tea-kettle could bring so much cheer—but once the kettle boils we are able to make our tea and warm milk for the babies. The kettle is kept boiling continuously as some one always wants hot water. The families were loud in their praise of this comfort."

"There were twenty Land Settlement families in this train, with many children and several small babies. Fires were kept going continuously and the kettle supplied by the department was in great demand. The fresh cup of tea was much appreciated by tired mothers, and the hot water was used as well to heat food for the babies."

The following extract from a report is a further illustration of the work:—

"Land Settlement party occupied two special cars . . . a splendid party of settlers. . . . The two-year-old baby of ———— family became ill a short distance out of Winnipeg. I found out that they had been feeding the child on cheese and fresh bread. Owing to the condition of the child wired for a doctor to meet the train at Brandon. The necessary remedies were prescribed."

The following is an example of the many letters of appreciation received:—

"In reply to your letter of July 28th my sister ———— arrived safely at ————, B.C., on July 17, and got over her sickness through the journey. I would like to extend my thanks to the conductresses for the kind attention my sister received on the journey. She has recovered her strength and is well settled."

Travellers' Aid

At all the important stations in Canada the Travellers' Aid Workers are there at all hours to assist the travelling public. They are wired to on numerous occasions to give special assistance to newly arrived settlers. Splendid work is done by this organization throughout Canada.

Houseworkers by Nationalities arriving at Atlantic Ports

British	7,254
Armenian	9
Austrian	39
Belgian	48
Bulgarian	5
Czecho-Slovakian	128
Dutch	45
Esthonian	19
Finnish	1,004
French	21
German	202
Greek	42
Hungarian	173
Italian	186
Jugo-Slav	80
Latvian	23

Lithuanian	147
Luxemburg	2
Persian	2
Polish	1,961
Roumanian	181
Russian	769
Scandinavian—	
Danish	112
Icelandic	4
Norwegian	194
Swedish	113
Swiss	59
Syrian	25
Turkish	9
Ukrainian	35
U.S.A. Citizens	4
Totals	12,895

The following is an analysis of 8,152 Sailing Permits for British women who arrived during the year:—

1. Houseworkers for definite destinations paying full fare	1,624
2. Houseworkers destined to Hostels	2,849
3. Houseworkers nominated under the Empire Settlement Scheme	788
4. Houseworkers under auspices of the Salvation Army	793
5. To be married	558
6. Employment other than housework	812
7. Joining relatives	728

Foreign Domestics

Foreign women arrive, destined to their husbands, to relatives, or to definite domestic situations. An agreement was made with the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in September, 1925, authorizing them to select, in certain countries of Europe, women to fill bona fide applications for domestics. From the beginning of the Scheme, to December, 1926, 1,500 houseworkers came out under this arrangement.

In the light of experience it was felt that a more careful system of placement was required and in February last a new arrangement was made by which domestics for the West are placed through the Division Commissioner in Winnipeg, and those for the East are admitted on applications from relatives or employers, which are investigated and approved by head office of the department.

The Red Cross Society

An idea of the work done by the Canadian Red Cross Society, at the ocean ports, is given by the following statistics from the report of this society for 1926-27, showing the number of women and children who are welcomed in the nurseries, which are situated in the Dominion Immigration Buildings at the ports of Halifax, Quebec, and St. John:—

Nursery	Ships	Infants and Children	Women	Treatments	Follow-up Cards
Halifax	203	3,085	2,744	344	699
Quebec	150	12,555	7,461	262	3,668
St. John	33	2,977	2,043	125	1,079
	386	18,617	12,248	731	5,446

The work is further illustrated by the following extract from a letter addressed to the Department by a grateful mother:—

"On arrival at Quebec we were conducted to the Red Cross Nursery, which to me seemed little short of providential. My only regret was in having to leave the little haven so soon in order to cross the river to the train which was to bring us to our destination."

When the families enter the nurseries, tea is given to the mothers, milk and biscuits to the children, and the infants are put to bed while baggage and train arrangements are being completed.

As stated in previous reports, the equipment and space are provided by the Department of Immigration but the credit of the work is due to the Red Cross Society, and it is regarded by one and all as a piece of work indeed well worth while.

The Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women

This society is the Women's Branch of the Oversea Settlement Department of the British Government, and advises that department upon questions connected with the oversea settlement and immigration of women. This society is very closely in touch with the Women's Branch of the Department of Immigration. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, the Women's Branch investigated settlement arrangements in connection with 288 applications made to the society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women for passage assistance for women and children who wished to come to Canada, in most cases to join the husband and father established in non-agricultural employment.

The necessary investigations were carried on in some cases by the agents of the department throughout Canada, and in outlying districts by extensive correspondence. In all cases where loans were granted by the S.O.S.B.W. satisfactory reports had been sent by the Women's Branch, that the head of the house was established in permanent employment in Canada, and also in a position to look after his family. The loan forms were completed under the direction of our officers. 281 women and 637 children are included in these 288 applications.

Of this number, 101 women and 276 children (in all 377 souls) arrived in Canada in the fiscal year 1926-27, and the loans, according to our records, amounted to £3,772.0.0, advanced by the S.O.S.B.W. for passages.

During the past fiscal year, seven parties came out to Canada especially conducted. On arrival at the ports in Canada they were looked after by our women officers, were given special assistance on the trains, and reports were sent to the S.O.S.B.W. regarding the train journey, etc.

In addition, we keep in touch with some of the problem cases, and endeavour to see that they are satisfactorily established. On the whole, this movement has been most satisfactory.

A number of the members of the Council and of the Executive Committee of the S.O.S.B.W. have visited Canada in the last two years and are, therefore, in touch with the conditions in this country.

Deports.—The S.O.S.B.W. has advised that they have made arrangements to see that all British women deported from Canada are met on arrival, and given the necessary assistance at the port of disembarkation and at their final destination. Full reports giving the facts of each case are forwarded by the department to our London office and are there available for the S.O.S.B.W.

The societies in this country which have spent a great deal of time with these girls previous to deportation will, no doubt, be glad to know that they are being safeguarded in the future.

Again, as in previous years, we wish to acknowledge with appreciation the reference to the Women's Branch which is made in the seventh Annual Report of the S.O.S.B.W. Our aims are identical, namely—the satisfactory settlement of women and children in Canada. There is a feeling of sympathy and understanding which makes the work pleasant, and we wish to assure the S.O.S.B.W. that we are always glad to assist them.

United Services Fund

It will interest many to know that any ex-service women from the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, Women's Royal Air Force, Women's Royal Navy Service, and Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, who have settled in Canada and are in difficulties, are to-day given assistance as required from the United Services Benevolent Fund, which is an ex-canteen fund in Great Britain. The Supervisor of the Women's Branch acts in Canada for this committee in order that ex-service women, in this country, may be in touch with some one nearer than London, England.

The financial assistance has been given in most cases to women in delicate health and straightened circumstances who have several little children. There is a very strong bond of sympathy between these ex-service women, and it is a wonderful thing to have a sum of money for emergencies when such arise. The Supervisor wishes to express appreciation to the United Services Fund Committee who have kept her supplied with funds to give assistance when required.

The following is an extract from a letter received: —

"I received another cheque on April 16 for $25 and I wish to thank you very much indeed for the cheques which I have received; they have been the greatest benefit to me, and have helped us along to a great extent. The cheque which I received last Saturday went towards clothing for the children and for the expected baby, as I had nothing ready so far."

The Empire Settlement Scheme

The Empire Settlement Agreement came into force in the spring of 1923. The first houseworkers were given passage loans to enable them to come to Canada to take domestic employment. On January 1, 1926, the new special reduced rate came into effect, and since that date the houseworker has not been handicapped by having to repay a large loan. The following comparative statement is of interest and shows arrivals of houseworkers who received assistance under the Scheme, and came out under the auspices of the Dominion Government, during the fiscal years 1924 to 1927.

Province	1924	1925	1926	1927	Totals
New Brunswick	7	7	5	6	25
Nova Scotia	24	14	15	11	64
Quebec	203	224	242	431	1,100
Ontario	309	399	517	1,122	2,347
Manitoba	54	128	76	118	376
Saskatchewan	6	69	60	113	248
Alberta	24	67	89	152	332
British Columbia	37	42	58	65	202
	664	950	1,062	2,018	4,694

The nomination system under the Empire Settlement Scheme has grown enormously during the past year. British people in this country who wish to nominate a relative or friend for domestic service, or who wish to apply for a domestic, are able to do so under the nomination system. Nomination papers are available at all chartered banks, and when filled in are sent to the Department to be accepted before being sent to our London office. The following statement of arrivals of nominated houseworkers illustrates the growth of the nomination system.

Province	1924	1925	1926	1927	Totals
New Brunswick	.....	1	1	11	13
Nova Scotia	.....	2	3	8	13
Quebec	.....	4	3	77	84
Ontario	10	40	49	310	409
Manitoba	.....	9	6	61	76
Saskatchewan	2	22	26	130	180
Alberta	1	16	11	86	114
British Columbia	1	7	14	103	125
	14	101	113	786	1,014

This means a great deal of work to the offices in Canada and the British Isles. All nominations are given special attention before being forwarded to London, in order to ensure that the settlement arrangements in this country are satisfactory. It is felt that, while this form of settlement entails a great deal of work, it is most satisfactory and the results have justified this opinion. Of 669 who were communicated with from headquarters, 614 satisfactory replies were received, 18 letters only have not been replied to. Careful records are kept in all our offices of the girls who come out under this scheme, as they are all under the supervision of the department.

Employment Service

The Employment Service in Canada has always co-operated very fully with this branch, and furnishes statistics and reports as asked for.

In the province of Saskatchewan, placement is done by the Employment Service, and all situations are carefully investigated. This work comes under the direction of the Commissioner of Labour and Industries, who, in addition, follows the girls up to ascertain whether they are satisfactorily settled. In co-operation with the Canadian Women's Hostel in Regina, this work has been most satisfactorily handled. In some centres in Canada the placement is done by one of our own representatives, as well as by the Employment Service. The Women's Branch receives splendid co-operation from the Women's Branch of the Employment Service in the Dominion.

Canadian Women's Hostels

Canadian Women's Hostels have been established in provinces to which houseworkers seeking domestic employment are destined. These Hostels are non-denominational, and are supported by grants from the Dominion and provincial Governments. The Dominion Government gives twenty-four to forty-eight hours' free accommodation to houseworkers on arrival. The hostels are situated in the following centres:—Halifax, N.S.; St. John, N.B.; Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Calgary, Alberta; Vancouver, B.C. They are managed by local committees, and monthly reports covering the work done are sent in to the supervisor at Ottawa.

The majority of the houseworkers are destined to Montreal and Toronto, and the following information from their annual reports is of interest:—

Montreal:

Women en route for the West (given temporary accommodation at Montreal)	2,297
Women for Montreal	463
Transients registered and accommodated	759
Beds	10,600
Meals served	20,778
Employers' orders	2,437
Applications for work	1,048

The hostel is used as a club centre by approximately 1,500 girls per month.

Toronto:	
Women for Toronto	1,347
Beds supplied	11,739
Meals served	31,975
Transients	1,215

The number of meals served is a good indication of the way in which the hostel is used by girls on their afternoons and evenings off. Clubs are arranged and interesting lectures are given at the hostel. The badminton court is much appreciated by the girls in the summer time.

Calgary.—The work at the Calgary Hostel is a little different from the others owing to the fact that the superintendent of that hostel receives Empire Settlement families who arrive in that centre destined to farms in southern Alberta. During the past year, in addition to houseworkers, our records show that 79 women with 237 children were given a warm welcome on arrival there.

In addition to the work done by the Canadian Women's Hostels, much valuable work in placement and aftercare is being done by the Young Women's Christian Association and the Catholic Women's League. The department gives twenty-four hours' free accommodation to houseworkers destined to the following institutions:—

Sisters of Service Hostel, Halifax.
Rosary Hall Hostel, St. John.
Catholic Women's League Hostel, Montreal.
Y.W.C.A., Ottawa.
King's Daughters Guild, Ottawa.
Rosary Hall Hostel, Ottawa.
Catholic Women's League Hostel, Toronto.
Y.W.C.A., London.
Y.W.C.A., Hamilton.
Catholic Women's League Hostel, Winnipeg.
Y.W.C.A., Edmonton.
Rosary Hall, Edmonton.
Y.W.C.A., Vancouver.
Queen Mary's Coronation Hostel, Vancouver.
Y.W.C.A., Victoria.
Joyce Hostel, Kelowna, B.C.

A total number of 2,849 girls have received accommodation on arrival at the Canadian Women's Hostels and institutions mentioned. This shows an increase of 1,138 over the previous year.

Co-operation With the Department of Health

During the past year this branch has forwarded to Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Chief of the Division of Child Welfare, Department of Health, the names of 558 girls who have arrived in Canada to be married. Dr. MacMurchy sends them literature and gives them the necessary advice in medical matters. Young women settling in this country far from their friends and relatives are often very appreciative of the valuable advice and sympathetic letters which are written to them by Dr. MacMurchy.

National Organizations

The following organizations are engaged in work amongst the newly arrived settlers:—

Canadian Council of Agriculture.
Canadian Red Cross Society.
Catholic Women's League of Canada.

Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.
Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire.
National Council of Women.
Social Service Council of Canada.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.
Travellers' Aid Society.
Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England.
Women's Christian Temperance Union of Canada.
Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada.
Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.
Young Women's Christian Association of Canada.

In the Bonaventure Station in Montreal in an upstairs waiting room, a valuable piece of work is done by the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. Facilities are available for washing, and cots are provided in a sheltered spot for the children to sleep. The supervisor has frequently visited this waiting room, and found a matron in charge who speaks several languages, and gives valuable assistance to women and children of all nationalities. Voluntary workers—members of the I.O.D.E.—are there at all hours of the day and night as required.

The Montreal Women's Club during the past year have taken an active interest in immigration.

In addition to the general supervision, which is given by the Women's Branch of the department, the different religious denominations in Canada and the Young Women's Christian Association do a great deal of follow-up work, to assist the new settler.

It is impossible, in this report, to record all that is done by all the various organizations in Canada. The hostels, religious organizations, local welfare agencies and social service departments, one and all, assist young women to become satisfactorily settled. It is only through such assistance that it is possible always to give the necessary supervision.

The Women's Branch wishes to express appreciation to the welfare agencies in the large centres for the work which is done by them for the newly arrived women settlers, who need advice and assistance.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF JUVENILE IMMIGRATION, G. BOGUE SMART

The number of children and juveniles arriving in Canada under the juvenile immigration movement during the fiscal year was 1,741 (boys 1,560 and girls 181). These figures do not include 216 boys under the age of 18 years who were brought to Canada by the Government of the province of Ontario in connection with their Vimy Ridge training farm scheme.

The following table shows the monthly arrival of parties and their composition during the past twelve months:—

Month	Boys	Girls	Totals
April	340	14	354
May	158	8	166
June	117	34	151
July	115	21	136
August	248	30	278
September	131	15	146
October	59	20	79
November	52	14	66
December	5	8	13
January	40	3	43
February	34	5	39
March	261	9	270

The individual inspection of these juveniles was proceeded with as soon as possible after their original placement in farm homes and situations in the following provinces:—

Province	Boys	Girls	Totals
Ontario	1,084	122	1,206
Quebec	187	32	219
Nova Scotia	12	3	15
New Brunswick	95	4	99
Manitoba	86	2	88
Saskatchewan	48	2	50
Alberta	30	1	31
British Columbia	18	15	33
	1,560	181	1,741

A noticeable fact in connection with the juvenile immigration movement from the British Isles, due to an undoubtedly increased interest throughout the country and elsewhere, is clearly shown by the demand for information in respect to this work. The circulation of the annual report has been greatly increased in consequence.

TABLE showing the juvenile immigration during a period of five years:

Fiscal year	Number immigrated
1920–21	1,426
1921–22	1,211
1922–23	1,184
1923–24	2,080
1924–25	2,000
1925–26	1,862
1926–27	1,741

With as little delay as possible after reaching Canada the boys and girls are placed under agreements with employers who have previously furnished satisfactory credentials in respect to their suitability as employers of this class of help. The agreements are drawn up in legal form and cover one year's service subject to renewal and an increased wage for the juvenile commensurate with previous year's progress and efficiency. The wages are collected by the organization under whose care and responsibility the child came to Canada, and deposited in a bank in trust, until the child reaches his or her 18th year or for a longer period as may be agreed.

Ages of the children inspected and reported upon during the year:—

1– 6	11
6–14	1,103
Over 14	6,411
Totals	7,525

The following is a brief summary of the inspectors' reports:—

Homes and Situations—	
In good homes and situations	6,124
Homes and situations requiring adjustment	130
State of Health—	
Good	6,090
Not altogether satisfactory	164
Progress—	
Good	5,803
Fair	432
Unsatisfactory	19
Character and Behaviour—	
Good	5,910
Requiring further observation and attention	344
Total inspections	6,254
Visits other than inspections	1,271

The majority of our British immigrant boys find no difficulty in adjusting themselves to their new life and occupation. For the most part they very soon make themselves perfectly at home and become Canadian farm boys in appearance and physique. They appreciate the wholesome and well prepared food supplied in abundance in the average Canadian farm home, and in many cases a remarkable improvement in their appearance and physique is noticeable, after their first year's experience on the land.

The great majority are placed on farms but as is inevitable, some of the boys do not find farm life and work congenial and drift about. These boys usually make for the large towns and cities, while some eventually return to the old country. During the fiscal year 115 boys and girls, either voluntarily or otherwise, returned to the old country; 27 left Canada for the United States, in some instances to join relatives settled there; four of this number were recent arrivals in the Dominion; 304 joined parents or relatives settled in Canada. Eleven deaths occurred amongst those under the department's supervision: 9 were arrivals of previous years and two had been in Canada less than one year. Two hundred and seventeen boys and girls left their situations and were reported "whereabouts unknown." The department's supervision of 1,928 boys and girls was completed during the year. These having now passed the age for further inspection.

A writer in a British magazine, in referring to his impressions of Canada and particularly in regard to boys he had sent to Canada, said: "The Canadian farmer, certainly those I met, is kindly disposed towards the lads who help him in his work. It is not necessary that he should know much about farm work when he first goes out for Canadian methods differ widely from those at home and a boy who has little practical experience is generally more teachable than one who professes to know how everything should be done. However, a boy who can milk, and who can handle horses with a proper consideration for them is able to start right in and will find many a farmer eager to welcome him."

Many employers have given unsolicited testimony as to the service they have received from these young workers. The following remarks by employers were casually collected from official reports and may not be found uninteresting.

217444. W.T., age 15. "We are simply delighted. He is trusty, loyal and worthy of praise, industrious and interested in everything in the farming world." The boy said: "I would not wish for a better place."

218991. M.D., age 18. "I have got the best boy I ever had and I give him credit." This boy's wage is $300 and keep for the year.

204464. C.B., age 14. "A bright, responsive child. Attending school and recommended for promotion without trying examination. Editor of school paper. Exhibits considerable individuality."

250757. U.S., age 16. "He has grasped Canadian methods very quickly and experience will bring him along."

243457. B.A., age 16. "He is doing fine." The boy said, "I could not wish for a better job," "last night was the latest I had work—that was six o'clock."

M.B., age 17. "She is a treasure in the house."

997412. F.G., age 16. "This boy attended school until this year. He passed the High School entrance examination and is now writing on a prize essay on Canada."

158489. T.G., age 17. "I think the world of this boy. He is honest, capable, and efficient."

10439. E.J., age 16. "During the entire year she has attended school and passed with honours, making 100 per cent in some subjects."

133202. R.G., age 18. "An excellent lad. He tackles every branch of the work with a will which shows ambition to prove successful as a farmer."

135230. "In a general test for all city pupils at the Collegiate Institute, taking a high standard, she was awarded the General Proficiency Scholarship of $10.

147002. J.A., age 18. "He is an excellent fellow, very obliging, one of the best boys we ever had." Employer's son added, "He is a good chum to work with—a brother in one sense."

147510. J.H.A.B., age 17. "He is one in a thousand and we are proud of him."

172664. R.M., age 16. Employer referred to the boy's pleasant relationship in their home. Boy said, "This is just the place I want."

46689. L.R.M., age 17. "He is a good boy he has some faults but he makes up for them in other ways. He is saving his money and wishes to start farming for himself."

213628. E.B., age 17. "This boy shows considerable ability along with an earnest desire to become a farmer."

180113. E. S., age 17. "I have no fault to find with Arthur; besides being a good and competent servant he has ability as an artist and is musically inclined."

W. T., age 19. "He is the best ploughman in the district," employer stated.

There are hundreds of former boys, in all parts of the Dominion, who were brought to Canada under the auspices of accredited agencies, who are now farmers in their own right. Those to whom I particularly refer are to-day employers of boys who migrated to the Dominion under circumstances similar to those migrating at the present time.

172664. This young man had been in the employ of the former owner of the farm he is now operating. He married employer's adopted daughter and inherited the farm and stock on the death of his employer.

B. came to Canada in 1910, at the age of 15 years. He is now 32, married and has a farm in one of the best townships in western Ontario. He has in his employ an old country lad who migrated to Canada under the care of the organization that brought him to this country seventeen years ago.

214683. C. G. This former juvenile immigrant is described as a good farmer and employs a boy from the agency that gave him first start in Canada.

There are none more promising and none achieving more steady and well-earned success than those, who as children came to Canada from the Homes, who served their apprenticeship on farms in the East and then went West with the little capital they had accumulated from their wages to start on land of their own. They are thoroughly acclimatized; they know what work means; and amongst the farming communities in which they have grown up they have learned by example and precept habits of self-reliance, thrift and perseverance, the qualities eminently needed for the settler in a new country.

CONDENSED statistical history of the Juvenile Immigration Movement since the year 1868

Society or Agency	Year	Number of children sent to Canada
Miss Macpherson and Mrs. Birt, London, Liverpool (Canadian Headquarters, Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ont.)	1868 to 1926	14,578
Miss Rye and Church of England (Niagara-on-the-Lake and Sherbrooke, P.Q.)	1868 to 1927	4,142
Mr. (now) Sir J. T. Middlemore, Fairview, Halifax, N.S	1873 to 1927	5,097
The National Children's Home and Orphanage (formerly Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson), Hamilton, Ont	1873 to 1927	3,172
Mrs. Bilbrough-Wallace (Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ont.)	1878 to 1915	5,529
Cardinal Manning (Ottawa and Montreal)	1880 to 1888	1,403
Dr. Barnardo, Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man	1882 to 1927	26,682
Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, Toronto, Ont	1884 to 1927	3,036
Mr. Wm. Quarrier, Brockville, Ont	1890 to 1927	4,274
The Catholic Emigration Association and amalgamated societies, St. George's Home, Ottawa, Ont	1897 to 1927	6,999
The Salvation Army	1905 to 1927	3,046
Dr. Cossar, Lower Gagetown, N.B	1910 to 1927	646
Captain Oliver Hind, The Dakeyne Farm, Falmouth (near Windsor, N.S.)	1913 to 1927	91
British Immigration Aid and Colonization Association, Montreal, P.Q	1923 to 1927	958
The Church Army, Winnipeg, Man	1925 to 1927	279
Church of England Society, Council of Empire Settlement, Edmonton, Alta.	1927	19
Minor Agencies	1897 to 1927	5,678
Total	.....	85,629

REPORT OF THE DIVISION COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, EASTERN DIVISION, J. S. FRASER

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, 142,509 immigrants applied for admission at the ports in the Eastern Division, which covers the international boundary east of Port Arthur, the ocean ports on the Atlantic seaboard in Canada, also the ports of Ellis Island and Boston in the United States. Of these, 130,634 were admitted to Canada and 11,875 rejected and deported. The two following tabulated statements show the disposition of those applying for admission to Canada as immigrants:—

STATEMENT of admissions, rejections, appeals, investigations, prosecutions and cash deposits at border ports during the year

Ports	Admissions	Rejections	Appeals				Investigations	Prosecutions	Cash Deposits			
			Sustained	Dismissed	By permit or otherwise	Pending			Refunded	Forfeited	Pending	Total
									$	$	$	$
Andover	11											
Armstrong	1	6										
Aroostook Junction	18	2										
Beebe Junction	442	311	1	1			20		1,000			1,000
Belleville	2											
Bridgeburg	972	453		2	5	1	87		2,000		250	2,250
Brockville	48	11					15					
Clair	6											
Coaticook	318	54										
Cobourg	13	9					8					
Comins Mills	2											
Connors	7											
Cornwall	49	46					17					
Crystal Beach	1	100										
Debec	6	4										
Edmundston	25	7										
Erie Beach	1	121										
Fort Erie	68	31					4					
Frelighsburg	1	9										
Grand Falls	4											
Halifax	5	3										
Hamilton	26						1,300		2,800	450	7,250	10,500
Hemmingford	9	1										
Huntingdon	125	139		1	1	1	5		45			45
Herdman	1	5										
Kingston	11	2										
Lacolle	567	441		8	3		8		1,525		100	1,625
Malone	20	14							200			200
Mansonville	8											
McAdam Junction	50	18					1		300		75	375
Megantic	49	3										
Milltown	12	17										
Montreal	151	96	1	36	36	16	14,586		11,625	675	22,775	35,075
Morrisburg	15	1										
Niagara Falls	667	1,169	1	7	4		1,000		2,750		3,750	6,500
Noyan Junction		1										
Ottawa	13	1										
Philipsburg	21	36							500			500
Port Lambton	16											
Port Stanley		6										
Prescott	63	24										
Richmond Road	13	4										
Rockport	3											
Rouses Point	135	186										
St. Andrews	22											
St. Armand	625	254	1	1					1,400		75	1,475
St. John	2	1										
St. Leonard	15											
St. Stephen	97	86	1			3	20		150		450	600
Sarnia	524	217	1	2			212		1,000		550	1,550
Sault Ste. Marie	215	74		1		1	103		250		2,000	2,250
Stanhope	38	19							225			225
Sutton	508	168		1		1			2,150		325	2,475
Toronto	235	34		87	43	5	6,854	3	17,680	240	31,875	49,795
Trout River	43	354							6,150			6,150
Upper Mills	2											
Walkerville	369	1,140										
Windsor	3,134	5,547	1	81	37	23	2,684	1	8,000		6,200	14,200
Walpole Island		1										
Yarmouth (via Boston.	30	3										
Totals	9,834	11,229	7	228	129	51	26,924	4	59,750	1,365	75,675	136,790

STATEMENT of Immigrants Arrivals, Rejections, Admissions, Appeals, etc., at Ocean Ports

—	Immigrant arrivals	Rejected by Board of Inquiry	Appeals				Admitted	Rejected and deported by Board of Inquiry	Cases referred to Board of Inquiry	Investigations	Trans-Atlantic passenger vessels examined	Crew manifests submitted
			Sustained	Dismissed	By Permit or otherwise	Pending						
Quebec	63,924	203	.....	61	71	.....	63,792	132	315	47	193	91
St. John	16,930	65	.....	14	20	4	16,889	41	79	211	55	590
Halifax	37,938	340	.....	184	67	12	37,677	261	356	53	235	881
New York	1,466	95	.....	35	26	5	1,402	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	313	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	121	.....	.....	70	1,285
Sydney	90	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	1	5	502	42	791
North Sydney	738	29	.....	5	3	.....	712	26	8	117	.....	795
Boston	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Totals	121,446	854	.....	299	187	21	120,800	646	763	1,000	595	4,433

The above statistical tables while showing an increase of almost fifty per cent in the number of immigrant arrivals over the previous fiscal year do not show the actual amount of passenger traffic.

The number of passengers arriving at Atlantic ports during the year is estimated at 212,230. There is also a very large passenger traffic from the international boundary ports, illustrations being the ports of Niagara Falls where the passenger traffic totalled approximately 5,000,000 there being 949,971 automobiles, and Windsor with 8,826,220 passengers, an increase of 138,877 over last year. These two ports are the largest in the volume of business transacted but a very large traffic is also reported from other ports. At Lacolle, P.Q., approximately 282,460 passengers entered by highway, which is an increase of 80,000 over last year.

ADMINISTRATIVE FINES

The following statement will show that notice of liability for administrative fines was served on transportation companies in 108 cases for bringing to Canada immigrants who were either mentally or physically defective. This is an increase of 70 over the previous year.

Port	Cause	Number	Amount collected	Assessed	Refunded	Pending
			$	$	$	$
Quebec	Mentally defective	7	1,400	1,400	.....	.....
	Physically defective	14	350	200	150	.....
	Contagious or loathsome disease	10	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Halifax	Mentally defective	6	1,200	600	400	200
	Physically defective	51	1,275	550	575	150
	Contagious or loathsome disease	7	1,400	1,200	200	.....
St. John	Mentally defecitve	1	200	200	.....	.....
	Physically defective	9	225	50	150	25
	Contagious or loathsome disease	3	600	400	.....	200
Totals	.....	108	8,650	6,600	1,475	575

Money Deposited at Ocean Ports in Lieu of Bonds

Ports	Number of deposits	Total amount	Amount refunded	Amount forfeited	Amount pending
		$	$	$	$
Halifax	22	5,800	1,800	450	3,550
Quebec	6	3,880	3,380	.....	500
North Sydney	3	790	350	.....	440
Sydney	29	3,190	1,650	.....	1,540
St. John	9	1,654	350	.....	1,304
Boston	2	150	150	.....	.....
Montreal	131	35,075	11,625	675	22,775
New York	2	400	.....	200	200
Totals	204	50,939	19,305	1,325	30,309

Deportations

Statement showing number of persons deported from the Eastern Division subsequent to entry and the statutory causes therefor, 1926-27

—	To United States	To Other Countries
Accompanying deported persons	7	101
Anaemia	.....	2
Arthritis	.....	1
Asthma	.....	2
Avoiding port of entry	21	39
Bright's disease	.....	2
Bronchitis	.....	1
Criminality	87	90
Diabetes	.....	1
Endocarditis	.....	1
Epilepsy	.....	10
Erysipelas	1	.....
Heart disease	.....	6
Illegal entry (Section 26, C.I.A.)	.....	2
Immorality	.....	2
Insanity	10	73
Jaundice	.....	1
Locomotor ataxia	.....	2
Mentally defective	3	34
Narcotic Drug Act, violation of	5	24
Nephritis	.....	1
Neurasthenia	.....	1
Paralysis	.....	2
Paralysis (Infantile)	.....	1
Peritonitis	.....	1
Physically defective	.....	45
Pleurisy	.....	1
Public charges	18	168
Rheumatism	.....	5
Sclerosis	.....	1
Skin disease	.....	1
Syphilis	.....	7
Tuberculosis	1	36
Vagrancy	12	18
Varicose veins	.....	2
Venereal disease	1	4
Totals	166	688

Investigations

There are in the Eastern District four investigating officers who exercise the powers and discharge the duties of a Board of Inquiry at any place in Canada other than a port of entry. Two of these officers are located in the province of Ontario and held 257 Boards of Inquiry and conducted 340 investigations. One investigating officer is located in the province of Quebec and held 75 Boards of Inquiry, and conducted 1,816 investigations. He is attached to the Immigration office at Montreal, the greater part of his work being in that district. Many of the investigations conducted by this officer were in connection with applications for the admission of immigrants. Investigations of this kind are not as a rule made by the other three investigating officers. There is one investigating officer assigned to the Maritime Provinces. He held 7 Boards of Inquiry and conducted 110 investigations. This officer also acts as Inspector of British Immigrant Children.

Catering

The catering services which are established at the ports of Quebec, Montreal, St. John and Halifax maintained their usual high standard throughout the year and no complaints were received.

General

The staff numbers 366. Of these 33 are at head office and 253 full time officers and 80 part time inspectors are stationed at the ports of entry. There are 106 such ports, three of which are located in the United States. During the year four ports, at which part time officers were employed, were closed and four part time ports opened.

New immigration buildings were erected during the year at Prescott and Brockville by the ferry companies and at St. Armand and Huntingdon by the railway companies. A new building was also erected at Edmundston, this being done by the Public Works Department.

REPORT OF THE DIVISION COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION WESTERN DIVISION, THOMAS GELLEY

The territory included in the Western Division of the Department of Immigration and Colonization comprises that part of the Dominion situated between Port Arthur, Ont., and the port of Kingsgate, B.C., taking in part of Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and a portion of British Columbia, there being forty-one ports of entry where inspectional work is carried on.

Boundary Inspection

During the fiscal year there were 698,609 persons inspected at the various ports on the international boundary in the Western District. Of these 9,657 were coming as settlers, 8,900 being given a legal landing, 757 being rejected for various reasons. Eight thousand two hundred and fourteen were returning Canadians and the balance, 680,738, being of the tourist or non-immigrant class. Those admitted as settlers brought with them cash to the amount of $2,519,111 and effects valued at $1,125,413. Comparative figures outlined in the table which

follows, will indicate in practically all instances, an increase has been recorded:—

—	Admitted	Rejected	Non-immigrants	Settlers' cash	Settlers' effects
				$	$
1926–27	8,900	757	680,738	2,519,111	1,125,413
1925–26	8,021	691	668,624	2,233,353	662,186
Increase	879	66	12,114	285,758	463,227

While from the foregoing it will be noted that the rejections for this year are in excess of those recorded last year, this may be taken as an indication that the standard of boundary inspection has been maintained and that our inspectional staff has been interested in seeing that only desirable settlers are admitted. On the other hand, there is an increase in the number of persons admitted this year over that of last by 879, and a corresponding increase in the amount of cash in their possession to the amount of $285,758. The fact that those who were admitted furthermore brought settlers' effects to the amount of $1,125,413—an increase of $463,227 over last year—would point to the fact that a desirable type of settler is being attracted to Canada and that they are coming with the intention of permanently settling in this country.

Tourist traffic this year showed an increase over former years and the increased number of Canadians who returned, is an encouraging feature of this year's work and points to the fact that they realized that opportunities are at hand in Canada equally as good and possibly better than those obtaining in the country to the south of us.

During the year, the inspectional staff in this division has been actively engaged in taking care of other phases of inspectional work required of them. Twenty-six prosecutions were undertaken, convictions being secured in twenty-four instances, and fines assessed to the amount of $1,075. Cash bonds in the sum of $16,475 were collected, $10,175 of this having been refunded, the balance being still on hand awaiting final disposition.

It was found necessary last fall to open up the main ports of entry for the purpose of admitting temporary harvest help from the United States. Special rates for bona fide harvesters were arranged, with a return rate when it could be established that the individual had actually engaged as a harvest hand. This action was necessary due to the large wheat crop produced in Western Canada and while weather conditions were not favourable, the additional help which was forthcoming enabled the maximum of work being performed.

The following statistical table shows the volume of work carried on at each individual port during the fiscal year just ended:—

Ports	Admissions	Rejections	Appeals Sustained	Appeals Dismissed	Appeals Pending	Non-immigrants	Returning Canadians	Value of Settlers' effects	Amount of cash
								$	$
Bannerman	53					6,454	16	3,645	11,200
Bengough	19					2,662	1,569	3,113	3,260
Big Muddy	70	1				1,516	29	21,974	15,470
Boissevain	5					235	6	2,930	1,300
Calgary	111						4	21,230	16,122
Cardston	24					199		6,699	
Cartwright	6	1				6,570		2,300	525
Carway						8,644			
Climax	93	1				906	21	20,865	19,362
Coutts	942	243	2	3		33,356	638	132,250	241,121
Crystal City	6					3,694	1	350	2,000
Deloraine	2					3,310		250	100
East Poplar River	38					8,975		7,395	2,116
Edmonton	75	1	1			43	32	160	270
Elmore	6					1,154	2		
Emerson	1,936	123	9	6		117,385	1,187	176,773	1,201,189
Estevan	27	3				6,691		3,895	8,945
Fort Frances	400	53	7			222,562	142	9,100	168,511
Fort William	10					153			220
Gretna	114	27				34,482	245	10,700	35,471
Haskett	9	8				6,861	26	945	1,800
Killarney	7	4				7,435		493	450
Kingsgate	1,931	166	4	1		33,501	2,166	488,499	215,665
Marienthal	80					7,684	6	9,495	7,830
Morden						845	19		
Newgate	57	20				5,760	343	2,300	6,578
North Battleford	5								
Northgate	23							6,075	7,800
North Portal	2,420	67	4	3	1	59,540	1,188	119,945	410,253
Pigeon River	63	31		2	2	26,700		18,541	33,446
Piney	6					2,577	223	640	1,485
Pinhorn	1					109			
Port Arthur	10	2				7,870	7	300	4,288
Rainy River	26	1				35,962	114	3,175	9,203
Roosville						7,900			
Snowflake	10					752	6	3,555	4,615
Shaunavon	1								
Sprague	49	2				2,808	4	950	7,765
Waskada	29	1				583		9,719	1,619
West Poplar River	83					2,279	108	18,532	16,041
Wild Horse	4					231	54		160
Willow Creek	54					2,588	58	7,810	24,297
Winnipeg	95	2		2		9,762		10,810	38,634
Totals	8,900	757	27	17	3	680,738	8,214	1,125,413	2,519,111

In addition to the foregoing, inspection of passenger and freight boats at the ports of Fort William and Port Arthur was carried out as usual. Freight boat manifests to the number of 882 being collected at Fort William and 627 at the port of Port Arthur.

The standard of inspection which has been maintained would indicate that the individual inspectors have the interest of the department at heart and are endeavouring to satisfactorily perform their duties, while at the same time according courteous treatment to the travelling public. This has admitted of strict inspection being carried on with little or no friction and a minimum of complaints from those who are required to comply with the regulations.

Immigrants from the British Isles and Europe

A stimulated movement has been noted from Great Britain, due chiefly to the efforts of our overseas offices, the operation of the 3,000 Families Scheme and the cheap rates arranged for British immigrants. In so far as the Scan-

dinavian countries were concerned, it is pleasing to note that much greater numbers came forward for placement than for some time in the past. The operation of the Railway Agreement entered into between the two railways and the Dominion Government, resulted in a much greater volume of immigration from Central European countries during the fiscal year just ended than had obtained under the system previously adopted.

Nationals of all countries were accorded every assistance by the officers of this division on arrival in Winnipeg, all trains were met and help and advice were furnished wherever necessary. Immigrants requiring temporary accommodation were directed to the immigration halls, and co-operative assistance was rendered the railway officials and the Land Settlement Branch in reticketing and directing the new arrivals on to final destination and placement. Valuable aid was also furnished the immigrants and their families in changing trains and locating relatives.

Immigration Halls

In the past twelve months Immigration Hall No. 1 at Winnipeg has acommodated 9,232 immigrants, with an average stay of three days, and of these 715 required assistance in the nature of meals. Last year 5,533 immigrants were accommodated, with an average stay of four days, and of these 410 required assistance. The total number of meals supplied during the year was 32,425, these figures including 17,035 supplied to deports and 2,190 supplied to matrons and assistants.

Immigration Hall No. 2 at Winnipeg, which has been utilized for the accommodation of immigrants from central and southwestern Europe has housed during the fiscal year just ended 6,710 with an average stay of three days, this being a slight decrease from last year and due to the fact that a large number of these people were reticketed immediately on arrival at Winnipeg to final destination and did not require accommodation.

It is interesting to note that a new hall constructed and equipped by the Canadian National Railways, has been put in operation for the accommodation of new arrivals brought forward over the lines of that railway. This has been designated as Immigration Hall No. 3 and while only put in use on March 8 last, from the date in question until March 31, accommodated and sheltered 1,952 immigrants.

In addition to the Winnipeg halls, immigration halls were maintained at the following points throughout the division and which are considered as jumping-off points leading to the north country and where it is considered accommodation is necessary for immigrants moving to destinations in the surrounding territory. The table which follows shows the number of persons accommodated at these various halls during the year:—

Athabasca	68
Edmonton	6,830
Edson	21
Grande Prairie	168
North Battleford	516
Peace River	8
Prince Albert	750
Spirit River	114
West Poplar River	50
	8,525

The foregoing shows an increase of 5,617 over last year when only 2,908 were accommodated, and this would point to the fact that new arrivals are becoming interested in the sparsely populated districts, where homestead land and partially cultivated farms are available on which they can become established.

Labour Placement

Throughout the past year the labour bureau in this office has been particularly active and has registered and assisted in placing 13,399 immigrants of various nationalities in suitable employment on farms throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and a number in British Columbia. A great number of these sent forward through our labour bureau, are individuals who had been placed by the railway companies and for some reason or other, left their original situation, returning to Winnipeg seeking re-employment. Through the efforts of this office and the staff of the labour bureau, new positions on the farm were found for them and they were again sent out to satisfactory placement. The figures furnished show an increase of 4,716 over last year and include numbers of British immigrants, nationals of Scandinavian countries, as well as continentals from the central northwestern and southwestern parts of Europe.

Investigational Work and Boards of Inquiry

The investigational work in this division during the past year has continued to increase and the officers entrusted with this particular phase of our work have been taxed to capacity. While Chinese investigations have decreased almost to a minimum, due to the fact that registration is practically completed and the movement of nationals from that country practically at a standstill, on the other hand general immigration investigations have multiplied and Board of Inquiry work has increased over last year as the following table will show:—

Investigations	Chinese	Immigration	Total
1926–27	184	2,700	2,884
1925–26	390	2,376	2,766
Total increase	.....	.....	118

Boards of Inquiry	1926–27	1925–26
Winnipeg officers	201	185
Calgary officers	102	73
Edmonton officers	158	76
Winnipeg office	195	191
Coutts	1	.....
Fort Frances	6	.....
Fort William	2	.....
Port Arthur	18	.....
	683	525

Deports

The following list shows the number of deports handled by our officers in the Western District and taken from Winnipeg or points on the Pacific coast to

Atlantic ports or ports on the international boundary, during the fiscal year just ended, together with comparative figures for the previous year:—

—	1926-27	1925-26	—	1926-27	1925-26
English	174	203	Swiss	8	9
Irish	50	29	Greek	1	3
Scotch	28	68	Icelandic	2	.....
Welsh	5	15	Galician	2	.....
U. S. A	92	73	Jugo-Slavian	6	6
Chinese	30	39	Italian	1	3
Polish	11	11	Newfoundland	1	2
Danish	19	11	Roumanian	4	6
Swedish	17	10	Mexican	1	.....
Norwegian	16	10	Belgian	3	5
Finnish	15	14	Japanese	1	.....
Hollander	9	4	Australian	1	.....
Russian	6	1	French	1	2
Czecho-Slovakian	14	6	Austrian	1	1
Hungarian	6	4			
German	19	7		544	542
			Canadian-born children accompanying	20	49

British Immigrant Children

During the year 428 British immigrant children have been inspected in the Western District as follows:—

Manitoba	252
Saskatchewan	96
Alberta	80
	428

This shows an increase of 38 over the preceding year. The reports indicate that in the majority of cases proper care has been taken in finding the right homes where the children's interests are safeguarded. Where children were found in unsuitable home surroundings, steps were taken to have matters adjusted. Fortunately, however, cases of this nature proved to be few and far between.

Grain Warehouse

Samples of grains and grasses were prepared by the Grain Warehouse staff and forwarded to our Canadian Government agents in the British Isles and the United States for exhibition purposes, as in former years, and numbers of school boxes were forwarded to various points in the United States.

652 cases were made and used in forwarding samples of grains and grasses to the various Agents.
208 boxes containing threshed grain.
364 crates containing vegetables.
163 cases containing cereals, cheese, honey, etc.
200 small cases containing school exhibits of grain and grasses—forwarded to schools in the United States.

Winnipeg Office

The volume of correspondence in the Winnipeg office, though showing a slight decrease when compared with last year, still continues to be heavy.

	Incoming Mail	Outgoing Mail
1926–27	62,692	67,052
1925–26	64,861	67,896

A review of the work performed by the Accounting staff in Winnipeg office, shows that cash bonds to the amount of $19,311.88 were collected and disposed of in accordance with departmental procedure during the year. The sum of $33,790.36 was received in the Winnipeg office on deposit in connection with the 200 Family Scheme. Of this latter, $18,402.07 has been refunded to the depositors

and the balance is still held in trust, either in the department at Ottawa or with the Land Settlement Branch awaiting disbursement when the conditions under which these moneys were placed, have been fulfilled. In addition to the foregoing, passage loans to the amount of $3,340.77 have been collected.

The regular routine office work has been carried on, and the necessary follow-up work in connection with assisted passage loans to Empire Settlement girls, has been taken care of, reports being submitted to the department at regular intervals.

"TWO HUNDRED FAMILY SCHEME"

With regard to this particular phase of the work, our records indicate that 124 families came forward under the scheme during the fiscal year and were disposed of as follows:—

Forty-one families have been placed through this office on purchased land, their money being refunded and the disbursement supervised in accordance with the conditions of the scheme by officers of the department.

Twelve families were placed on homestead land and can be considered as having been suitably established and reports which have been received would indicate that they are making good progress.

Fifty-eight families were sent to farm employment for the purpose of acquiring additional experience in Canadian methods of farming, so that they might be assured of reasonable success when placed on land of their own.

Two families have left the country, one proceeding to Europe and one to Brazil.

Eleven families are at present awaiting placement for divers reasons.

The foregoing is a fairly complete resumé of the season's operations and of the work performed in the Western Division during the last fiscal year, although there are undoubtedly numerous other activities which, however, do not lend themselves to a report of this nature.

In closing my report, I would like to express my appreciation for the co-operation received from the various Departmental Officers and officials of the Land Settlement Branch, the Labour Bureaus, and the various Colonization Associations, including the railways, all of whom have exhibited an interest in colonization work which I feel satisfied will result in securing and settling in Canada a type of immigrant who will ultimately become a real asset to the Dominion.

REPORT OF THE DIVISION COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION PACIFIC DISTRICT, A. E. SKINNER

During the fiscal year which expired on March 31, 1927, there has been a slight decrease in the number of persons admitted to Canada at ports of entry in the Pacific District, as compared with the preceding twelve months. The total number of immigrants landed was 4,024, as compared with 4,079 for the previous year.

STATEMENT of Admissions, Rejections, Appeals, Etc. at Ocean Ports

Ports	Admissions	Rejections	Sustained appeals	Dismissed appeals	Entry by permit	Non-immigrants admitted	Returned Canadians	Ships' crews examined	Administrative fines
Vancouver	1,220	28	10	17	2	2,180	1,268	1,242	8
Victoria	513	9	3	5	1	719	854	841	2
Totals	1,733	37	13	22	3	2,899	2,122	2,083	10

Administrative Fines

Ten administrative fines were assessed, these totalling $15,920 of which amount $15,690 has been refunded and appeals are pending covering the sum of $230.

Detentions at Ocean Ports

During the period under review there have been 8,758 persons detained in immigration buildings in the Pacific District for investigation, examination, etc., to whom a total of 39,891 meals were supplied.

A statement is furnished below and it will be observed there has been an increase in the number of persons detained as compared with the previous fiscal year:—

—	1925-26	1926-27
Number detained at Vancouver	4,112	6,754
" " Victoria	2,544	2,004
Number of meals supplied at Vancouver	16,738	32,559
" " Victoria	8,999	7,332

Statement of Admissions, Rejections, Appeals, etc., at Border Ports

Ports	Admissions	Rejections	Sustained appeals	Dismissed appeals	Prosecutions	Non-immigrants admitted	Returned Canadians
Aldergrove	13	3			1	37,365	25
Anyox	2						
Bridesville	2						
Britannia Beach	4						
Chemainus	1						
Carson						9,328	181
Cascade	17					17,025	7
Dawson	8	1					
Douglas	46	73		2	2	95,319	57
Grand Forks	39					1,084	31
Huntingdon	128	74	1			121,540	70
Massett	1						
Midway	2						
Myncaster	1						
Nanaimo	2						
Nelway	24					5,597	4
New Westminster	11						
Osoyoos	49	10				19,798	22
Pacific Highway	558	477	2	18		366,025	661
Paterson	16	1					
Powell River	1	1					
Prince Rupert	7	2					
Rykerts	43					18,885	577
Sidney	15	4				17,087	26
Similkameen	20	1					
Stewart	7						
Vancouver	488	8		3		30,188	136
Victoria	206	68		1		35,968	352
Waneta	57	15	1			5,504	27
White Pass	26	4		1		10,001	77
White Rock	497	91	3	3		57,993	475
Totals	2,291	833	7	28	3	848,707	2,728

It will be noted from the foregoing that the Automobile traffic at Pacific Highway continues to increase very considerably every year.

Money Deposited in Lieu of Bonds

Port	Number of deposits	Total amount	Amount refunded	Amount forfeited	Amount pending
		$	$	$	$
Vancouver	224	248,480	223,580	5,000	19,900
Victoria	98	30,150	21,975	1,475	6,700
Other Ports	141	15,870	15,320	150	400
Totals	463	294,500	260,875	6,625	27,000

During the year 400 Boards of Inquiry were held in this district, as follows:

Vancouver	161
Victoria	34
Places other than ports of entry	205
Totals	400

Of the above 205 boards were held in the cases of aliens in gaols, penitentiaries, mental hospitals, etc., 114 in arrest cases and 81 in the cases of passengers applying for admission.

A total of 114 persons were arrested by officers of the department during the period under review, and cases disposed of as per the following statement:—

—	Entry by Stealth or Misrepresentation	Entered as Non-immigrant and Remained	Entered after Rejection	Undesirables under Section 40
Arrested and deported	47	7	7	30
Arrested and admitted	3	.....	1	
Awaiting deportation	2	1	3	9
Awaiting decision on appeal	.....	2	.....	2
Totals	52	10	11	41

Prosecutions

Information was laid and prosecutions conducted in three instances, all covering violation of the Immigration Act, and convictions were secured in two cases. The various sections under which the charges were laid are given below:—

Section 33, subsection 10 (entry as non-immigrant), 3.

One of the aliens paid the fine, amounting to $25; one served a sentence of thirty days, and one forfeited bail.

Deportations

Three hundred and twenty-eight persons were deported from the Pacific Division, of which two hundred and forty-seven were deported from Pacific coast ports and eighty-one were taken east for deportation by deportation

officers from other divisions. Causes for deportation and nationality of persons deported will be found in statements given below:—

—	To United States	To Other Countries
Accompanying	1	12
Criminality	54	25
Drug Addicts	1	51
Insanity	2	37
Public Charges	.....	17
Other Causes	43	85
Totals	101	227

NATIONALITIES of Persons Deported

American	83	Greek	1
Arabian	1	Italian	12
Belgian	1	Japanese	14
British	49	Jugo-Slavian	1
Czecho-Slovakian	2	Malay	1
Chinese	102	Norwegian	7
Danish	2	Peruvian	1
Dutch	1	Polish	1
East Indian	6	Roumanian	1
U.S. Indian	1	Russian	9
Finnish	10	Serbian	4
French	2	Swedish	8
German	4	Swiss	4
		Totals	328

DRUG ADDICTS

There have been 79 aliens deported from ports in this division under the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Of this total 27 deportations originated in the Eastern and Western Divisions.

HABEAS CORPUS

During the year only five applications for writs of Habeas Corpus have been before the courts in connection with deportation proceedings under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act; three cases were released; in one case the application was refused and in the other no decision has yet been reached by the court.

INVESTIGATIONS

At places other than ports of entry 573 investigations of various kinds were conducted and 205 Boards of Inquiry held by investigating officers. During the year 77 British immigrant children residing in this province were inspected and the living conditions found to be very satisfactory.

Regular visits have been paid to provincial gaols, penitentiaries, mental hospitals, sanatoria and other public institutions by investigating officers, and the cases of all aliens in such institutions have been carefully investigated with a view to establishing their status in Canada.

Since April 1, 1926, one new port has been opened, that of Boundary Bay. Nelway, which until recently was a seasonal port of entry, has now been opened as a year round port.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION

During the year just ended but two Chinese have applied to enter Canada as qualifying with the provisions of paragraph (*c*) of section 5 of the Chinese Immigration Act. They were admitted at Vancouver upon establishing they

were coming to Canada for the purpose of attending the University of Toronto. As these were the only applications dealt with, it will be seen that our present Chinese Immigration Act is effectively restricting the immigration of Chinese.

This year there has been a total of sixty-eight Chinese temporarily admitted under section 9, fifty-eight at Vancouver and ten at Victoria. Theatrical performers, church workers and students form the greatest number of those thus admitted.

There have been very few attempts made to enter Canada by impersonation or other misrepresentation. Two were rejected and deported from Vancouver for attempting to impersonate C.I. 9 registrants and one for the same reason at the port of Victoria. In addition fifteen Chinese stowaways found aboard one of the Empress vessels as the result of a search, were deported.

There has been a substantial increase in the number of Chinese registering out both at Vancouver and Victoria and the number of overland Chinese travelling backwards and forwards through Canada has been heavier at Vancouver and lighter at Victoria than for the previous year.

Our actions under section 27 of the Chinese Immigration Act have been limited to three, two Chinese paying the tax under this section at Vancouver and one at Victoria.

As during the year just ended the registration of eighty Chinese has been completed under section 18 of the Chinese Immigration Act, it is reasonable to suppose there are still a number of Chinese persons in Canada who did not register under this section during the prescribed period and who will apply for same in the future at their own convenience.

Extreme care is being exercised in the outward registration and readmission of Chinese under C.I. 9. Our system of having each man checked in Hong Kong seems to be working very well and it is safe to assume that the illegal entry of Chinese by impersonating outward registrants has been effectively checked.

Searching of incoming transpacific vessels to discover Chinese stowaways has been systematically carried out during the period under review and in this work we have received able assistance from officers of the National Revenue Department and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Only one batch of stowaways was discovered, fifteen on the ss. *Empress of Asia,* and as a result of this the Canadian Pacific Steamships dismissed many of the leading members of the Chinese crew of the boat and have threatened even more drastic measures if any more stowaways are discovered.

There are still a great number of Chinese throughout the province who did not have certificates when registering under section 18 and whose arrivals have not been definitely traced from our records, and our investigating officers visiting the different towns of the interior are taking their examinations and clearing these cases up as circumstances permit.

No decisions given under the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act during the year either at Vancouver or Victoria have been reviewed by the courts, but the cases of two girls rejected at Victoria during the previous year have been under review. In one an application for release by way of habeas corpus was dismissed and deportation effected, and in the other, although habeas corpus proceedings were unsuccessful, an appeal was taken to the British Columbia Court of Appeals, which also sustained the controller's decision, but an appeal has now been taken to the Supreme Court of Canada. This girl is still in Canada pending a decision being handed down. Chinese ordered deported under the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act have appealed to the courts in two instances after coming into the department's hands for deportation. In one the application for release was dismissed and deportation effected and in the other the court has not reached a decision.

In two cases it was found necessary to institute prosecution under section 32 of the Chinese Immigration Act. In the first the prosecution of a stowaway for attempting to make an illegal entry to Canada the charge was dismissed and in the other against an impersonator of a C.I.9 registrant we were successful in obtaining a conviction.

But few cases have developed where it has been necessary to impose an administrative fine for non-compliance with the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act. Fines were imposed on the Canadian Pacific Steamships after stowaways were found on board one of their vessels and on a local tugboat company under section 25 of the Chinese Immigration Act, but in these two cases their appeals were sustained and the fines refunded. The Canadian National Railways have been fined the sum of $2,000 for losing two Chinese overlanders destined to Havana, Cuba, who escaped from the custody of this company while passing through Canada.

There have been seventy-eight Chinese deported from Vancouver after conviction under the Drug Act; fifty-one were in cases where the conviction was recorded in British Columbia and twenty-seven were in cases where the offence took place in other provinces.

Following is a statement giving the figures on Chinese immigration work for the year just ended and for the previous one, 1925-26:—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION

—	1925-1926		1926-1927	
	Victoria	Vancouver	Victoria	Vancouver
1. Admitted to Canada under paragraph (c) of section 5	.....	.....	.....	2
2. Applications based on section 5 rejected	.....	2	.....	.....
3. Persons deported after rejection	2	4	1	17
4. Admitted under section 9	22	42	10	58
5. Chinese deported after proceedings section 26	.....	3	.....	*6
6. Awaiting decision on appeal after deportation ordered under section 26	3	.....	3	1
7. Prosecutions under section 32, sub-sec. 1	.....	.....	.....	2
8. Chinese stowaways apprehended by search of incoming vessels	.....	.....	.....	15
9. C.I. 9 registrations	1,082	2,546	1,525	4,048
10. C.I. 9A registrations	118	93	146	101
11. Chinese returned and readmitted under C.I. 9 registration	1,642	2,698	1,593	3,345
12. C.I. 9 registrations marked expired on failure of registrants to return within two years	207	372	176	297
13. Chinese leaving Canada without applying for outward registration	36	86	74	190
14. Persons admitted under bond in transit to other countries	502	1,007	241	2,184
15. Persons passed out of Canada after being admitted in transit to China at other ports	373	838	331	1,352
16. Persons paying head tax as provided for in Section 27	2	15	1	2
17. Section 18 registrations	127	279	29	51

*3 from other provinces.

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1927

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES STEWART,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA.

CONTENTS

PART I

	Page
Report of the Deputy Superintendent General	7
The Canadian Indians after Sixty Years of Confederation	7
Parliamentary Inquiry into the Claims of the Allied Tribes of British Columbia	10
Indian Health Supervision	10
Education	12
Lands and Timber	16
Lands	16
Location Tickets	17
Leases	17
Enfranchisement	17
Timber	17
Buildings	18
Bridges, Drainage, Irrigation Systems, Roads and Dyking	19
Surveys	19
Summary of Indian Affairs in the Various Provinces	21
Ontario	21
Quebec	22
New Brunswick	22
Nova Scotia	23
Prince Edward Island	23
Manitoba	23
Saskatchewan	24
Alberta	24
British Columbia	25
Northwest Territories	25
Yukon	26
Financial	26
General	26

PART II

Tabular Statements—	
No. 1—Census	28
No. 2—Grain; Vegetable and Root Production	32
No. 3—Land; Private and Public Buildings and Property	36
No. 4—Live Stock and Poultry; General Effects	40
No. 5—Value of Real and Personal Property and Progress during year	44
No. 6—Sources and Value of Income	48
School Statement	52
Indian Land Statement	65
Civil Government	67
Appropriation Accounts	67
Indian Trust Fund	69

PART I

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

OTTAWA, November 1, 1927.

Hon. CHARLES STEWART,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ending March 31, 1927.

In view of the recent celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, it is thought appropriate to publish in this report a brief summary of the development of Indian Affairs during the past sixty years.

THE CANADIAN INDIANS AFTER SIXTY YEARS OF CONFEDERATION

The British policy with regard to Indians in Canada was enunciated in the Proclamation of 1763, whereby their aboriginal rights were expressly recognized. In this the British attitude differed distinctly from that of the French, who, although they had treated the Indians kindly, had never given them any special status or conceded them any vested interest in the soil. The terms of the Proclamation have been reflected, before and since Confederation, in the administration of Indian Affairs, by the successive Governments of Canada. Under the British North America Act the control of the Indians was allotted to the federal authority, and it has been the aim of the Government to treat them with uniformity throughout the Dominion under the provisions of the Indian Act, which is administered by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Reserves have been set aside for the various Indian bands, all of which are under Government supervision, through the agencies of the department. Education, medical attendance, relief where required, assistance in agriculture and other pursuits and so forth, have been provided in a generous manner.

It may be conceded that the typical Canadian Indian is the hunter and trapper, and, when one thinks of him, buckskins and beadwork and feathers are still cloaking him with a sort of romance. But these are rarely seen, except in pageants and on holidays when the superior race must be amused by a glimpse of real savages in war-paint. The Indian hunter and trapper follows the craft of his ancestors, clothed in the same manner as other people; his wife and children likewise. His domestic surroundings grow less and less savage. The rabbit-skin robe yet holds its own, and the snowshoe; but the birch-bark canoe is supplanted by the basswood or cedar variety; as likely as not he has a sewing-machine and a gramophone in his tent. The aboriginal hunter is supreme no longer in his own craft; gone is the fiction that he is superior in these pursuits. The white man equals him as a trapper, and holds his own on the trail and in the canoe. But as the margin of the wilderness recedes, it is difficult for comparisons of this kind, to find the Indian of pure blood. There has been through all these years a great interfusion of white blood by lawful union, and by illicit intercourse; legally a man may be an Indian with but a small trace of native blood, if his Indian descent is through the male line. If an Indian woman marries a white man, she ceases to be an Indian in the eye of the law and her children take the status of their father.

Confidently it may be said that the Indian has justified the trust that the early missionaries placed in him, his mentality and temperament and constitution fitted him for progress, and he has valiantly borne the ordeal of contact with our boasted civilization. Although he has been wasted in the struggle, he has not been worsted, and the vestiges of the tribes that remain are of stronger stock as the years go by. For seventy years after the conquest of Canada, Indian administration was in the hands of the Imperial military authorities; it was not until 1845 that the responsibility was transferred to the province of Canada.

The military policy had looked upon the Indians as potential allies or foes, and, during the pioneer days, the feeling was balanced between hope and apprehension. They were kept quiet by presents of scarlet cloth, silver gorgets, brass kettles, and ammunition, with an occasional ration of rum. The fur-traders used the latter fluid as the most precious means of exchange and barter, and the restless, dejected people that were handed over to the province were indeed a problem. One Governor of Upper Canada, seeing them so wretched, resolved to send them back to nature for healing, and to remove them to hunting grounds where they might recuperate or die away unseen. But better counsels prevailed. The missionaries claimed them as material ready for evangelization, and protested that they were capable of lasting improvement. Upper and Lower Canada, not long after that, began a systematic endeavour to educate the Indians, supported by zealous missionary effort. This informal union between church and state still exists, and all Canadian Indian schools are conducted upon a joint agreement between the Government and the denominations as to finances and system. The method has proved successful, and the Indians of Ontario and Quebec, in the older regions of the provinces, are every day entering more and more into the general life of the country. They are farmers, clerks, artisans, teachers, and lumbermen. Some few have qualified as medical doctors and surveyors; an increasing number are accepting enfranchisement and taking up the responsibilities of citizenship. Although there are reactionary elements among the best educated tribes, and stubborn paganism on the most progressive reserves, the irresistible movement is towards the goal of complete citizenship.

The Indian population of Canada is fairly stable at about one hundred thousand. Among the less civilized groups, the high birth rate balances the high death rate, but in the civilized tribes, who have met and withstood the first shock of contact with civilization, there is an appreciable gain, not only in numbers, but in physical standards. These latter people have long ago proved their worth, and only need to develop and mature under protection until they, one and all, reach their destined goal, full British citizenship.

The total amount expended from parliamentary appropriation on Indian Affairs is about four million dollars annually, as compared with some $50,000 shortly after Confederation. The Indian Trust Fund, derived from the sale of lands and timber and other sources, now amounts to $13,500,000, and the value of real and personal property is estimated at $72,000,000.

At the time of Confederation the amount expended for Indian education was $2,600, which has been increased to approximately $2,000,000. A considerable sum is spent annually for the care of the health of the Indians. Physicians and nurses are in the regular employ of the department, and hospital accommodation is afforded.

At the present time only a small percentage of the Indians still derive their livelihood from the chase. These are located in the outlying districts, and the present problem is a difficult one owing to the rapid depletion of the game, which is due to the advent of white trappers in increasing numbers upon the territory that was formerly the exclusive hunting ground of the Indians.

Remarkable progress has been made during the last half century by the Indians of the plains. After the disappearance of the buffalo in 1878, it was necessary for the Government to issue rations of beef, flour, and so on, to support the Indians who had lost their native food supply. Treaties were entered into with these Indians whereby the native title was extinguished throughout the territory now covered by the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories, and also certain parts of northwest Ontario. In consideration of this cession, ample reserves were set aside for the Indians; annual cash payments provided and assistance given for the promotion of agriculture, stock-raising, and other pursuits. In addition to this, the Government undertook the education of their children as in other parts of the Dominion. The treaties have been fulfilled and the Government has in fact gone far beyond their terms in its efforts to care for the Indians and advance their welfare. As a result the aborigines of the Prairie Provinces are now self-supporting, save for cases of destitution such as are to be found in any community. Last year the Indians harvested approximately a million bushels in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and they have acquired herds of cattle amounting in all to more than fifty thousand head. The following quotation from a report recently received from the Indian Commissioner at Regina gives a brief summary of agricultural and stock-raising activities among the Indians of the Prairie Provinces during the present calendar year:—

"*Farming.*—The spring was late, in fact it was without doubt the most unsatisfactory season for seeding that we have had in our farming history. Notwithstanding this the Indians seeded 2,385 acres more than last year, which brought the area under crop up to 64,534 acres. They broke 6,333 acres of new land, and summer-fallowed in the neighbourhood of 30,000 acres. The farming on the whole has improved and the Indians are paying much better attention to their summer-fallows than they did formerly, in fact their work on most of the reserves is as good as will be found in any white settlement, and they are seeing the advantage of doing their work on the land well. The past season has been a very unsatisfactory one for getting the summer-fallows into shape, owing to the excessive rainfall, which made it impossible to do the work at the proper time. This rainfall has also affected the crop conditions, but in spite of this, I believe we will thresh a crop fully equal in quantity to that of last year, and while the quality of the grain is not as good, still, on the whole, the Indians will have good results from their farming operations. The young Indians from our schools are gradually taking the place of the older farming Indians and a large proportion of our present-day farmers are school graduates.

"Horses and implements to the extent of many thousands of dollars were purchased this year with the Indians' own money, in fact they have had very little assistance from the department for the purchase of farming equipment, when we take into consideration the number of Indians who are farming.

"I notice a vast change in the manner in which the Indians are looking after their gardens, and this year they really had wonderful gardens on most of the reserves. There is a steady increase in the number of Indians who are milking cows and making butter. They are also taking a greater interest in the raising of poultry, which is a thing much to be desired, and in many cases they keep pigs.

"*Cattle.*—Our cattle herds have increased slightly over last year, and had it not been for the severe winter through which we passed the increase would have been greater. It will be pleasing to note that we entered two carloads of steers from Duck Lake at the Moose Jaw Feeder and Stocker Show which was open to the province, and took First prize. We also entered a carload and a half from the Blackfoot Reserve in the Feeder and Stocker Show at Calgary and took Second and Third prizes, which goes to show that we have good cattle, in fact I think we have the finest grade cattle in the country. We certainly get the best prices on the market for our cattle. It is interesting to note that we have beefed and sold cattle in the three provinces to the value of approximately $95,000, and our sales are not yet completed."

The traditional loyalty of the Indians to the British Crown recalls the historical events of 1776 and 1812, and was again evidenced in the Great War. More than 4,000 Indians enlisted for overseas service. Many of them were killed in action for the defence of the Empire and a number were decorated for gallantry in action. The Indians also made contributions to the Patriotic and

other war funds to the amount of more than $45,000. Red Cross Societies and Patriotic Leagues were organized by the women on the reserves with laudable success.

After a century of contact with civilization the Canadian Indian is a difficult subject to treat within the limit of a brief article. His vocations are so varied, his dwelling places are scattered so about the broad Dominion, that no generalities will serve; a positive statement here becomes a negative there; each fact requires a qualification. Asked to describe a Canadian Indian, one might choose between the medical graduate of McGill University, practising his profession with all the authority of the faculty, or a solitary hunter, making the round of his traps in the remote north country. Each portrait might be drawn to the life, the difference would be absolute, both would be truthful.

On the whole it may be said that the Indians have reason to be grateful to the Canadian Government for the benefits and consideration that they have received, while Canada may well be proud of what has been accomplished by the members of the aboriginal race.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY INTO THE CLAIMS OF THE ALLIED TRIBES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

An interesting and important event in connection with Indian Affairs during the past year, was the establishment of a Special Committee of the Senate and House of Commons to inquire into the Claims of the Allied Indian Tribes of British Columbia, as set forth in their petition submitted to Parliament in June, 1926.

The claims referred to are of long standing, and relate to a supposed aboriginal title of the Indian tribes to the lands now forming the province of British Columbia, and various rights alleged on behalf of the Indians in connection therewith.

The committee made a thorough investigation of the whole question, and gave full consideration to all representations that were made by the Indians, who submitted evidence before the committee, through their representatives, some of whom were themselves Indians.

The committee reached the conclusion that the claims of the Indians were not well founded, and that no aboriginal title, as alleged, had ever existed. The committee, however, made a number of recommendations, having in mind the welfare of the Indians, including the proposal that a sum of one hundred thousand dollars be expended annually for technical education, provision of hospitals and medical attendance, and in the promotion of agriculture, stock-raising and fruit culture, and in the development of irrigation projects.

The proceedings of the committee have been published, in full, in a separate blue book.

INDIAN HEALTH SUPERVISION

All matters appertaining to the health of Indians are conducted by the Department of Indian Affairs, and health measures may be roughly divided into two classes: preventive and remedial. Preventive measures, which consist chiefly of educational health propaganda and inspection, are conducted by field matrons and travelling nurses, who visit the reserves, inspect the school children, and instruct and care for the Indians in their homes. These matrons and nurses are divided among the provinces as follows: British Columbia, ten field matrons and two travelling nurses; Saskatchewan, nine field matrons; Manitoba, five field matrons; four travelling nurses visit the reserves in Manitoba, Alberta, and

Saskatchewan; in addition there are three field matrons who cover the Northwest Territories. There is one field matron in Ontario, three seasonal appointees in the province of Quebec, and one travelling nurse in Nova Scotia.

The field matrons, who are supplied with drugs, dressings and simple remedies, are on call when their services are required by the Indians in case of illness or accident. They visit the homes on the reserves regularly, giving advice and assistance in housekeeping problems, in addition to caring for the sick and giving treatment where required. On many of the reserves the field matrons have organized mothers' meetings, and have classes in knitting, sewing and cooking, which are of great benefit to the Indian women.

The staff of travelling nurses, organized some years ago, has proved to be of great value. These nurses make regular inspection trips to the various agencies in the provinces mentioned, and it is their duty to make a thorough examination of all children in Indian schools, as well as to visit the homes on the reserves, giving assistance and advice. Simple talks on sanitation, diet and homemaking are given, and many of the Indian women gratefully accept the advice of the nurses regarding the care of their children. Baby clinics are held wherever possible, and on some of the reserves, in addition to monthly clinics, baby shows are being established with a view to stimulating the interest of Indian parents in proper methods of caring for their children. Indian women and girls are encouraged by the nurses and field matrons to cultivate gardens, and they are instructed in methods of canning fruit and vegetables for the winter months. By such simple instruction in the art of living, coupled with the care given by the Indian agents and medical attendants, the health of the Indian people must be improved.

In addition to the medical work for the Indian in his home, there is an effort to safeguard the health of the youth who are attending school. Seven thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four Indian children are enrolled in the two hundred and fifty-four day schools in operation. The regular doctors, travelling nurses and field matrons have special opportunity to examine school children, and remedial measures can be supervised by the teachers. The appropriation for Indian education provides approximately $12,000 annually for the purpose of a hot lunch at this class of school. Nourishing soups, milk, cocoa and biscuits are the foods supplied most commonly. Hygiene and the proper preparation of food is stressed by the instructors in day schools.

More comprehensive is the effort on behalf of the 6,641 Indian children enrolled in the seventy-seven residential schools in Canada. Medical officers are appointed for these institutions and occasionally dental clinics are held. In all our modern buildings there are special quarters for the care and isolation of the sick, and, at a large number of Indian residential schools there may be found sleeping verandahs for the children of tubercular tendency. The Department of Indian Affairs purchases from wholesalers approximately $150 worth of drugs annually for an institution with 100 pupils. The approximate annual expenditure from parliamentary appropriation for Indian education for medical work generally at residential schools is as follows:—

Drugs and medicines	$ 9,000
Dental work	4,500
Medical services	13,500
Total	$27,000

Full and part-time physicians are appointed to the reserves. It is the duty of these physicians to visit the reserves at stated intervals and afford all necessary medical and surgical treatment. In addition they are obliged to afford office facilities for day to day treatments. Cases requiring major surgical operation

are removed to the nearest hospitals where skilled attendance may be obtained. Special measures are adopted for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, trachoma and the venereal diseases.

The total annual amount expended on the health of Indians is $485,978, of which amout $30,000 is for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. This amount is to be increased to $50,000.

It is the duty of the field matrons and travelling nurses to instruct the Indians regarding methods of preventing the spread of tuberculosis, as well as methods of caring for patients afflicted with the disease. Treatment is provided upon the reserves and in sanatoria, and at present a tuberculosis survey is being made of the Indians of the province of British Columbia, with the assistance of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association. While it is well known that tuberculosis is prevalent among the Indians, steps are now being taken to ascertain its actual incidence with some degree of accuracy, and every effort is made to encourage the natives in following hygienic modes of life which tend to strengthen the powers of resistance to disease.

EDUCATION

At the time of this writing, Canada is celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. It may be of interest to briefly sketch Indian educational activities of 1867. All the early efforts with Indian children were wholly missionary in character—for nearly 200 years the work was carried on without financial assistance from the Governments. There is record of Recollet Fathers' schools for Indian children in New France as early as 1616; the Jesuits were active early in the 18th century: and settlers in the British colonies established little centres of Christianity at this period. These intermittent and only partly successful efforts were continued under British domination—prominence being given to instruction in religion. Even the education of white children received very little attention—in fact the first school in Upper Canada (1784) was for the Mohawk Indians who had settled on the shores of the Bay of Quinte and the first church to be erected in the province (1785) was for the Six Nations Indians of the Grand River Reserve, near Brantford.

Prior to Confederation, day schools were successfully conducted at Lorette, St. Regis and Pierreville in Lower Canada. At Caughnawaga, educational work was made nearly impossible by local difficulties. However, there were interesting experiments at Chateauguay and Christieville, where Indian boys from Caughnawaga were taken into residence and given a training in the classroom and on the farm. All these school activities received grants from Lower Canada. The Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Oka, maintained a farm school, at which Indian boys were enrolled.

In Upper Canada, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts organized the earliest Indian school on the Tyendinaga Reserve (Bay of Quinte). The New England Company, an evangelical organization chartered in 1661 in the reign of Charles II, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society and the Jesuits interested themselves in Indian educational work early in the 19th century. Approximately forty day schools were established in Upper Canada prior to Confederation, but there is record of only two of them receiving grants from the Governments of the day. Special institutions for the education of Indians were established at this time: the Mohawk Institute by the New England Company; the Alderville and Mount Elgin Boarding Schools by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, and the Wikwemikong Boarding School by the Jesuits. In addition, there was a community training centre established by the Governor of Upper Canada at Manitowaning, on Manitoulin

island. This enterprise was for the education of both young and old; but, as it did not appeal to the Indian temperament, it was abandoned in 1856, after twenty years of effort.

It should be recorded that in 1848 certain Indian bands in Upper Canada agreed to set apart for the purposes of education one-quarter of the amount received in commutation of their annual distribution of ammunition. This Indian school fund was used largely for the maintenance of the Alderville and Mount Elgin Boarding Schools, payments being made on a per capita grant basis—so much per child per year. Right at the outset of governmental association with Indian educational activity, we find two of the outstanding characteristics of the present system—church co-operation in the work and per capita grant payments to residential schools.

Prior to Confederation there was practically no organization of Indian schools in other parts of Canada. Missionaries interested in the education of Indian children were opportunists—classes being conducted whenever and wherever the activity gave promise of even a little success. The New England Company experimented with foster homes for Indian children in New Brunswick even before it applied its energy and funds to the work among the Six Nations. A Church of England chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Company conducted a boarding school for Indian children on the Red river as early as 1822. A Roman Catholic priest tried an agricultural school for young Indians at Baie St. Paul, now St. Eustache, Man., in 1833. There is record of day schools in various parts of the West, all conducted by Roman Catholic, Church of England and Methodist missionaries. In British Columbia the New England Company began work early in the 19th century from which developed the present Lytton Indian Residential School.

At Confederation Indian schools were supported for the most part by missionary societies, religious orders and the Indian bands—little financial assistance being given by the legislatures. Low salaries were paid and the attendance was irregular and, as a consequence, the schools were not effective. When the British North America Act placed the responsibility for the Indians of Canada with the federal Government, reports from Indian schools were forwarded to the Department of the Secretary of State, a branch of which was made the administrative office for Indian Affairs. In 1867 one residential school, the Mount Elgin Institute, with an enrolment of 52, and forty-nine day schools with a total of 1,664 pupils—all in Ontario and Quebec—were recognized by the Indian office. There were several Indian schools, entirely missionary in character, that did not make returns to the Government. The two most important of these were the Mohawk Institute at Brantford, supported by the New England Company, and the Roman Catholic boarding school at Wikwemikong.

There were 77 residential schools and 250 day schools in operation during the past year—a total of 327 Indian schools. In addition, the department assisted in the maintenance of 16 combined white and Indian schools. The total enrolment for 1926-27 was 14,710 and the average attendance 10,541. In Part 2 of this report will be found a tabular statement, showing the location and indicating the enrolment and other facts in the case of each school.

Several of the churches are actively engaged in the management of Indian day and residential schools. This co-operation of the churches in the case of residential schools is as follows: Roman Catholic, 42; Church of England, 20; United Church, 13; Presbyterian, 2.

In addition to the regular academic work at all Indian schools, there is the very important vocational training at the residential schools. Farming, garden-

ing, the care of stock, manual training and domestic instruction are being given more attention by the department and the churches. About 190 Indian students are studying high school, business college and other advanced work. Some of these are at our regular Indian schools and others are enrolled at high schools and colleges. In the case of most of these last-mentioned pupils, the Department assists with a grant from parliamentary appropriation. The practice of assisting ex-pupils of residential schools to start farming and housekeeping has been continued.

At all Indian schools, provincial curricula are followed and fully qualified teachers engaged whenever possible. Properly qualified inspectors visit all class-rooms except those in the northern schools. Arrangements have been made with the provincial Departments of Education for the services of the regular public and separate school inspectors for this supervision, except in the provinces of New Brunswick and British Columbia, where there are special Indian school inspectors. In addition, there is a medical inspection and department officers give constant supervision to the vocational training.

During the past few years, larger appropriations for Indian education have enabled the department to make various improvements in the school activity. Old equipment has been replaced, new schools have been commenced and better qualified teachers have been engaged. Instruction in both day and residential schools is becoming more attractive and now compares favourably with that in public and separate schools in Canada. During the past fiscal year three Indian residential schools were established. The department erected the Guy School at Sturgeon Lake, Sask., 40 miles northwest of The Pas, Man. This institution is for Roman Catholic children and is equipped to accommodate and train 100 pupils. There was a most gratifying enrolment when the school was opened. At Morley, Alta., a boarding school under the management of the United Church had an equally successful commencement. The accommodation for 60 pupils was assigned before the children could be admitted. The Roman Catholic Church, at its own expense, erected a boarding school for Indian children at Aklavik, in the Mackenzie Delta, N.W.T. The department has agreed to provide a per capita grant.

The expenditure for Indian education from parliamentary appropriation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, amounted to $1,951,327.42, as follows:—

EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1926-27—INDIAN EDUCATION VOTE

—	Day Schools	Residential Schools	Ex-Pupils	Special Salaries	Tuition	Freight, Express, etc.	Stationery	Miscellaneous	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	12,795 74	.....	.....	.....	11,027 66	.....	302 11	.....	24,125 51
Prince Edward Island	1,032 46	.....	.....	.....	624 60	.....	43 30	.....	1,700 46
New Brunswick	16,674 49	.....	.....	1,043 74	950 15	.....	481 93	.....	19,150 31
Quebec	59,284 11	.....	.....	.....	4,831 18	2 82	1,815 44	.....	65,933 55
Ontario	53,810 50	265,159 03	.....	25 75	4,892 08	302 15	7,754 38	453 13	332,397 02
Manitoba	46,593 23	179,171 51	803 60	.....	169 53	1,223 76	4,138 99	3,426 32	235,526 94
Saskatchewan	37,499 14	365,184 57	340 65	.....	1,278 33	1,308 63	4,006 28	2,020 65	411,638 25
Alberta	2,125 00	426,828 54	.....	.....	466 00	1,118 18	5,122 07	557 50	436,217 29
British Columbia	60,268 83	305,413 89	803 25	4,122 47	797 89	528 79	5,588 26	123 15	377,646 53
Northwest Territories	1,360 20	23,859 47	.....	.....	.....	417 05	594 14	.....	26,230 86
Yukon	3,308 12	17,118 63	.....	.....	.....	217 33	116 62	.....	20,760 70
	294,751 82	1,582,735 64	1,947 50	5,191 96	25,037 42	5,118 71	29,963 62	6,580 75	1,951,327 42

In addition to the above, certain bands of Indians, whose funds were sufficient to meet the expenditure, contributed the sum of $75,442.06 for school purposes. The interest contributions were for current expenses, salaries of teachers, minor repairs and tuition grants. The expenditure from capital was for major repairs to day school buildings on the Six Nations Reserve and for two new school buildings in the Manitowaning agency. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, the amounts so contributed were as follows:—

Account	—	Capital	Interest
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Batchewana Band		1,729 81
2	Chippewas of Beausoleil		716 93
3	Chippewas of Nawash		3,624 50
4	Chippewas of Rama		1,795 27
5	Chippewas of Sarnia		916 02
6	Chippewas of Saugeen		3,557 28
7	Chippewas of Snake Island		264 25
8	Chippewas of Thames (Caradoc)		785 15
9	Chippewas of Walpole Island		202 00
12	Garden River Band		1,798 44
13	Henvey Inlet Band		308 41
14	Lake Nipissing Indians		1,322 85
15	Manitoulin Island (Unceded)		1,923 68
17	Mississaugas of Alnwick		1,233 40
18	" New Credit		867 40
19	" Rice Lake		300 00
20	" Mud Lake		521 45
21	" Scugog		6 81
22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte		2,915 66
23	Moravians of Thames		1,069 68
30	Parry Island Band		641 31
32	Serpent River Band		500 00
33	Six Nations of Grand River	5,172 43	27,397 02
34	Shawanaga Band		965 75
38	Whitefish River Band	4,000 00	1,434 54
50	River Desert Band		809 20
79	Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point		1,035 94
82	Whitefish Lake Band		1,065 71
123	Gibson Band		178 98
246	Sheguiandah		547 78
247	Sheshegwaning		1,070 72
248	South Bay		5 00
249	Sucker Creek		675 50
251	West Bay Band	2,849 96	1,189 98
340	Metlakahtla Band		43 25
	Total	12,022 39	63,419 67

LANDS AND TIMBER

LANDS

Sales of surrendered, surveyed lands, shown in the tabular statement appearing in Part II of this report, indicate a very substantial increase over sales during the previous fiscal year. During the past year 50,959.12 acres were sold, realizing $206,945.95, as compared with 21,622.99 acres and $36,710.04. Lands sold during 1926-27 were in the main agricultural lands, the greater part in the Blackfoot reserve in Alberta, and the Muscowequan reserve in Saskatchewan. For these lands satisfactory prices were obtained. The number of land patents issued during the year ending March 31 last was 247, and returns of Crown grants were prepared and forwarded to the registrars of the counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate and to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario covering lands patented within that province.

LOCATION TICKETS

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual owners for lands on the reserve were issued during the past year to the number of 67, and on March 1 last there were current 2,664 location tickets.

LEASES

Under the provisions of section 11 of the Regulations for the Disposal of Indian Lands, leases were issued to white men at the request of the Indian locatees to the number of 94, and on March 31 last there were 1,348 leases current.

ENFRANCHISEMENT

Under the provisions of section 122A of the Indian Act there were 21 enfranchisements carried out during the past fiscal year, comprising a total number of men, women and children enfranchised of 38.

TIMBER

The quantity of timber cut for sale from Indian reserves in the Dominion during the season 1926-27 was somewhat less than that cut during the previous year, due in large measure to the fact that there was less lumbering activity in the province of British Columbia.

The kinds and quantities of timber cut were as follows:—

Pine (white)	2,166,534	f.b.m.
Pine (yellow)	1,055,462	f.b.m.
Pine (red or Norway)	56,604	f.b.m.
Pine (Jack or banksian)	187,259	f.b.m.
Spruce (various species)	8,044,679	f.b.m.
Hemlock	4,986,486	f.b.m.
Cedar	2,631,222	f.b.m.
Fir (B.C.)	17,250,329	f.b.m.
Fir (balsam)	600,473	f.b.m.
Tamarack	72,803	f.b.m.
Maple	521,649	f.b.m.
Birch	1,575,102	f.b.m.
Beech	55,002	f.b.m.
Ash	48,321	f.b.m.
Elm	69,918	f.b.m.
Oak	78,481	f.b.m.
Basswood	214,372	f.b.m.
Poplar	215,819	f.b.m.
Cottonwood	1,351,202	f.b.m.
Cordwood	6,102½	cords
Pulpwood	77,243	cords
Shingle bolts	860	
Ties	153,829	
Poles	604	
Posts	14,585	
Piling and booms	42,813	l.f.

The total quantity of timber cut for sale in terms of board measure feet was approximately sixty-five million and in addition to this, the Indians cut for their own use approximately six million f.b.m. of timber for building, fencing and fuel.

Sales of timber made during the year were:—

Lac Seul Reserve (part), Ont.	Bonus	$26,000
Long Lake Reserve, Ont.	Deposit	5,000
Soowahlie Reserve, B.C.	Deposit	1,640
Skumulasph Reserve, B.C.	Deposit	500

Cash receipts were as follows:—

Payments on account	$ 12,459 08
License dues and royalties	83,799 83
Permit dues	24,595 27
Trespass dues	446 23
Fines	324 00
Interest	992 00
Rentals and fees	3,194 60
Deposits	7,140 00
Bonus	26,000 00
Sand and gravel dues	2,498 18
Total	$161,449 19

There were thirty-one timber licenses current on April 30, 1927, being two less than the previous year, six having been terminated and four new licenses having been issued.

The expenditure for forest protection on Indian reserves amounted to the sum of $11,747.69 of which $5,148.07 was used for the purpose of extinguishing forest fires.

Statement showing principal outstanding on account of Indian lands on March 31, 1927, by agencies and at headquarters.

ONTARIO	
Agency—A. D. Moore, Cape Croker	$ 324 37
R. J. Lewis, Manitowaning	2,741 76
J. R. McGregor, Gore Bay	4,122 22
C. F. Rothera, Thessalon	3,548 12
G. M. Campbell, Deseronto	1,140 69
A. D. McNabb, Sault Ste Marie	2,270 85
A. Spencer, Fort Frances	24,877 52
Geo. P. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls	16,927 27
QUEBEC	
Agency—E. S. Gauthier, Maniwaki	319 24
A. Tessier, Ouiatcheuan	1,773 57
Zotique Caza, Timiskaming	415 68
NEW BRUNSWICK	
Agency—Chas. Hudson, Richibucto	614 75
Ottawa Headquarters	1,584,002 71
	$1,643,078 75

BUILDINGS

The following is a summary of the buildings erected in 1926-27.

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Two Indian Residential Schools were erected on the Peigan Indian Reserve, one to be operated by the Church of England and the other by the Roman Catholic Church.

The main building for the Guy Indian Residential School at Sturgeon Landing was built, completing the entire building which was started in 1925.

The Indian Residential Schools at Morley, Alta., and at Sioux Lookout, Ont. were completed.

In addition to the above residential schools improvements were made to some of the older buildings, among which was the installation of an electric lighting plant at the Kuper Island Indian Residential School. Outbuildings were built for the following schools: Coqueleetza Institute, the Fraser Lake School, and Duck Lake School.

A residence was built for the Indian agent at Muncey. A new Day School was provided on the Six Nations Reserve at Brantford, Ont. The work was continued on the new Indian reserve at Sydney, providing houses for the Indians at this point.

BRIDGES, DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, ROADS AND DYKING

The following engineering works were carried out on the various Indian reserves by this department during the current year:—

BRIDGES

Bridges were repaired on the following reserves:—Sandy Lake, Cowesses, Sask.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANTS

Electric lighting systems were installed to supply electric lighting to the following Indian villages:—Squamish, B.C.; Squirrel Cove, B.C.

DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Drainage systems were constructed to improve farming land on the following reserves:—New Credit, Caradoc, Ont.; Kamloops, B.C.

DYKING

Dyking works have been carried out as protection to roads and farming lands at Cowichan, B.C., Deadman's Creek, B.C., Whycocomagh, N.S.

New Highways, repairs, improvements.—Improvements have been carried out to roads on the following reserves:—Six Nations, Sheguiandah, Caradoc, West Bay, Sarnia, Cape Croker, Tyendinaga, New Credit, Ont. Pointe Bleue, Restigouche, Que., Bear River, Whycocomagh, N.B., Cowesses, Ochapawapace, Sask., Sea Bird Island, Cowichan, B.C., Eskasoni, N.S.

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Irrigation systems have been constructed or been improved on the following farming lands on the following reserves in British Columbia:—Clinton, Canim, High Bar, Nanaimo, Soda Creek, Bridge River, No. 1, Alkali Lake, Kamloops, Bridge No. 2.

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Sewerage disposal systems were installed in connection with the following Indian Residential Schools:—Kamloops, B.C.: Guy School, Sturgeon Landing, Sask.; R. C. and C. of E. Schools on the Peigan Reserve.

A modern sewerage system is being gradually installed for the Indian village of Odanac, on the Abenakis Indian Reserve, Que.

WATER WORKS SYSTEMS

Water works systems for domestic purposes have been installed to supply the following Indian villages:—Sechelt, Port Simpson, Bella Coola and Squamish, B.C.

SURVEYS

Listed hereunder are the principal surveys performed during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Bella Coola Agency.—New reserves were surveyed as follows:—For Kitasoo or China Hat Band, reserves Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. For Kitasoo and Bella Bella band, reserves Nos. 12, 13 and 14. For Kemsquit band, reserve No. 3. For Bella Bella band, reserves Nos. 13, 14 and 14A.

Skeena Agency.—New reserves Nos. 6. 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 surveyed for Kitkahta band.

West Coast Agency.—Cut off surveys were made for reserve No. 1 of Seshart band and No. 1 of Ohiet band. For Clayoquot tribe, new reserves Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34. For Esperanza Inlet tribe, reserves Nos. 14, 10B, 15, 16, 17 and 13A. For Kyuquot tribe, reserve No. 17. For Checkleset band, reserves, Nos. 8 and 9.

Babine Agency.—For Hagwilget tribe, Fort Babine band, new reserves Nos. 21, 22 and 23.

Stuart Lake Agency.—For Trembleur tribe, new reserves Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. For Bear Lake tribe, reserves Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. For Tatche tribe, reserves Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11. For Stuart Lake tribe, reserves Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 12. For Fort McLeod tribe, reserves, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5. For Fort Graham band, reserves Nos. 1 and 2.

Kootenay Agency.—Surveys were made of Lower Kootenay reserves Nos. 1A and 1B also new reserves Nos. 1C, 2 and 3 were surveyed for the Lower Kootenay band.

Kamloops Agency.—For North Thompson and Canoe Lake band, reserve No. 5. For Zoht band of Lower Nicola tribe, reserve No. 14.

Kamloops Agency (in railway belt).—Surveys were made of Lower Nicola reserves Nos. 10, 12 and 13.

Okanagan Agency.—Surveys were made of the cut-off in Penticton I. R. and also the Antoine Pierre farm in that reserve. Reserve No. 13 was surveyed for the Lower Similkameen band.

Williams Lake Agency.—The boundaries of Quesnel No. 1 and Williams Lake reserve No. 1 were re-established, Cut-off survey was made in the Alexandria I. R. No. 1. Reserve No. 3 was surveyed for the Nemaiah Valley band. For Canim band, new reserves Nos. 3, 4 and 5. For Alkali Lake band, reserves Nos. 9A, 11A and 16. For Toosey band, reserve No. 1A. For Anaham band, reserve No. 2A. For Stone band, reserve Nos. 1A, 3 and 4. For Alexis Creek band, reserves Nos. 1A, 2, 3 and 4. For Nemaiah Valley band, reserves Nos. 1A, 2A and 5. For Alexandria band, reserves Nos. 3A, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. For Quesnel band, reserve (new).

Lytton Agency, railway belt.—Survey was made of the Kanaka Bar I. R. No. 8. Survey was made of new reserves Nos. 2A, 3B, 14A, 21B, 22A and 31 for the Lytton band. For Skuppah band, new reserve No. 2B.

ALBERTA

The surrendered portion of the Saddle Lake I. R. No. 125 was subdivided.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

A small survey was made in Resolution Settlement.

MANITOBA

Surveys were made of the following reserves:—Jackhead No. 43A, Brokenhead, No. 4, Dawson Bay Nos. 65A, 65B and 65F, Budds Point No. 20D. Retracements were made of Dog Creek No. 46 and Fairford No. 50.

ONTARIO

Surveys were made in connection with the Alnwick, Rama and St. Regis reserves.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES BASED ON THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT'S AGENTS AND THE INSPECTORS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927.

The local administration of the Indian lands, on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion, is conducted through the department's agencies of which there are in all 110. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than thirty. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers in addition to the agent, such as the medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, nurse, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. At many of the smaller agencies in the older provinces, where the Indians are more advanced, the work is comparatively light, requiring only the services of an agent. The work of the agencies is supervised by the department's inspectors, each inspector having charge of a certain number of agencies.

ONTARIO

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Ontario: Alnwick, Bay of Quinté, Cape Croker, Chapleau, Chippewas, Munsees, and Oneidas of the Thames, Christian Island, Fort Frances, Georgina and Snake Islands, Golden Lake, Gore Bay, Kenora, Lake Superior (Eastern and Western Divisions), Manitowaning, Missisaguas of the Credit, Moravians of the Thames, Parry Sound, Rama, Rice and Mud Lakes, Sarnia, Saugeen, Scugog, Six Nations, Sturgeon Falls, Thessalon and Walpole Island.

Tribal Origin.—The great majority of the Indians of Ontario are Ojibwas, and are of Algonkin stock. The Oneidas of the Thames, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, the Mohawks of the Parry Sound district, and the Six Nations of Brantford are of Iroquoian stock. There is a band of Pottawattamies at Walpole island, and Delawares at the Caradoc agency; these are of Algonkin stock.

Occupations.—The Indians in the western and central parts of Ontario engage largely in farming. The reserves generally are well suited to this purpose and the activity of the department's field agents has resulted in a steady improvement both in the methods of operation and the results achieved. The success achieved by the returned soldiers of this province has been especially creditable and they are rapidly developing prosperous communities.

During the summer months Indians find a profitable source of income as guides and canoe-men. Many are employed at various industries and trades, while railway and navigation companies employ a large number. As a rule they are excellent bushmen and many find employment in the various lumber camps. There is still an excellent market for snowshoes, canoes and moccasins, and these are usually manufactured by the other members of the community.

The women also have many sources of income; some are employed as domestics; others support themselves by making baskets and fancy work. In certain districts berry-picking is an important item and furnishes considerable income.

Dwellings.—A great majority of the Ontario Indians have comfortable farmhouses which compare very favourably with those of their white neighbours. Many own houses of brick and stone, but in the outlying and more remote districts the old log houses are in the majority. In the more settled districts the Indians have followed the examples of the whites and both houses and farm buildings are comfortable and of excellent construction.

New Ontario.—In the remote parts of Ontario hunting and fishing are still the chief sources of livelihood. While fur has been very scarce the price has been correspondingly high. Fishing, however, has not been as successful this year owing to the scarcity of the market and the low prices. Acting as guides and canoe-men during the summer months adds considerably to their income. While agriculture is not carried on to any extent, most of the bands grow considerable crops of potatoes and vegetables. They are, of necessity, more or less nomadic and consequently live in tents most of the year. This condition will greatly change as civilization progresses.

QUEBEC

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Quebec: Bécancour, Bersimis, Caughnawaga, Lake St. John, Lorette, Maria, Mingan, Oka, River Desert, Restigouche, Seven Islands, St. Regis, Temiskaming and Viger.

Tribal Origin.—The principal tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, Lake of the Two Mountains, and St. Regis; the Hurons of Lorette are also of Iroquoian stock; the Montagnais, who are also of Algonkin stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, Lake St. John, Seven Islands; the Abenakis, also of Algonkin stock, at Bécancour and St. Francis; the Micmacs, also of Algonkin stock, at Maria and Restigouche; and the Malecites, also of Algonkin stock, at Viger.

In the agricultural districts of the province the Indians are developing a keener interest in farming operations and are making a decided success. In the Gaspe peninsula the Indians find employment in the lumber camps and mills, but on the north shore of the gulf, fishing, hunting and trapping are still the principal sources of income. In the northern part of the province lumbering is the chief pursuit. One of the principal industries of the Indians of Quebec is making baskets, and many of the Indians spend the summer months at the resorts in order to dispose of the baskets, lacrosse sticks, racquets, moccasins, etc., to the tourists. Some of them, particularly in the Saguenay district, act as guides and canoe-men.

Dwellings.—In the older settled districts of the province the Indians own many excellent stone and brick houses. Generally speaking, the buildings are almost all of good construction, comfortable and sanitary. In the more remote districts, where hunting and trapping are still the principal occupations, the Indians necessarily live in tents during the greater part of the year.

The North Shore.—Along the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, the Indians have been taking a marked interest in the fishing industry. At Mingan, Natashkwan, Romaine, St. Augustine, and Moisie, the fishing is under departmental supervision. Salmon and cod are the principal marketable fish, and are a source of considerable income to the Indians. The land is not suitable for extensive cultivation, but many of the Indians have very creditable gardens.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Agencies.—There are three agencies in the province of New Brunswick, the Northeastern located at Buctouche, the Northern located at Perth, and the Southwestern located at Fredericton.

Tribal Origin.—The majority of the Indians of New Brunswick belong to the Micmac race, which is of Algonkin stock. In addition to these there are some bands of Malecites, also of Algonkin stock.

Occupations.—In the Northeast division the Indians are mostly engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping. Some farming is carried on, and the Indians have rather tended to increase their interest in this regard.

The lumbering industry employs quite a large number and the Indians all through the eastern provinces have become very proficient in the lumber camps, on the river drives and in the mills. In the Northern division there is less

farming carried on, and the Indians during the summer months find employment generally as day labourers. In the Southern division they support themselves chiefly by the manufacture and sale of Indian wares.

NOVA SCOTIA

Agencies.—There are nineteen Indian agencies in the province of Nova Scotia, namely: Yarmouth, Digby, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Kings, Windsor, Shubenacadie, Halifax, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish-Guysboro, Richmond, Inverness, Victoria, Sydney, and Eskasoni.

Tribal Origin.—The Indians of Nova Scotia are of Algonkin stock, and bear the distinctive name of Micmac.

Occupations.—They follow various occupations, but, as a rule, do not confine themselves to any particular one. Many of them cultivate the land with indifferent success, but as there are exceptions in almost every case, so it is with our Indians; a few of them are succeeding very well as farmers. The majority of those living near industrial centres usually work as day labourers. Hunting, trapping, and acting as guides for sportsmen are favourite occupations, more especially with Indians of middle age. Basket-making and the manufacture of fancy moccasins, etc., are confined mostly to women. A profitable employment among Indians in a few sections of Nova Scotia is the manufacture of hockey sticks, and they appear to be experts at the business.

Dwellings.—With very few exceptions, Indians in Nova Scotia occupy houses of frame construction, well finished on the outside, but unfinished inside. Every settlement, however, has a few comfortable dwellings well finished throughout. Other buildings owned by Indians—barns and storehouses—are mostly of frame construction also.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Agency.—One agency is sufficient for the purposes of the department in this province, as the total Indian population is only 292.

Tribal Origin.—The Indians of this province all belong to the Micmac tribe, which is of Algonkin stock.

Occupations.—But few of the Indians of Prince Edward Island are farmers. The principal industries are basket-making and fishing. The oyster fisheries, which had been a complete failure for some years, are again profitable and have added somewhat to the income of the Indians.

MANITOBA

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Manitoba: Fisher River, Clandeboye, Norway House, Griswold, Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah, Pas and Birtle.

Tribal Origin.—The majority of the Indians of Manitoba belong to the Ojibewa race, which is of Algonkin stock. Bands of Swampy Crees are found at the Norway House and Fisher River agencies and in the York factory district; these are also of Algonkin stock. The Indians located at the Griswold agency are Sioux; there are also Sioux at the Birtle and Portage la Prairie agencies. There is a band of Chipewyans at Fort Churchill; this tribe is of Athapascan stock.

The reserves in Manitoba suitable for extensive agriculture are mainly within the Birtle, Griswold, and Portage la Prairie agencies. On some reserves during the last two years the crops have not been up to the standard and the Indians have somewhat lost heart in their farming operations, but generally speaking progress has been satisfactory.

In the northern agencies the occupations are mostly hunting and trapping, but fishing has been becoming a more and more important factor during the past four or five years, and considerable income has been derived therefrom.

While fur has been scarce the price has been high and the market for fish has increased. All of the northern Indians are expert guides and canoe-men, and many find employment in this way or with the transport or fur companies.

In the southern and more settled districts many of the younger people seek employment as day labourers, and owing to the high wages have been fairly prosperous. The Indian women make needle work, baskets, etc., for which there is a ready market.

Dwellings.—In recent years the Indians have adopted more sanitary methods of living. Their houses are more comfortably furnished and of better construction than formerly. In the north the nomadic life of the Indians does not permit of other than the old-fashioned log house, but even these are being greatly improved and in some cases are being replaced by suitable frame dwellings.

SASKATCHEWAN

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Saskatchewan: Assiniboine, Battleford, Carlton, Crooked Lake, Duck Lake, Moose Mountain, Onion Lake, Pelly, Qu'Appelle and Touchwood Hills.

Tribal Origin.—The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are the Ojibewas, Swampy Crees and Plain Crees, which all belong to the great Algonkin stock. In addition to these, Sioux Indians are found at the Assiniboine, Moose Mountain, Qu'Appelle and Carlton agencies, and on the Moose Woods reserve. In the Onion Lake agency there is a band of Chipewyans, who are of Athapascan stock. There are also a few Chipewyan Indians in the Isle à la Crosse district.

The principal occupation of the Indians of Saskatchewan is mixed farming and stock-raising. The close supervision which the department has had over these Indians has tended to greatly improve their method of farming and consequently their crops and income derived from them have greatly increased. Most of the Indians are well provided with good quality of machinery. As a rule they have good stock and suitable houses. In the outlying districts, however, hunting and trapping are still the main sources of income and will so remain until civilization encroaches upon the hunting grounds.

Dwellings.—The dwellings of the Indians on the reserves where farming is carried on are now mostly of frame construction. The outbuildings, however, are generally of logs, but even there there has been some improvement.

ALBERTA

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the Province of Alberta: Blackfoot, Blood, Edmonton, Hobbema, Peigan, Saddle Lake, Sarcee, Stony and Lesser Slave Lake.

Tribal Origin.—The Alberta Indians are of Algonkin stock, with the exception of the Sarcees near Calgary and the Beavers and Slaves in the Lesser Slave Lake agency, who are Athapascan, and the Paul's band in the Edmonton agency, who are Iroquoian, and the Stonies, who are of Siouan stock. The Algonkin Indians of Alberta are subdivided into Blackfoot nation, comprising the Indians of the Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies, Plain Crees found in the Lesser Slave Lake, Saddle Lake, and Hobbema agencies, and a band of Ojibewas at Moberly Lake, in the Lesser Slave Lake agency.

The principal occupations of the Indians of Alberta are farming and stock-raising. Almost all the reserves in the settled districts of the province have large herds of horses and cattle.

In the northern parts of the province hunting and trapping are still almost the sole sources of income; there is practically no farming carried on and the construction of steamers on the Peace and Athabasca rivers, and of the railways to Peace River Crossing and Fort McMurray, have greatly lessened the wages of the Indians with the trading companies and transports. However, the price of fur has been even higher than in past years.

Dwellings.—In the southern part of the province the dwellings and farm buildings are of excellent construction and quality. Almost all the reserves where extensive farming is carried on boast of up-to-date modern dwellings, comfortable and well constructed. In the northern parts of the province the majority of the Indians continue to follow their primitive nomadic mode of life, and many of them still live in tents and tepees during the greater part of the year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the Province of British Columbia: Babine and Upper Skeena, Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Kootenay, Kwawkewlth, Lytton, New Westminster, Okanagan, Queen Charlotte, Stikine, Stuart Lake, Vancouver, West Coast, Williams Lake and Skeena River.

Tribal Origin.—The Indians of the Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Lytton, New Westminster, Vancouver, and Okanagan agencies belong to the Salish tribe. The Kootenay tribe is located in the agency of the same name. The Kwakiutl-Nootka tribe is located at the Kwawkewlth and West Coast agencies; the Haidas, in the Queen Charlotte islands; the Tlingits, in the Stikine; and the Tsimshians, in the Skeena River agency. The Indians of the Babine, Stuart Lake and Williams Lake agencies belong to the Athapascan race.

In addition to these there are about 3,000 nomadic Indians in the province who cannot be correctly classified according to linguistic stock or tribal origin.

Occupations.—The occupations of the Indians of British Columbia vary with their habitat. The Indians situated along the coast earn their livelihood principally by fishing. In many instances they own their own motor-launches, nets and gear, while others are supplied by the various canneries. Many of the women are also employed in the canneries or in the hop fields, and make a very steady income.

The Indians of the Queen Charlotte islands own and operate their own small plant for rendering the oolachan or candle fish. In the inland parts of the province some farming operations are carried on and particularly in the irrigated districts grain, fruits of all kinds, and vegetables have been raised with success.

These Indians have been making marked progress in this regard and are now well equipped with modern machinery.

The Kootenay, Kamloops, Okanagan and New Westminster Indians own large herds of horses and cattle. While the Indians in the northern and remote parts of the province still depend upon hunting and trapping for their livelihood, the agents report a marked improvement in their manner of living.

Dwellings.—Except for the more remote districts the Indians have built comfortable and modern dwellings and outbuildings. Their progress in this respect has been perhaps more rapid than that of any other Indians of the Dominion.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Agencies.—The department has now three agencies in the Northwest Territories, namely, Fort Simpson, Fort Smith, and Fort Resolution.

Tribal Origin.—The principal tribes found in the Far North are the Slave, Hares, Loucheux, Sicannies, Dogribs, Yellow-knives, Chipewyans and Caribou Eaters. All these tribes are of Athapascan stock. There are a few Crees in the neighbourhood of Chipewyan. These are of Algonkin stock. The most northerly tribes are the Takudah, who extend to the Mackenzie Delta; and the Copper Mines, who are located along the Coppermine river. The territory occupied by these two last-mentioned tribes is contiguous to that inhabited by the Eskimos.

These Indians depend entirely upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood. The department in 1921 made a treaty with the Indians along the Mackenzie river thus bringing under the supervision of the Dominion Government practically the only Indians in Canada with whom treaty had not been made.

Occupations.—A few have been induced to raise small plots of potatoes. They own no horses or cattle, transportation being almost entirely by canoe along the great waterways, or by dogs in winter. They catch and preserve large quantities of whitefish for their own use and for consumption by their dog-trains in winter.

YUKON

Tribal Origin.—The Forty Mile, Blackstone, and Moosehide bands belong to the Takudah tribe. There is a band of Slavies at Lancing Creek who migrated from Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie river; another band of Slavies, called Nahanies, is located at the headwaters of the Pelly river. All these Indians are of Athapascan stock. At Mayo, Selkirk, Little Salmon and Carmacks there are bands belonging to the tribe known as Stick Indians. Bands belonging to the Tlingit tribe are found at Whitehorse, Teslin Lake, Champagne Landing, and Carcross.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of the Yukon Indians, and they have been fairly successful during the past year. The women also derive some revenue from the sale of mocassins and curios of various kinds, while the men are expert at making toboggans and snowshoes. Practically no farming is carried on owing to climatic conditions, but some of the Indians cultivate patches of potatoes and other vegetables.

FINANCIAL

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1927, capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to $12,418,460.77, had increased to $12,860,953.69.

The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows:—voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department, $3,656,698.07, and annuities by statute, $213,376.

On March 31, 1927, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earning of pupils at industrial schools was $206,563.59. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated $34,605.93, and withdrawals, $28,535.73.

GENERAL

In 1924 a complete census was made by the department of the Indians and Eskimos of Canada, which was published in the annual report. This was the first census that had been made since 1916 and it shows slight increase in the Indian population as compared with previous records. A recapitulation of this census will be found in Part II of this report, which follows herewith and therein also will be found statistics with regard to Grain, Vegetable and Root Production; Land, Private and Public Buildings and Property; Live Stock and Poultry; General Effects; Value of Real and Personal Property and Progress during year; Sources and Value of Income; Schools; Indian Land; Civil Government; Appropriation Accounts and Indian Trust Fund.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs

PART II

TABULAR STATEMENTS

Table No. 1.—RECAPITULATION: CENSUS OF INDIANS AND ESKIMOS ARRANGED UNDER DEPARTMENTAL INSPECTORATES AND DISTRICTS

Inspectorates and Districts	Number in Band	Religions							Under 6 years		From 6 to 15 inclusive		From 16 to 20 inclusive		From 21 to 65 inclusive		From 65 years upwards	
		Anglican	Baptist	Methodist	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Other Christian beliefs	Aboriginal Beliefs	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alberta Inspectorate	5,35'	1,006	.....	1,371	.....	2,676	.....	301	446	520	559	549	315	273	1,201	1,181	136	171
British Columbia Inspectorates	23,782	4,640	.....	3,840	459	11,373	500	470	1,617	1,732	2,339	2,227	1,016	998	5,132	4,877	668	676
Manitoba Inspectorates	15,466	5,706	51	3,702	812	2,761	146	2,288	1,488	1,476	1,664	1,686	1,052	838	3,041	3,285	370	566
New Brunswick Inspectorate	1,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,606	.....	.....	113	149	191	165	108	110	366	324	46	34
Nova Scotia Inspectorate	1,827	2	7	....	.....	1,818	.....	.....	150	149	213	204	108	95	421	363	61	63
Ontario Inspectorate	20,429	5,231	1,115	4,517	9	6,710	540	954	1,325	1,261	1,907	1,933	1,238	1,237	4,472	4,471	590	642
Prince Edward Inspectorate	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	 315	.....	.....	28	30	34	34	25	17	64	62	11	10
Quebec Inspectorate	13,191	101	.....	441	.....	9,067	20	.....	625	681	998	1,030	547	574	2,122	2,111	325	352
Saskatchewan Inspectorates	8,059	2,233	.....	59	895	3,511	21	1,340	727	735	975	911	356	332	1,651	1,755	264	353
Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate	5,782	350	.....	.....	.....	4,701	.....	731	524	525	757	788	386	354	1,094	1,272	38	44
Treaty No. 9 Inspectorate	2,777	1,857	.....	.....	.....	858	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle a la Crosse District	2,210	748	.....	.....	.....	1,462	.....	.....	248	251	221	225	151	152	297	404	105	156
Treaty No. 11 Inspectorate	2,640	463	.....	.....	.....	1,677	.....	.....	177	162	298	258	114	121	455	532	9	14
Yukon	1,456	1,220	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	128	140	125	128	81	80	295	230	23	24
Total Indian Population	104,894	23,557	1,173	13,930	2,175	48,671	1,227	6,146	7,596	7,811	10,281	10,138	5,497	5,181	20,614	20,867	2,646	3,105

No information available as to ages of 11,158 Indians or as to religions of 8,015 Indians.

Eskimos																		
Northwest Territories—																		
Alaska Boundary and East to Kent Peninsula	1,220																	
From Mouth of Backs River and East to Wager River	525																	
Igloolik Islands (approx.)	185																	
From Melville Peninsula to Fullerton	294																	
From Chesterfield Inlet to Churchill	664																	
Total	2,888																	
Baffin Land—																		
North Coast	100																	
South Coast	870																	
Cumberland Sound	426																	
Total	1,396																	
Ungava (Quebec)— From Great Whale River (East Coast Hudson's Bay) to Port Burwell (Hudson's Strait)	900																	
Labrador	1,000																	
Total Eskimos[1]	6,184																	
Total number of Indians and Eskimos	111,078																	

[1] No details of religions or ages of 6,184 Eskimos available.

Note.—The Department of Indian Affairs is indebted to Dr. Knud Rasmussen, Copenhagen, Denmark, and to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, for the revised Census Statistics regarding the Eskimos of Canada.

Table No. 1.—RECAPITULATION: CENSUS OF INDIANS AND ESKIMOS ARRANGED UNDER PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS

Provinces and Districts	Number in Band	Religions							Under 6 years		From 6 to 15 inclusive		From 16 to 20 inclusive		From 21 to 65 inclusive		From 65 years upward	
		Anglican	Baptist	Methodist	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Other Christian Beliefs	Aboriginal Beliefs	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alberta	8,990	1,355	.....	1,371	.....	5,733	.....	531	762	854	1,086	1,070	539	478	1,870	1,973	159	199
British Columbia	24,316	4,640	.....	3,840	459	11,764	500	613	1,663	1,775	2,410	2,297	1,062	1,046	5,215	4,994	675	679
Manitoba	11,673	4,459	51	3,445	731	2,300	146	541	1,140	1,129	1,234	1,260	846	669	2,238	2,417	294	446
New Brunswick	1,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,606	.....	.....	113	149	191	165	108	110	366	324	46	34
Northwest Territories	4,543	513	.....	.....	.....	3,171	.....	359	365	333	496	490	247	233	861	955	24	39
Nova Scotia	1,827	2	7	.....	.....	1,818	.....	.....	150	149	213	204	108	95	421	363	61	63
Ontario	26,706	7,988	1,115	4,774	116	8,054	540	2,766	1,643	1,582	2,306	2,329	1,428	1,390	5,211	5,273	663	751
Prince Edward Island	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	.....	.....	28	30	34	34	25	17	64	62	11	10
Quebec	13,191	101	.....	441	.....	9,067	20	.....	625	681	998	1,030	547	574	2,122	2,111	325	352
Saskatchewan	10,271	3,279	.....	59	869	4,707	21	1,336	979	989	1,188	1,131	506	489	1,951	2,165	365	508
Yukon	1,456	1,220	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	128	140	125	128	81	80	295	230	23	21
Total Indian Population	104,894	23,557	1,173	13,930	2,175	48,671	1,227	6,146	7,596	7,811	10,281	10,138	5,497	5,181	20,614	20,867	2,646	3,105

No information available as to ages of 11,158 Indians or as to religions of 8,015 Indians.

Eskimos	
Northwest Territories—	
Alaska Boundary and East to Kent Peninsula	1,220
From Mouth of Backs River and East to Wager River	525
Igloolik Islands (approx.)	185
From Melville Peninsula to Fullerton	294
From Chesterfield Inlet to Churchill	664
Total	2,888
Baffin Land—	
North Coast	100
South Coast	870
Cumberland Sound	426
Total	1,396
Ungava (Quebec)—	
From Great Whale River (East Coast Hudson's Bay) to Port Burwell (Hudson's Strait)	900
Labrador	1,000
Total Eskimos[1]	6,184
Total number of Indians and Eskimos	111,078

[1] No details of religions or ages of 6,184 Eskimos available.

Note.—The Department of Indian Affairs is indebted to Dr. Knud Rasmussen, Copenhagen, Denmark, and to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, for the revised Census Statistics regarding the Eskimos of Canada.

Table No. 2.—GRAIN, VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION

Agencies	Wheat		Oats		Other Grains		Peas, Beans, Etc.		Potatoes		Other Roots		Fodder Tons		
	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Hay Cultivated	Hay Wild	Other Fodder
Alberta															
Blackfoot	5,689	63,464	1,808	4,377	2	...	...	...	17	605	4	137	...	496	734
Blood	7,969	121,042	1,061	5,525	...	...	...	...	25	3,200	2	70	...	2,585	435
Edmonton	1,350	26,640	1,987	29,603	488	8,744	...	...	32	2,800	...	...	...	1,010	380
Hobbema	1,540	22,056	2,856	28,659	316	2,213	...	...	44	3,011	40	706	833	2,054	4,761
Lesser Slave Lake	30	500	131	2,730	...	...	...	...	71	4,730	2	190	...	1,445	391
Peigan	840	8,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	200
Saddle Lake	1,061	4,302	812	1,354	57	45	...	...	16	787	10	118	...	3,176	45
Sarcee	16	445	200	5,796	399	15,000	...	...	5	280	...	...	20	60	200
Stony	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	175	10	200	300	850	...
Total	18,495	247,013	8,855	78,044	1,262	26,002	...	...	220	15.588	68	1,421	1,153	12.176	7,146
British Columbia															
Babine	...	...	95	266	...	...	...	...	110	16,800	54	7,850	963	376	266
Bella Coola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	805	1	75	55	360	...
Cowichan	51	1,610	418	16,770	...	...	...	...	264	6,425	...	...	1,492	...	...
Kamloops	435	6,020	770	14,460	72	1,230	...	...	725	51,100	408	8,110	3,730	400	200
Kootenay	22	265	605	...	27	...	7	...	28	4,510	3	100	927	865	24
Kwawkewlth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lytton	124	2,810	169	4,505	25	635	226	9,290	208	41,160	15	340	873	2	...
New Westminster	10	270	357	19,990	13	380	78	1,520	175	13,920	39	2,555	615	437	...
Okanagan	1,130	28,000	475	8,950	150	3,950	105	2,520	240	20,300	155	20,050	2,060	1,200	250
Queen Charlotte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	450	3	110	5	3	...
Skeena River	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	495	211	20,600	14	1,365	16	48	...
Stikine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	62	...
Stuart Lake	7	100	251	3,300	10	200	...	...	39	3,793	16	1,870	455	1,864	413
Vancouver	...	...	25	1,150	6	220	12	380	55	7,730	11	1,375	72	55	...
West Coast	...	...	8	...	...	16	1	40	4	202	2	130	13	1	...
Williams Lake	103	1,620	257	5,800	...	...	1	20	217	8.160	57	...	1 065	3,310	...
Total	1,882	40,695	3,433	75,191	303	6,631	435	14,265	2,305	195,985	778	43,930	12,341	8,983	1,153
Manitoba															
Birtle	250	3,911	943	16,168	420	6,033	...	...	7	858	...	...	...	921	24
Clandeboye	4	60	186	3,800	...	...	6	120	116	5,250	36	...	40	1,580	15
Fisher River	...	...	245	5,550	32	645	4	...	23	1,988	10	410	...	3,491	70
Griswold	623	6,955	616	5,750	1,270	13,504	8	259	14	1,032	4	75	...	514	199
Manitowapah	...	...	40	36	20	260	...	...	86	3,814	...	29	...	4,966	...
Norway House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	3,500	1	75	...	215	...
Pas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	3,450	...	...	...	2,510	...
Portage la Prairie	712	15,184	941	20,824	1,804	46,641	15	145	8	600	...	...	...	625	279
Total	1,589	26,110	2,971	52,128	3,546	67,083	33	524	391	20,492	51	589	40	14,822	587

*Cut green.

New Brunswick															
Northern Division	.....	.....	25	120	7	25	1½	8	3½	150	2	103	.....	.....	.....
Northeastern Division	6	78	82	1,435	8	105	3	30	49	5,600	10	1,300	113	26	8
Southwestern Division	.....	.....	2	30	1	30	1½	45	8½	545	½	25	8	.....	.....
Total	6	78	109	1,585	16	160	6	83	61	6,295	12½	1,428	121	26	8
Northwest Territories															
Fort Resolution	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia															
Annapolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	3	215	1	16	3	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysboro	1	23	5	95	.....	.....	1	30	6½	345	3	46	23	9	6
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	.....	.....	6	75	3	40	2	12	12	300	3	75	55	30	25
Cape Breton (Sydney)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	.....	.....	1	*	.....	.....	½	*	2	200	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Cumberland	.....	.....	1	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	80	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Digby	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Halifax	.....	.....	5	175	.....	.....	¾	3	15	325	2	130	19	15	3
Hants (Indian Brook)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	¼	*	2½	135	½	41	22½	7	.....
Hants (Windsor)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	2	100	1	10	10	4	.....
Inverness	.....	.....	3	100	¼	3	¼	9	12	906	1	65	16	66	8
Kings	1	1	1	20	1	10	1	1	2	55	1	20	5	3	.....
Lunenburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	12	500	1	15	30	22	.....
Pictou	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	4	4	281	1	25	.....	1	.....
Queens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	4	⅛	10	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Richmond	.....	.....	24	435	.....	.....	2	35	12	425	1	35	43	3	.....
Shelburne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	¼	80	.....	40	2	.....	.....
Victoria	.....	.....	3	30	2	9	1	4	15	360	1	10	85	20	.....
Yarmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	2	24	50	930	6¼	62	12½	135	103⅞	4,407	16½	528	336½	181	42
Ontario															
Alnwick	5	100	119	2,505	124	1,775	1	8	16	838	4	900	198	.....	8
Cape Croker	30	400	190	2,000	60	740	30	400	24	1,600	9	200	350	100	10
Caradoc	255	6,375	1,225	30,625	950	28,500	175	4,375	650	26,000	340	8,500	3,600	100	900
Chapleau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island	8	80	156	1,000	.....	.....	20	190	24	1,200	9	400	140	.....	.....
Fort Frances	11	16	69	913	3	50	19	312	15	1,399	2	182	457	118	.....
Fort William	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	2,056	.....	.....	25	12	.....
Georgina Island	8	130	50	1,000	3	25	.....	.....	8	250	.....	.....	30	20	10
Golden Lake	5	70	15	200	.....	.....	2	20	6	200	.....	.....	10	20	2
Gore Bay	23	286	112	776	30	780	32	560	80	3,170	4	255	275	12	135
Kenora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	3,665	12	230	7	293	.....
Manitowaning	211	1,120	443	9,425	86	1,421	113	960	522	10,480	91	674	1,876	106	444
Moravian	100	1,000	200	2,200	225	3,000	20	180	30	600	10	250	160	30	200
New Credit	99	1,291	533	4,772	142	1,341	3	44	16	377	2	35	590	.....	87
Parry Sound	.....	.....	62	1,115	17	140	5	120	36	625	9	315	380	.....	.....
Rama	24	550	29	650	2	50	5	125	25	500	3	60	125	15	5
Rice Lake	70	2,200	255	7,900	46	1,300	10	240	41	3,250	30	5,250	200	20	70

*Cut green.

Table No. 2.—GRAIN, VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION—*Concluded*

Agencies	Wheat		Oats		Other Grains		Peas, Beans, Etc.		Potatoes		Other Roots		Fodder Tons		
	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Hay Cultivated	Hay Wild	Other Fodder
Ontario—*Concluded*															
Sarnia	250	4,000	680	20,400	155	2,950	77	615	170	14,750	41	1,725	105	300	60
Saugeen	10	150	265	7,800	30	500	15	375	80	3,500	10	170	172	6	135
Sault Ste. Marie	5	70	130	5,200	.....	.....	21	260	132	6,190	15	620	125	175	.....
Savanne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	2,650	13	265	.....	61	.....
Scugog	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six Nations	1,100	12,000	6,200	10,000	1,590	8,000	50	800	90	1,000	500	1,200	2,500	.....	7,000
Sturgeon Falls	.....	.....	40	400	15	450	7	175	20	2,000	9	240	30	25	.....
Thessalon	.....	.....	72	511	.....	.....	25	230	89	3,050	4	170	140	58	.....
Tyendinaga	40	800	1,550	46,500	560	16,500	70	1,400	60	2,400	3	400	3,500	15	4,000
Total	2,254	30,638	12,395	155,892	4,038	67,522	712	12,149	2,283	91,850	1,120	22,041	14,995	1,486	13,066
Prince Edward Island	9	92	50	800	1	12	.....	.....	15	1,450	1	50	70	52	.....
Quebec															
Bécancour	.....	.....	10	200	2	30	¼	3	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bersimis	1	7	8	48	2	10	2	10	9	395	1	5	85	.....	.....
Cacouna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	5	80	500	8,000	150	2,500	7	60	300	8,000	15	300	1,000	.....	.....
Jeune Lorette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maniwaki	3	49	171	3,563	2	25	2	18	32	2,757	7	880	328	32	101
Maria	2	22	25	250	1	22	.....	.....	4	140	1	81	15	.....	.....
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	25	300	125	3,000	50	500	15	400	30	500	.....	.....	300	20	175
Pierreville	.....	.....	30	300	10	160	3	20	25	180	.....	.....	50	75	.....
Pointe Bleue	61	640	600	6,000	290	2,600	50	700	275	6,900	20	200	500	.....	80
Restigouche	.....	.....	180	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	250	.....	.....	64	3	.....
Seven Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis	135	2,000	420	7,400	55	434	70	900	350	6,800	21	1,100	350	500	700
Timiskaming	18	140	170	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,000	1	50	175	.....	60
Total	250	3,238	2,239	32,361	562	6,281	149¼	2,111	1,097	26,952	66	2,616	2,867	630	1,116
Saskatchewan															
Assiniboine	428	7,955	117	3,788	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	428	1	36	.....	929	242
Battleford	2,261	24,815	1,177	8,363	20	110	.....	.....	27	1,191	13	492	.....	2,849	476
Carlton	2,129	33,134	1,280	24,612	45	571	.....	.....	27	1,323	7	216	.....	3,293	.....
Crooked Lakes	1,334	23,939	1,467	25,544	376	6,435	.....	.....	23	715	12	226	.....	1,832	291
Duck Lake	2,112	22,777	555	8,696	29	266	.....	.....	17	806	.....	.....	.....	4,037	294
File Hills Agency	221	3,585	284	2,047	56	856	.....	.....	3	345	.....	.....	.....	770	92
File Hills Colony	1,207	16,282	1,030	10,714	192	3,057	.....	.....	6	1,070	.....	.....	.....	584	339

Isle a la Crosse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moose Mountain	159	3,169	107	4,109	325	5,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	100
Moose Woods	79	537	23	170	...	...	...	...	2	188	...	...	...	976	22
Onion Lake	403	3,510	650	7,561	...	...	...	...	22	1,401	5	430	...	3,891	390
Pelly	979	11,900	1,167	16,278	320	2,589	...	...	18	875	...	...	...	734	59
Qu'Appelle	2,885	62,668	1,209	27,997	111	1,788	...	...	15	1,330	6	395	...	2,167	239
Touchwood	1,562	23,281	1,139	18,909	...	...	...	...	23	660	11	245	...	2,261	237
Wood Mountain Reserve	80	1,200	30	1,500	101	700	...	...	6	200	...	...	...	110	...
Total	15,839	238,752	10,235	160,288	1,575	22,160	...	...	193	10,532	55	2,040	...	24,583	2,781
YUKON TERRITORY															
Yukon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	⅛	50	...	10	...

RECAPITULATION

PROVINCES															
Alberta	18,495	247,013	8,855	78,044	1,262	26,002	...	...	220	15,588	68	1,421	1,153	12,176	7,146
British Columbia	1,882	40,695	3,433	75,191	303	6,631	435	14,265	2,305	195,985	778	43,930	12,341	8,983	1,153
Manitoba	1,589	26,110	2,971	52,128	3,546	67,083	33	524	391	20,492	51	589	40	14,822	587
New Brunswick	6	78	109	1,585	16	160	6	83	61	6,295	12½	1,428	121	26	8
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	10	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	2	24	50	930	6¼	62	12½	135	103⅞	4,407	16½	528	336½	181	42
Ontario	2,254	30,638	12,395	155,892	4,038	67,522	712	12,149	2,283	91,850	1,120	22,041	14,995	1,486	13,066
Prince Edward Island	9	92	50	800	1	12	...	...	15	1,450	1	50	70	52	...
Quebec	250	3,238	2,239	32,361	562	6,281	149¼	2,111	1,097	26,952	66	2,616	2,867	630	1,116
Saskatchewan	15,839	238,752	10,235	160,288	1,575	22,160	...	...	193	10,532	55	2,040	...	24,583	2,781
Yukon Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	⅛	50	...	10	...
Total	40,326	586,640	40,337	557,219	11,309¼	195,913	1,347¾	29,267	6,670⅜	373,661	2,168⅛	74,693	31,923½	62,949	25,899

Table No. 3.—LAND: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY

Agencies	Total Area of Reserve (Acres)	Acres under Wood	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated	Acres under Actual Cultivation	Acres Fenced	Private Property								Public Property					
						Stone, Brick and Frame Dwellings	Other Dwellings	Outbuildings, etc.	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc.	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc.	Carts, Wagons and Vehicles	Automobiles	Tools and small Implements	Churches	Council Houses	School Houses	Saw Mills	Other Buildings	Engines and Machinery
Alberta																			
Blackfoot	175,580	3,300	141,014	31,266	68,396	153	92	623	548	314	330	1	626	2	1	2	.....	22	185
Blood	354,086	4,700	332,050	17,336	75,000	94	320	525	425	256	570	8	3,500	.....	2	2	.....	67	76
Edmonton	82,101	33,431	43,615	5,055	39,521	32	139	215	270	190	236	11	1,243	2	.....	.....	1	9	8
Hobbema	76,420	50,132	19,915	6,373	29,699	2	192	305	385	248	395	.....	2,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lesser Slave Lake	251,415	150,684	99,984	747	1,330	.....	267	391	101	88	222	.....	1,043	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan	93,142	700	88,863	3,579	154,550	20	77	91	170	124	175	.....	1,000	2	1	2	.....	13	48
Saddle Lake	88,736	26,894	59,788	2,054	46,985	2	169	206	169	140	270	1	895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Sarcee	69,120	40,000	28,080	1,040	69,120	39	3	35	45	49	100	.....	300	2	1	1	.....	2	6
Stony	88,258	40,000	48,088	170	13,000	10	134	92	52	84	258	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,278,858	349,841	861,397	67,620	497,601	352	1,393	2,483	2,165	1,493	2,556	21	10,694	10	8	7	1	113	325
British Columbia																			
Babine	33,359	21,712	9,201	2,446	2,346	356	321	422	155	63	260	12	4,870	11	10	3	2	1	.....
Bella Coola	19,135	18,913	133	89	1,212	230	190	375	30	13	42	8	1,320	5	6	5	.....	10	2
Cowichan	19,878	10,708	5,483	3,687	5,608	655	34	293	319	84	398	74	5,280	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops	171,052	90,482	76,497	4,073	106,205	252	322	659	1,127	422	524	10	1,480	17	5	3	.....	.....	6
Kootenay	42,316	16,800	23,937	1,579	2,332	53	147	191	242	60	211	23	331	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Kwawkewlth	16,305	15,881	409	15	25	195	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160	.....	.....	3	.....	2	8
Lytton	51,382	31,250	16,709	3,423	5,464	485	251	506	474	114	380	22	2,956	34	5	3	.....	.....	4
New Westminster	23,957	17,637	4,901	1,419	4,910	366	.....	208	91	32	105	24	1,129	17	4	3	.....	.....	1
Okanagan	146,079	79,934	61,070	5,075	52,700	226	157	683	690	86	500	56	1,980	10	3	3	.....	13	22
Queen Charlotte	3,484	2,152	1,307	25	17	122	101	104	2	.....	1	3	700	2	2	2	1	.....	2
Skeena River	71,642	70,870	523	249	181	511	145	247	3	.....	4	.....	765	10	4	8	2	20	5
Stikine	415	15	399	1	.....	11	88	.....	.....	.....	2	7	2,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuart Lake	34,594	29,405	4,256	933	4,889	43	267	311	78	55	173	5	2,685	16	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Vancouver	17,553	16,184	838	531	420	268	73	133	21	3	13	.....	695	7	4	4	.....	2	3
West Coast	12,131	11,665	423	43	123	381	212	4	3	.....	.....	3	225	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Williams Lake	77,078	30,393	45,559	1,126	40,790	18	344	229	179	147	242	3	1,265	13	3	.....	1	.....	2
Total	740,360	464,001	251,645	24,714	227,222	4,172	2,752	4,365	3,324	1,079	2,855	250	29,905	151	49	48	6	54	55
Manitoba																			
Birtle	52,809	31,213	17,765	3,831	11,062	23	133	279	217	130	371	.....	2,260	4	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Clandeboye	64,896	54,124	10,264	508	914	6	414	172	64	20	48	.....	365	12	.....	15	.....	9	.....
Fisher River	94,492	93,066	1,039	387	3,340	1	258	351	157	150	245	.....	779	5	1	5	1	14	2
Griswold	12,294	900	8,002	3,392	1,672	36	53	141	176	102	267	.....	620	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....

Manitowapah	94,477	46,194	47,956	327	1,525	7	337	387	77	167	317	.....	2,020	10	.....	9	.....	23	.....
Norway House	66,141	55,460	10,608	73	71	5	450	75	8	.....	12	.....	440	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Pas	57,679	47,120	10,492	67	1,405	49	441	172	30	29	33	.....	400	13	2	11	1	10	.....
Portage la Prairie	22,452	3,800	13,306	5,346	5,985	7	120	168	94	81	160	9	450	2	.....	2	.....	11	6
Total	465,240	331,877	119,432	13,931	25,974	134	2,206	1,745	823	679	1,453	9	7,334	47	6	47	2	73	14
New Brunswick																			
Northern Division	6,506	6,066	247	193	230	59	12	22	7	3	12	2	50	1	1	2	.....	.....	1
Northeastern Division	26,952	26,040	756	156	911	227	37	136	66	22	82	.....	570	5	1	5	.....	9	.....
Southwestern Division	1,049	970	53	26	72	59	.....	26	4	.....	5	.....	350	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Total	34,507	33,076	1,056	375	1,213	345	49	184	77	25	99	2	970	6	4	11	.....	9	1
Northwest Territories																			
Fort Resolution	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia																			
Annapolis	55	35	12	8	9	19	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Antigonish and Guysboro	634	309	240	85	200	38	13	11	4	.....	8	.....	79	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	2,800	2,000	455	345	905	26	13	15	15	3	15	80	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Sydney)	69	15	45	9	67	25	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	65	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Colchester	225	150	60	15	50	35	.....	10	5	2	10	1	100	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Cumberland	1,020	990	25	5	20	16	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby	1,600	1,200	350	50	100	19	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	50	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Halifax	1,345	1,168	77	100	71	21	7	1	4	1	4	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants (Indian Brook)	2,053	1,925	118	10	76	11	.....	13	3	2	14	.....	50	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Hants (Windsor)	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10	2	.....	4	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverness	2,755	2,055	624	76	519	44	6	7	20	4	18	.....	175	1	1	2	.....	1	.....
Kings	497	438	55	4	12	9	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg	2,953	2,714	224	15	130	23	.....	20	4	1	5	1	128	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pictou	210	.....	205	5	30	30	8	5	7	.....	11	.....	150	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Queens	1,975	1,315	654	6	25	6	.....	9	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	1,281	850	230	201	225	30	10	18	20	2	30	.....	200	1	1	1	.....	3	2
Shelburne	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	796	516	220	60	75	22	.....	8	9	2	12	.....	120	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Yarmouth	21	19	2	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	21,289	16,699	3,596	994	2,516	392	61	153	96	17	140	89	1,360	25	2	12	.....	10	4
Ontario																			
Alnwick	3,575	900	125	2,550	2,800	42	.....	29	57	24	53	.....	342	1	1	1	.....	3	1
Cape Croker	15,586	10,028	5,215	343	2,856	34	72	130	167	34	128	13	600	2	1	3	1	4	6
Caradoc	14,357	1,905	7,422	5,030	10,100	257	127	398	715	197	545	37	1,550	9	3	6	.....	15	3
Chapleau	45,340	45,040	288	12	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island	13,264	12,364	400	500	590	25	22	35	28	9	30	.....	350	2	1	1	1	2	2
Fort Frances	81,707	80,404	504	799	1,409	41	135	42	32	10	31	5	825	.....	.....	2	.....	3	7
Fort William	42,297	41,904	305	88	49	93	85	14	9	.....	5	.....	334	7	2	6	.....	2	.....
Georgina Island	3,575	3,200	266	109	400	12	15	33	46	8	30	.....	150	1	1	1	.....	.....	2
Golden Lake	1,500	1,200	250	50	280	4	19	15	12	1	5	1	175	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Gore Bay	14,570	11,929	1,718	923	1,884	16	117	306	106	29	135	.....	570	4	1	4	.....	2	3
Kenora	122,753	122,236	401	116	248	.....	216	141	19	.....	108	.....	7,500	1	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	179,685	146,782	27,472	5,431	10,965	59	513	1,339	492	273	824	.....	4,030	11	3	9	.....	6	9
Moravian	3,028	780	1,448	800	2,500	37	36	100	100	35	100	7	115	2	1	1	.....	4	1
New Credit	6,000	65	1,900	4,035	6,000	69	2	100	140	40	130	24	500	2	1	1	.....	2	1
Parry Sound	76,245	74,195	1,210	840	1,300	38	88	49	78	26	58	3	165	8	1	6	3	1	4
Rama	2,300	1,150	950	200	1,250	61	9	41	11	8	19	9	200	1	1	1	.....	9	.....
Rice Lake	3,860	1,900	810	1,150	2,150	51	13	72	80	36	72	12	210	2	2	2	.....	2	.....

Table No. 3.—LAND: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY—*Concluded*

Agencies	Total Area of Reserve (Acres)	Acres under Wood	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated	Acres under Actual Cultivation	Acres Fenced	Private Property								Public Property					
						Stone, Brick and Frame Dwellings	Other Dwellings	Outbuildings, etc.	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc.	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc.	Carts, Wagons and Vehicles	Automobiles	Tools and small Implements	Churches	Council Houses	School Houses	Saw Mills	Other Buildings	Engines and Machinery
Ontario—*Concluded*																			
Sarnia	50,211	41,547	7,291	1,373	14,155	209	120	490	450	195	500	20	1,050	7	4	5	2	9	8
Saugeen	9,020	3,970	4,430	620	1,800	59	28	131	180	45	150	15	300	5	1	3	.....	5	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	39,600	36,325	1,432	1,843	1,946	62	91	138	85	18	174	.....	1,375	5	1	4	2	.....	5
Savanne	101,267	100,635	561	71	220	.....	183	42	10	1	12	.....	6,500	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Scugog	800	50	241	509	800	8	.....	9	5	3	11	3	70	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Six Nations	43,696	8,620	8,060	27,016	43,696	550	221	1,670	2,354	499	1,640	30	9,900	15	1	11	.....	27	56
Sturgeon Falls	64,800	64,280	20	500	311	59	79	89	40	6	87	3	500	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Thessalon	60,374	58,670	892	812	809	44	77	132	22	9	40	5	1,010	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Tyendinaga	17,604	7,121	2,643	7,840	13,720	237	.....	556	450	230	450	46	825	2	1	4	.....	3	3
Total	1,017,014	877,200	76,254	63,560	122,244	2,079	2,268	6,101	5,688	1,736	5,337	233	39,421	100	32	84	9	100	112
Prince Edward Island	1,527	726	404	397	397	52	18	25	30	4	10	.....	410	1	1	1	.....	3	2
Quebec																			
Bécancour	122	60	.....	62	78	5	.....	4	2	1	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bersimis	63,197	61,530	1,581	86	70	.....	107	21	7	.....	30	1	365	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Cacouna	400	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	12,327	1,000	6,800	4,527	5,050	565	.....	1,250	225	147	1,250	25	1,000	1	1	7	.....	6	7
Jeune Lorette	27	.....	27	.....	20	96	.....	22	.....	.....	40	10	230	1	1	1	1	3	.....
Maniwaki	44,537	42,836	221	1,480	796	6	67	110	70	45	107	3	555	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....
Maria	416	150	223	43	50	25	.....	22	6	3	8	1	80	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	1,500	300	300	900	1,500	100	.....	125	75	25	125	2	1,000	1	.....	2	.....	.....	8
Pierreville	579	.....	354	225	275	74	.....	50	15	7	14	2	225	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Bleue	3,779	2,040	480	1,259	1,369	77	19	149	60	45	184	9	375	2	.....	1	.....	1	6
Restigouche	8,856	8,426	128	302	430	102	11	192	32	5	88	3	280	1	1	1	1	5	3
Seven Islands	160	150	10	.....	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis	7,384	190	5,436	1,758	650	238	35	258	497	201	313	2	1,510	2	.....	6	.....	14	27
Timiskaming	34,136	31,540	2,175	421	410	16	30	48	20	6	30	.....	300	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3
Total	177,420	148,622	17,735	11,063	10,708	1,380	269	2,270	1,009	485	2,193	58	5,927	14	5	25	2	35	56
Saskatchewan																			
Assiniboine	40,897	27,264	11,529	2,104	15,350	12	35	78	56	60	116	1	427	.....	2	1	.....	4	5
Battleford	181,781	23,250	152,837	5,694	52,120	3	360	408	388	329	444	1	1,985	1	5	1	1	4	9

Carlton	193,153	81,824	106,473	4,856	20,429	.....	213	267	192	158	210	2	882	6	.....	6	1	15	5
Crooked Lakes	112,442	38,000	69,690	4,752	19,700	7	151	300	259	198	265	3	1,740	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake	119,098	25,991	89,294	3,813	10,140	9	185	338	317	209	394	.....	577	3	1	3	.....	1	7
File Hills Agency	57,868	20,000	37,113	755	11,000	5	29	47	36	28	71	1	290	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
File Hills Colony	26,631	7,000	15,695	3,936	4,500	18	12	112	125	70	98	.....	350	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Isle à la Crosse	105,822	104,297	1,525	.....	30	.....	309	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Moose Mountain	30,088	25,035	4,012	1,041	30,088	1	50	76	76	45	115	.....	200	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Moose Woods	4,160	1,368	2,619	173	170	1	20	34	36	31	47	.....	44	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Onion Lake	197,834	53,218	142,319	2,297	11,400	3	190	151	98	110	332	4	2,000	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
Pelly	55,472	19,150	33,154	3,168	7,480	9	109	184	146	121	261	.....	770	4	.....	3	.....	4	3
Qu'Appelle	63,961	6,940	45,146	11,875	33,347	42	141	280	276	216	502	3	1,100	4	3	.....	.....	.....	8
Touchwood	109,713	60,172	45,066	4,475	49,912	5	205	359	351	284	354	.....	1,338	3	.....	4	.....	22	13
Wood Mountain Reserve	6,720	1,160	5,200	360	800	.....	14	16	12	11	19	1	90	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,305,640	494,669	761,672	49,299	266,466	115	2,023	2,776	2,368	1,870	3,228	16	12,025	25	13	23	4	53	57
YUKON TERRITOTRY																			
Yukon	2,211	2,207	.....	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	2

RECAPITULATION

PROVINCES																			
Alberta	1,278,858	349,841	861,397	67,620	497,601	352	1,393	2,483	2,165	1,493	2,556	21	10,694	10	8	7	1	113	325
British Columbia	740,360	464,001	251,645	24,714	227,222	4,172	2,752	4,365	3,324	1,079	2,855	250	29,905	151	49	48	6	54	55
Manitoba	465,240	331,877	119,432	13,931	25,974	134	2,206	1,745	823	679	1,453	9	7,334	47	6	47	2	73	14
New Brunswick	34,507	33,076	1,056	375	1,213	345	49	184	77	25	99	2	970	6	4	11	.....	9	1
Northwest Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	21,289	16,699	3,596	994	2,516	392	61	153	96	17	140	89	1,360	25	2	12	.....	10	4
Ontario	1,017,014	877,200	76,254	63,560	122,244	2 079	2,268	6,101	5,688	1,736	5,337	233	39,421	100	32	84	9	100	112
Prince Edward Island	1,527	726	404	397	397	52	18	25	30	4	10	.....	410	1	1	1	.....	3	2
Quebec	177,420	148,622	17,735	11,063	10,708	1,380	269	2,270	1,009	485	2,193	58	5,927	14	5	25	2	35	56
Saskatchewan	1,305,640	494,669	761,672	49,299	266,466	115	2,023	2,776	2,368	1,870	3,228	16	12,025	25	13	23	4	53	57
Yukon Territory	2,211	2,207	.....	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	2
Total	5,044,066	2,718,918	2,093,191	231,957	1,154,363	9,021	11,237	20,190	15,580	7,388	17,871	678	108,046	380	120	259	24	454	628

Table No. 4—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY: GENERAL EFFECTS

Agencies	Horses			Cattle					Poultry	General Effects					
	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers and Work Oxen	Milch Cows	Young Stock	Other Stock		Motor and Sail Boats	Row Boats and Canoes	Rifles and Shot Guns	Steel Traps	Nets	Tents
Alberta															
Blackfoot	693	2,929	.....	28	395	679	705	15	350	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	170
Blood	15	5,500	35	24	601	787	349	25	1,200	.....	.....	25	275	.....	475
Edmonton	.....	533	.....	11	51	240	140	109	1,780	.....	17	152	1,010	73	124
Hobbema	.....	1,033	151	.....	176	256	106	20	1,000	.....	.....	203	770	54	133
Lesser Slave Lake	34	1,086	230	9	53	142	123	.....	.....	.....	283	728	6,937	474	556
Peigan	2	2,069	.....	21	204	.....	768	73	200	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	119
Saddle Lake	2	511	.....	2	4	239	247	51	530	.....	75	182	2,005	183	128
Sarcee	5	635	.....	11	42	155	146	.....	200	.....	.....	25	300	.....	40
Stony	25	1,450	300	.....	.....	15	351	285	200	.....	.....	162	800	.....	200
Total	776	15,746	716	106	1,526	2,513	2,935	578	5,460	.....	375	1,525	12,127	784	1,945
British Columbia															
Babine	4	537	56	10	308	246	133	48	375	32	114	1,316	24,500	255	206
Bella Coola	4	170	30	6	25	78	55	30	350	195	185	550	4,700	105	100
Cowichan	.....	188	35	3	.....	125	34	762	9,700	216	333	537	24	106	187
Kamloops	29	2,480	252	39	160	825	357	440	1,550	.....	51	280	105	.....	292
Kootenay	13	1,560	220	13	53	876	345	.....	700	.....	57	176	740	.....	143
Kwawkewlth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	228	146	257	280	3,250	217	103
Lytton	26	526	173	29	119	95	341	295	1,815	5	97	313	5,222	64	187
New Westminster	6	329	50	12	91	257	189	634	3,665	47	212	356	1,465	98	72
Okanagan	41	1,230	230	58	1,335	210	1,140	1,475	5,700	2	73	480	950	36	290
Queen Charlotte	.....	4	.....	2	6	43	15	.....	280	88	87	180	330	40	45
Skeena River	3	19	7	4	.....	21	6	15	1,150	266	315	677	4,000	269	163
Stikine	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	69	397	2,800	136	160
Stuart Lake	8	536	122	11	78	214	152	.....	130	35	261	650	5,590	295	196
Vancouver	.....	29	2	4	8	31	44	101	1,442	78	179	266	567	71	49
West Coast	.....	5	.....	14	.....	44	47	13	1,207	275	1,338	234	2,466	234	35
Williams Lake	79	2,518	538	49	.....	31	.....	1,720	2,035	.....	41	412	4,825	16	243
Total	213	10,152	1,715	254	2,183	3,097	2,860	5,533	30,327	1.390	3,669	7,104	61,534	1,942	2,471
Manitoba															
Birtle	3	429	12	2	16	45	40	.....	1,350	.....	.....	148	1,085	.....	134
Clandeboye	1	123	14	10	135	174	155	.....	345	12	571	646	6,130	997	470
Fisher River	.....	255	35	15	186	444	487	13	872	.....	106	209	2,798	561	74
Griswold	1	265	25	1	6	37	50	.....	760	.....	1	119	1,659	.....	88
Manitowapah	7	494	33	22	22	582	872	42	665	28	279	465	5,025	1,595	211
Norway House	.....	13	1	1	8	34	24	.....	10	3	755	970	8,150	1,950	605
Pas	.....	177	22	4	13	215	291	.....	.....	.....	525	705	17,500	1,180	545
Portage la Prairie	1	294	27	2	1	73	85	28	575	.....	8	106	1,600	.....	65
Total	13	2,050	169	57	387	1,604	2,004	83	4,577	43	2,245	3,368	43,947	6,283	2,192

New Brunswick															
Northern Division		12	1	1	1	8	7	3	120	35	10	33	203	1	12
Northeastern Division		19			2	20	14	3	233	35	119	175	285	182	36
Southwestern Division		4							45	1	25	69	810	2	26
Total		35	1	1	3	28	21	6	398	71	154	277	1,298	185	74
Northwest Territories															
Fort Resolution									1,850	53	640	735	9,080	870	391
Nova Scotia															
Annapolis						2	2		25		5	9	53	3	6
Antigonish and Guysboro		2			5	4	9	17	85	1	4	22	55	6	3
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)		10		1		30	5		150	3	5	15	90	4	1
Cape Breton (Sydney)		1										10	25		
Colchester		4				5	2	6	10		2	20	60		1
Cumberland		1				1			12		1	10	90		1
Digby											6	11	200		6
Halifax		3				8	12		77		4	8	20		
Hants (Indian Brook)		3		1		4	6		33			9	110		
Hants (Windsor)		2				4	6		45	1	2	15	80	3	2
Inverness		17		1		19	4		35	2	16	26	350	2	2
Kings		1				1	1	1	10		2	10	45	1	3
Lunenburg		1			2	4	7	14	80		9	8	20	5	3
Pictou		3				1			20	2	10	41	120		1
Queens					2		1		12		4	11	60	2	2
Richmond		10			4	15	12		50	3	10	25	75	4	
Shelburne						1	1		25		2	10	100	1	2
Victoria		5		2		16	7		50	1	7	15	125	1	1
Yarmouth		1										2			
Total		64		5	13	115	75	38	719	13	89	277	1,678	32	34
Ontario															
Alnwick		35	2			36	9	14	340	2	33	50	2,976		17
Cape Croker	2	158	8	5	30	132	240	60	700	10	22	20	80	100	9
Caradoc		370	27	11	210	365	210	650	4,600		4	180	650		9
Chapleau										25	275	300	3,500	200	175
Christian Island		60			4	28	30	60	470	7	16	44	170	40	15
Fort Frances	6	97	8	2		13	11		200	20	170	219	3,708	416	112
Fort William		38		1		20	22		531	21	332	487	3,395	436	252
Georgina Island		23	3	1		20	15	24	350	5	16	10	100	8	6
Golden Lake		6				10			200	1	21	40	200		20
Gore Bay		105		1	4	57	47	149	398	11	11	56	222	34	
Kenora	16	125	3	5	10	10		3	40	19	294	329	11,200	501	260
Manitowaning	3	402	45	5		169	120	231	1,285	96	119	326	2,730	200	88
Moravian		80	2			40	24	50	1,200		2	25	60		6
New Credit		107			7	104	19	70	600		1	15	100		
Parry Sound	3	66	3	6	6	52	58	33	500	12	64	240	730	24	50
Rama		17	1			10	6		250		30	70	1,500		25
Rice Lake		42	3	2		78	135	70	1,100	5	82	105	6,300		24
Sarnia	3	425	40	5	70	235	220	200	3,250	9	108	230	7,000	12	4
Saugeen		135	12		8	65	50	38	740		5	78	270	10	5
Sault Ste. Marie		161	11	7	18	104	40		1,350	31	90	148	2,800	160	40
Savanne		15				1			54	23	345	468	23,300	485	279
Scugog		4	1						50		15	10	800		6
Six Nations	4	880	220	28	670	1,401	2,000	2,775	45,000		28	220	400		5

Table No. 4.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY: GENERAL EFFECTS—*Concluded*

Agencies	Horses			Cattle					Poultry	General Effects					
	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers and Work Oxen	Milch Cows	Young Stock	Other Stock		Motor and Sail Boats	Row Boats and Canoes	Rifles and Shot Guns	Steel Traps	Nets	Tents
Sturgeon Falls	7	65	8	13	12	65	58	20	830	52	185	335	2,050	120	165
Thessalon	2	50	9	3	.....	39	23	53	795	30	88	106	1,196	81	104
Tyendinaga	.....	300	8	40	20	650	200	500	7,800	7	30	50	1,500	15	3
Total	46	3,766	414	135	1,069	3,704	3,537	5,000	72,633	386	2,386	4,161	76,937	2,842	1,679
Prince Edward Island	.....	16	1	.....	16	16	8	.....	120	4	8	27	50	25	.....
Quebec															
Bécancour	.....	2	.....	1	.....	9	4	2	34	.....	1	3	6	.....	.....
Bersimis	.....	15	.....	2	.....	18	6	.....	155	11	165	130	2,850	17	195
Cacouna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	61	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	3	260	75	175	.....	1,200	175	850	7,000	20	40	200	150	6	3
Jeune Lorette	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	300	.....	25	60	765	.....	10
Maniwaki	1	57	1	6	.....	82	44	45	410	.....	77	128	1,937	32	72
Maria	.....	3	.....	3	.....	17	7	1	55	.....	10	18	14	.....	2
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	35	40	2,100	.....	30
Oka	.....	80	25	10	.....	75	40	40	600	.....	40	40	30	.....	5
Pierreville	.....	6	.....	2	.....	25	15	6	60	.....	20	25	60	2	4
Pointe Bleue	3	66	22	15	10	138	40	125	1,300	1	200	500	9,000	200	250
Restigouche	.....	18	2	8	9	61	26	36	250	.....	23	41	200	.....	17
Seven Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	330	525	11,000	200	250
St. Regis	5	208	31	32	18	315	285	241	3,721	49	191	97	1,405	44	7
Timiskaming	.....	22	.....	1	.....	18	20	16	250	3	150	300	3,000	150	150
Total	12	738	157	255	37	1,962	662	1,362	14,135	99	1,311	2,122	32,578	651	995
Saskatchewan															
Assiniboine	.....	400	27	.....	16	72	95	.....	595	.....	.....	35	244	.....	31
Battleford	5	1,299	.....	17	241	418	244	19	2,380	.....	66	425	4,240	241	339
Carlton	.....	589	.....	.....	318	741	568	.....	686	.....	32	172	2,227	73	153
Crooked Lakes	.....	572	.....	7	28	221	334	70	1,350	.....	.....	195	900	19	145
Duck Lake	2	525	.....	.....	97	347	484	29	468	.....	9	194	2,116	14	87
File Hills Agency	.....	139	11	3	19	14	36	48	200	.....	.....	35	80	.....	30
File Hills Colony	1	224	22	2	44	50	74	85	600	.....	.....	20	30	.....	10
Isle à la Crosse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378	480	8,300	640	335
Moose Mountain	1	152	.....	2	.....	43	113	.....	70	.....	.....	55	700	3	60
Moose Woods	2	91	.....	.....	36	76	115	4	52	.....	2	16	98	1	14
Onion Lake	.....	710	.....	10	205	380	126	122	1,400	.....	81	335	9,800	150	146
Pelly	.....	271	.....	8	38	179	308	.....	950	.....	.....	140	1,000	.....	88
Qu'Appelle	4	600	48	10	18	285	416	.....	1,200	.....	4	122	625	17	155
Touchwood	.....	409	.....	9	44	272	315	140	1,080	.....	.....	231	4,700	.....	170
Wood Mountain Reserve	1	74	16	.....	.....	1	1	.....	253	.....	.....	14	24	.....	15
Total	16	6,055	124	68	1,104	3,099	3,229	517	11,284	.....	572	2,469	35,084	1,158	1,778
Yukon Territory															
Yukon	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	35	2	.....	4	.....	.....	2

RECAPITULATION

Provinces															
Alberta	776	15,746	716	106	1,526	2,513	2,935	578	5,460	.....	375	1,525	12,127	784	1,945
British Columbia	213	10,152	1,715	254	2,183	3,097	2,860	5,533	30,327	1,390	3,669	7,104	61,534	1,942	2,471
Manitoba	13	2,050	169	57	387	1,604	2,004	83	4,577	43	2,245	3,368	43,947	6,283	2,192
New Brunswick	.....	35	1	1	3	28	21	6	398	71	154	277	1,298	185	74
Northwest Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,850	53	640	735	9,080	870	391
Nova Scotia	.....	64	.....	5	13	115	75	38	719	13	89	277	1,678	32	34
Ontario	46	3,766	414	135	1,069	3,704	3,527	5,000	72,633	386	2,386	4,161	76,937	2,842	1,679
Prince Edward Island	.....	16	1	.....	16	16	8	.....	120	4	8	27	50	25	.....
Quebec	12	738	157	255	37	1,962	662	1,362	14,135	99	1,311	2,122	32,578	651	995
Saskatchewan	16	6,055	124	68	1,104	3,099	3,229	517	11,284	.....	572	2,469	35,084	1,158	1,778
Yukon Territory	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	35	2	.....	4	.....	.....	2
Total	1,076	38,623	3,297	881	6,338	16,140	15,332	13,117	141,538	2,061	11,449	22,069	274,313	14,772	11,561

Table No. 5.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

Agencies	Total Value of Lands in Reserves	Value of Private Fencing	Value of Private Buildings	Value of Public Buildings Property of the Band	Value of Implements and Vehicles	Value of Live Stock and Poultry	Value of General Effects	Value of Household Effects	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Progress During the Year 1925		
										Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected	Total Increase in Value
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Alberta												
Blackfoot	3,000,000	24,000	300,000	57,000	100,000	125,000	8,000	25,000	3,639,000	500	17,495	17,995
Blood	7,081,720	30,000	87,000	25,000	165,000	245,000	41,000	30,000	7,704,720	2,000	8,000	10,000
Edmonton	1,185,915	16,850	86,700	9,425	34,050	30,785	5,800	13,850	1,383,375	1,825	1,425	3,250
Hobbema	1,528,480	29,699	38,300	.....	79,036	59,523	11,066	8,613	1,754,717	43,325	300	43,625
Lesser Slave Lake	2,393,302	14,200	53,650	.....	19,330	57,745	46,777	26,400	2,611,404	.....	.....	.....
Peigan	981,045	4,687	37,087	22,970	48,386	124,165	16,117	10,595	1,245,052	1,495	.....	1,495
Saddle Lake	718,208	2,775	23,720	.....	20,615	29,660	5,305	7,155	807,438	1,001	.....	1,001
Sarcee	1,180,420	10,500	20,700	36,500	11,000	26,580	2,000	2,000	1,289,700	300	200	500
Stony	441,290	9,000	16,000	900	13,210	34,877	8,142	10,000	533,419	.....	.....	.....
Total	18,510,380	141,711	663,157	151,795	490,627	733,335	144,207	133,613	20,968,825	50,446	27,420	77,866
British Columbia												
Babine	112,270	11,770	144,300	12,350	22,700	72,700	64,500	34,000	474,590	2,250	900	3,150
Bella Coola	352,600	2,500	124,500	13,500	22,500	16,825	130,000	62,000	724,425	12,000	11,000	23,000
Cowichan	1,757,300	118,900	185,550	7,500	98,300	51,600	69,050	76,350	2,364,550	2,250	3,250	5,500
Kamloops	3,475,293	52,641	116,130	44,238	105,575	187,450	14,325	17,645	4,013,297	.....	.....	.....
Kootenay	471,980	11,860	20,560	117,700	27,075	63,960	8,140	7,150	728,425	.....	.....	.....
Kwawkewlth	271,134	2,030	167,115	4,400	73,500	228	71,800	73,000	663,207	.....	12,000	12,000
Lytton	940,666	19,985	75,915	23,580	40,969	74,225	10,385	19,735	1,205,460	5,850	3,700	9,550
New Westminster	771,583	17,645	68,800	20,100	18,925	35,085	27,530	27,975	987,643	.....	.....	.....
Okanagan	1,919,260	26,250	130,000	36,750	47,000	178,000	10,750	19,250	2,367,260	6,750	4,650	11,400
Queen Charlotte	35,000	1,000	70,000	1,600	4,300	3,400	36,000	25,000	176,300	.....	11,000	11,000
Skeena River	716,420	11,200	306,500	115,600	5,800	6,825	247,500	61,500	1,471,345	.....	13,000	13,000
Stikine	2,075	40	14,820	.....	4,840	3,500	14,755	27,590	67,620	.....	.....	.....
Stuart Lake	258,696	14,515	92,000	25,200	14,245	34,335	22,370	26,540	487,901	1,150	1,000	2,150
Vancouver	1,895,495	4,600	87,200	39,100	3,020	6,300	23,435	24,800	2,083,950	.....	.....	.....
West Coast	112,500	3,715	106,100	3,650	1,623	4,210	60,150	30,840	322,788	405	3,330	3,735
Williams Lake	454,525	76,500	45,720	12,550	17,915	64,650	15,225	17,000	704,085	.....	.....	.....
Total	13,546,797	375,151	1,755,210	477,818	508,287	803,293	825,915	550,375	18,842,846	30,655	63,830	94,485
Manitoba												
Birtle	499,061	1,925	25,825	2,850	19,560	31,100	3,700	3,675	587,696	1,150	600	1,750
Clandeboye	291,285	5,440	161,100	7,900	7,620	26,260	12,400	22,350	534,355	2,350	2,500	4,850
Fisher River	847,449	10,267	43,145	11,800	16,694	39,234	11,285	11,890	991,764	.....	1,875	1,875
Griswold	156,986	1,135	30 180	6,150	29,600	24,000	2,660	5,645	256,356	324	175	499
Manitowapah	366,101	2,270	45,400	26,950	15,925	67,880	14,500	12,575	551,601	.....	150	150
Norway House	132,282	710	45,200	7,700	1,570	14,900	51,500	14,600	268,462	.....	2,100	2,100
Pas	270,450	5,200	43,600	13,600	5,250	20,670	68,300	20,500	447,570	5,400	.....	5,400
Portage la Prairie	354,040	4,350	17,700	14,500	18,400	18,550	1,700	4,300	433,540	950	655	1,605
Total	2,917,654	31,297	412,150	91,450	114,619	242,594	166,045	95,535	4,071,344	10,174	8,055	18,229

New Brunswick												
Northern Division	19,060	130	11,500	3,200	2,000	1,800	525	3,750	41,965	150	500	650
Northeastern Division	45,048	2,328	28,921	35,682	5,244	4,310	6,000	16,490	144,023	.....	2,315	2,315
Southwestern Division	6,200	470	12,130	12,000	500	400	1,240	1,675	34,615	.....	700	700
Total	70,308	2,928	52,551	50,882	7,744	6,510	7,765	21,915	220,603	150	3,515	3,665
Northwest Territories												
Fort Resolution	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,700	24,000	58,700	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia												
Annapolis	600	20	1,800	.....	400	120	350	200	3,490	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysboro	6,000	975	3,050	3,000	440	725	310	475	14,975	.....	200	200
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	14,500	600	8,500	.....	1,200	1,800	1,500	800	28,900	500	800	1,300
Cape Breton (Sydney)	8,000	.....	15,000	2,500	25	50	500	1,500	27,575	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	3,000	200	6,400	1,000	700	500	400	550	12,750	.....	200	200
Cumberland	1,100	20	825	100	100	150	150	25	2,470	.....	.....	.....
Digby	1,800	60	2,500	2,000	.....	.....	300	3,500	10,160	.....	.....	.....
Halifax	3,900	1,150	6,200	.....	560	1,900	1,630	2,000	17,340	.....	.....	.....
Hants (Indian Brook)	5,550	161	860	2,800	150	530	166	515	10,732	.....	.....	.....
Hants (Windsor)	10,500	.....	2,000	.....	400	500	500	800	14,700	300	.....	300
Inverness	9,725	1,100	16,400	5,500	575	2,550	750	860	37,460	.....	200	200
Kings	4,500	100	1,200	.....	100	225	250	400	6,775	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg	3,000	320	2,500	300	230	400	600	1,000	8,350	.....	.....	.....
Pictou	1,500	50	9,600	8,450	440	170	834	1,750	22,794	.....	150	150
Queens	2,500	100	2,000	.....	125	260	325	1,000	6,310	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	7,000	250	3,850	12,000	1,000	2,250	1,000	800	28,150	.....	800	800
Shelburne	.....	.....	1,500	.....	300	60	500	400	2,760	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	7,000	350	2,000	2,240	550	600	800	700	14,240	10	50	60
Yarmouth	500	.....	300	500	.....	100	400	300	2,100	.....	.....	.....
Total	90,675	5,456	86,485	40,390	7,295	12,890	11,265	17,575	272,031	810	2,400	3,210
Ontario												
Alnwick	75,000	5,300	34,000	8,700	3,935	5,150	2,970	15,250	150,305	50	300	350
Cape Croker	150,000	8,450	71,500	35,250	15,400	33,500	10,000	8,000	332,100	50	1,000	1,050
Caradoc	150,350	13,900	115,800	35,000	25,000	31,150	2,075	31,700	404,975	300	1,000	1,300
Chapleau	18,400	340	32,000	775	.....	.....	5,000	.....	56,515	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island	35,600	1,800	8,700	7,000	3,200	7,100	2,000	3,200	68,600	100	400	500
Fort Frances	215,310	1,200	31,100	8,300	17,792	7,900	7,580	9,820	299,002	4,000	3,200	7,200
Fort William	182,460	600	31,500	6,300	2,368	7,425	9,633	8,000	248,286	.....	4,500	4,500
Georgina Island	32,150	360	8,500	5,500	1,000	2,700	5,535	1,500	57,245	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake	3,000	700	4,000	3,100	500	2,000	3,000	3,000	19,300	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay	80,000	15,020	30,000	24,800	8,750	15,500	7,200	16,200	197,470	.....	780	780
Kenora	126,696	744	48,840	725	7,250	7,734	34,865	26,875	253,729	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	247,000	21,875	69,575	36,850	43,740	37,455	18,970	42,955	518,420	260	1,800	2,060
Moravian	65,000	4,500	25,000	7,500	10,000	10,000	22,000	2,000	146,000	600	500	1,100
New Credit	225,000	11,500	50,900	9,000	12,850	17,300	1,000	14,500	342,050	465	1,835	2,300
Parry Sound	122,000	950	20,900	19,300	12,200	13,500	7,621	16,000	212,471	.....	5,000	5,000
Rama	50,000	4,100	29,950	13,500	4,300	3,000	2,000	7,500	114,350	.....	2,000	2,000
Rice Lake	115,000	4,000	58,000	13,000	8,500	20,000	7,800	10,000	236,300	.....	3,500	3,500
Sarnia	630,450	15,550	106,300	43,500	27,800	26,100	6,400	32,000	888,100	115	900	1,015
Saugeen	80,000	2,200	26,400	30,000	7,000	18,400	3,050	4,500	171,550	1,400	1,000	2,400
Sault Ste. Marie	54,900	2,825	27,000	33,000	7,175	17,100	10,875	13,900	166,775	.....	.....	.....
Savanne	101,970	540	14,775	25	5,335	834	46,105	29,350	198,934	.....	.....	.....
Scugog	60,000	2,000	2,000	500	400	500	300	950	66,650	.....	.....	.....
Six Nations	1,092,400	436,960	674,000	65,000	280,200	270,000	4,700	75,000	2,898,260	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 5.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR—*Concluded*

Agencies	Total Value of Lands in Reserves	Value of Private Fencing	Value of Private Buildings	Value of Public Buildings Property of the Band	Value of Implements and Vehicles	Value of Live Stock and Poultry	Value of General Effects	Value of Household Effects	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Progress During the Year 1925		
										Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected	Total Increase in Value
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ONTARIO—*Concluded*												
Sturgeon Falls	242,290	2,350	53,200	12,500	5,300	17,600	23,000	43,000	399,240	.....	2,000	2,000
Thessalon	128,564	9,705	14,500	10,000	5,625	11,100	12,633	8,365	200,492	.....	.....	.....
Tyendinaga	645,300	134,825	105,000	44,800	42,800	80,000	2,645	55,800	1,111,170	.....	5,800	5,800
Total	4,928,840	702,294	1,693,440	473,925	558,420	663,048	258,957	479,365	9,758,289	7,840	35,515	42,855
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	20,000	1,750	10,000	10,000	1,100	2,300	3,115	3,200	51,465	.....	.....	.....
QUEBEC												
Bécancour	4,000	500	1,500	.....	300	800	200	750	8,050	.....	.....	.....
Bersimis	51,000	675	54,300	33,000	900	3,250	8,700	14,000	165,825	.....	800	800
Cacouna	6,000	.....	2,310	.....	250	.....	950	3,500	13,010	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	750,000	8,000	500,000	75,000	35,000	61,000	20,000	100,000	1,549,000	200	5,000	5,200
Jeune Lorette	32,000	550	54,000	31,000	11,000	1,400	1,700	20,000	151,650	.....	6,000	6,000
Maniwaki	35,895	4,570	23,735	2,095	11,775	12,055	6,710	13,090	109,925	455	750	1,205
Maria	20,000	560	6,000	5,000	400	795	750	3,150	36,655	.....	300	300
Mingan	.....	.....	3,000	1,600	.....	.....	7,000	1,800	13,400	.....	100	100
Oka	30,000	3,000	20,000	3,000	4,000	9,000	.....	5,000	74,000	400	3,000	3,400
Pierreville	35,000	1,000	62,500	2,500	1,200	2,500	2,000	16,000	122,700	250	1,000	1,250
Pointe Bleue	46,000	6,000	42,500	6,000	17,500	13,500	15,000	15,000	161,500	.....	2,500	2,500
Restigouche	173,000	12,100	56,000	.....	15,000	10,000	18,000	15,000	299,100	.....	2,400	2,400
Seven Islands	1,500	25	8,800	4,000	.....	.....	6,000	12,000	32,325	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis	147,680	1,900	108,000	13,000	12,820	33,400	11,000	38,000	365,800	.....	1,400	1,400
Temiskaming	35,000	1,700	9,000	1,700	2,500	4,600	8,500	3,500	66,500	.....	500	500
Total	1,367,075	40,580	951,645	177,895	112,645	152,300	106,510	260,790	3,169,440	1,305	23,750	25,055
SASKATCHEWAN												
Assiniboine	430,020	4,770	18,538	3,531	20,528	37,739	699	10,600	526,425	870	800	1,670
Battleford	3,234,773	34,100	75,500	4,900	79,300	74,600	19,050	22,200	3,544,423	3,320	1,950	5,270
Carlton	1,545,224	11,321	55,997	26,065	24,033	68,065	6,595	8,375	1,745,675	4,385	875	5,260
Crooked Lakes	924,183	10,000	48,200	200	48,900	45,490	13,050	9,300	1,099,323	1,620	900	2,520
Duck Lake	1,769,725	21,000	35,870	18,000	34,000	90,650	7,500	24,550	2,001,295	4,100	1,500	5,600
File Hills Agency	525,000	1,500	9,000	1,500	5,500	15,000	1,100	3,200	561,800	120	300	420
File Hills Colony	400,000	600	50,000	12,000	20,000	30,000	700	9,000	522,300	430	1,000	1,430
Isle à la Crosse	105,822	450	14,681	300	290	.....	29,257	4,605	155,405	.....	.....	.....
Moose Mountain	250,800	2,000	7,500	3,300	7,500	8,002	1,200	1,500	281,802	.....	.....	.....
Moose Woods	62,495	6,990	3,850	2,500	6,000	24,450	2,500	10,250	119,035	.....	.....	.....
Onion Lake	2,191,740	14,000	49,700	5,500	31,700	75,450	10,200	15,600	2,393,890	1,316	2,900	4,216
Pelly	669,824	4,200	28,400	4,150	22,000	38,215	6,150	14,500	787,439	900	850	1,750
Qu'Appelle	960,085	13,560	43,400	30,400	47,210	60,090	5,595	15,500	1,175,840	5,010	2,305	7,315
Touchwood	1,179,468	18,400	32,400	.....	18,600	53,400	19,000	19,400	1,340,668	2,396	1,160	3,556
Wood Mountain Reserve	10,400	100	1,400	100	1,500	4,650	400	900	19,450	400	200	600
Total	14,259,559	142,991	474,436	112,446	367,061	625,801	122,996	169,480	16,274,770	24,867	14,740	39,607

RECAPITULATION

Provinces												
Alberta	18,510,380	141,711	663,157	151,795	490,627	733,335	144,207	133,613	20,968,825	50,446	27,420	77,866
British Columbia	13,546,797	375,151	1,755,210	477,818	508,287	803,293	825,915	550,375	18,842,846	30,655	63,830	94,485
Manitoba	2,917,654	31,297	412,150	91,450	114,619	242,594	166,045	95,535	4,071,344	10,174	8,055	18,229
New Brunswick	70,308	2,928	52,551	50,882	7,744	6,510	7,765	21,915	220,603	150	3,515	3,665
Northwest Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,700	24,000	58,700	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	90,675	5,456	86,485	40,390	7,295	12,890	11,265	17,575	272,031	810	2,400	3,210
Ontario	4,928,840	702,294	1,693,440	473,925	558,420	663,048	258,957	479,365	9,758,289	7,340	35,575	42,855
Prince Edward Island	20,000	1,750	10,000	10,000	1,100	2,300	3,115	3,200	51,465	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	1,367,075	40,580	951,645	177,895	112,645	152,300	106,510	260,790	3,169,440	1,305	23,750	25,055
Saskatchewan	14,259,559	142,991	474,436	112,446	367,061	625,801	122,996	169,480	16,274,770	24,867	14,740	39,607
Total	55,711,288	1,444,158	6,099,074	1,586,601	2,167,798	3,242,071	1,681,475	1,755,848	73,688,313	125,747	179,225	304,972

Table No. 6.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME

Agencies	Value of Farm Products, including Hay	Value of Beef sold also of that used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals	Received from Timber	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupations	Annuities paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
Alberta	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
Blackfoot	100,000	10,820	4,000	72,675 49	.....	.....	600	4,500	72,968 61	265,564 10
Blood	140,900	15,000	18,000	8,147 49	.....	.....	500	8,000	7,721 75	198,269 24
Edmonton	51,027	1,347	15,900	.....	.....	2,190	10,040	4,250	25,725 62	110,479 62
Hobbema	47,316	4,164	9,022	1,515 00	.....	2,837	5,767	26,579	13,546 75	110,746 75
Lesser Slave Lake	21,998	1,605	24,430	.....	804 65	10,300	174,050	.....	17,034 72	250,222 37
Peigan	19,707	24,327	5,000	2,485 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,406 39	58,925 79
Saddle Lake	26,436	5,140	11,700	.....	.....	1,785	7,550	5,365	5,348 11	63,324 11
Sarcee	13,473	2,645	2,800	2,350 00	.....	.....	500	1,000	799 00	23,567 00
Stony	11,230	3,426	24,603	3,140 00	.....	.....	6,100	8,819	4,233 03	61,551 03
Total	432,087	68,474	115,455	90,313 38	804 65	17,112	205,107	58,513	154,783 98	1,142,650 01
British Columbia										
Babine	32,850	7,950	57,650	130 00	.....	21,300	78,900	29,100	341 69	228,221 69
Bella Coola	6,550	2,500	27,000	.....	280 00	108,000	30,700	41,000	505 97	216,535 97
Cowichan	48,375	2,900	134,100	1,953 15	5,091 52	26,100	1,375	5,400	3,936 88	229,231 55
Kamloops	73,500	.....	.....	3,595 50	3,677 29	.....	.....	.....	2,852 95	83,625 74
Kootenay	37,077	9,690	26,600	150 00	4,576 76	1,200	2,450	4,300	141 32	86,185 08
Kwawkewlth	.....	.....	28,500	640 00	1,252 35	110,600	5,800	11,900	1,352 67	160,045 02
Lytton	41,980	11,605	91,700	533 00	1,705 70	950	4,600	10,100	1,530 95	164,704 65
New Westminster	28,735	6,965	52,600	4,318 79	14,200 95	16,350	8,650	34,200	2,582 66	168,602 40
Okanagan	88,500	15,500	34,250	786 00	578 23	350	4,100	3,750	979 43	148,793 66
Queen Charlotte	4,000	2,800	33,000	300 00	.....	38,000	300	9,000	95 77	87,495 77
Skeena River	28,100	600	42,700	525 00	545 30	163,000	58,000	46,050	3,310 20	342,830 50
Stikine	3,365	.....	41,879	.....	.....	11,525	109,232	10,586	.....	176,587 00
Stuart Lake	26,623	7,500	26,020	.....	103 67	15,860	10,695	5,750	2,140 03	94,691 70
Vancouver	3,500	200	31,000	9.306 50	8,691 04	27,250	8,100	22,700	12,545 07	123,292 61
West Coast	415	335	4,050	330 00	.....	48,608	18,776	34,231	97 24	106,842 24
Williams Lake	56,869	5,350	45,500	.....	106 00	.....	17,050	1,800	70 87	126,745 87
Total	480,439	73,895	676,549	22,567 94	40,808 81	589,093	358,728	269,867	32,483 70	2,544,431 45
Manitoba										
Birtle	25,824	515	8,475	365 00	.....	1,390	2,675	3,540	3,770 37	46,554 37
Clandeboye	12,550	1,750	19,800	544 00	2,009 56	14,500	24,650	6,700	14,009 02	96,512 58
Fisher River	23,395	7,091	25,350	200 00	33 75	18,200	2,970	18,750	9,088 22	105,077 97
Griswold	18,766	280	5,200	.....	.....	.....	1,400	1,350	2 81	26,998 81
Manitowapah	30,645	3,050	9,450	.....	.....	10,050	9,300	7,000	10,558 38	0,053 38
Norway House	5,110	400	21,000	.....	.....	17,000	114,000	14,200	13,520 00	185,230 00
Pas	15,400	2,260	51,000	170 00	3,812 05	18,500	118,000	.....	13,883 38	223,025 43
Portage la Prairie	41,570	425	1,050	543 96	.....	.....	1,500	1,400	8,981 98	55,470 94
Total	173,260	15,771	141,325	1,822 96	5,855 36	79,640	274,495	52,940	73,814 16	818,923 48

44762—4

New Brunswick										
Northern Division	2,000	250	13,500	.....	33 00	600	1,700	600	950 35	19,633 35
Northeastern Division	7,210	125	9,300	50 00	1,044 25	4,425	455	2,300	764 96	25,674 21
Southwestern Division	975	.....	13,000	.....	.....	150	1,200	2,575	57 09	17,957 09
Total	10,185	375	35,800	50 00	1,077 25	5,175	3,355	5,475	1,772 40	63,264 65
Northwest Territories										
Fort Resolution	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,350	159,600	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia										
Annapolis	303	.....	628	.....	.....	36	137	775	.....	1,879 00
Antigonish and Guysboro	810	100	1,750	2 00	.....	365	475	2,175	.....	5,677 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	2,100	300	1,500	.....	.....	500	300	500	.....	5,200 00
Cape Breton (Sydney)	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	12,300 00
Colchester	400	40	2,000	.....	.....	.....	250	3,000	.....	5,690 00
Cumberland	90	.....	1,850	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	2,070 00
Digby	300	.....	2,000	.....	17 24	300	500	1,000	.....	4,117 24
Halifax	2,050	1,800	9,400	.....	.....	200	.....	6,800	.....	20,250 00
Hants (Indian Brook)	304	15	425	.....	.....	.....	145	270	.....	1,159 00
Hants (Windsor)	400	50	4,000	.....	.....	200	2,500	400	.....	7,550 00
Inverness	1,700	275	3,500	.....	.....	1,400	550	2,250	.....	9,675 00
Kings	300	.....	2,500	.....	34 00	75	400	350	.....	3,659 00
Lunenburg	900	100	1,100	.....	38 65	.....	300	1,200	.....	3,638 65
Pictou	260	.....	2,200	.....	.....	50	600	5,000	.....	8,110 00
Queens	150	.....	2,500	100 00	.....	185	500	.....	.....	3,435 00
Richmond	1,500	50	550	.....	.....	200	15	60	.....	2,375 00
Shelburne	150	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	350	400	.....	2,900 00
Victoria	2,500	120	8,200	.....	.....	350	400	1,365	.....	12,935 00
Yarmouth	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	4,000 00
									*1,588 69	1,588 69
Total	14,217	2,850	60,103	102 00	89 89	3,861	7,852	27,545	1,588 69	118,208 58
Ontario										
Alnwick	6,350	450	8,795	2,125 50	.....	616	5,247	633	11,466 37	35,682 87
Cape Croker	9,500	2,500	9,500	240 00	400,00	5,000	200	2,750	21,679 26	51,769 26
Caradoc	71,425	5,000	77,000	3,671 00	48 50	.....	925	425	3,589 45	162,083 95
Chapleau	1,400	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	25,000	.....	12,024 00	43,424 00
Christian Island	4,260	300	3,600	.....	26 00	300	200	700	13,455 05	22,841 05
Fort Frances	8,050	120	35,000	1,335 00	174 00	34,500	46,200	5,950	8,222 40	139,551 40
Fort William	1,650	1,500	38,850	425 00	21,071 20	15,042	34,700	.....	11,021 76	124,259 96
Georgina Island	1,800	350	7,000	137 25	.....	100	.....	900	3,799 99	14,087 24
Golden Lake	600	.....	2,500	144 00	.....	.....	4,000	100	16 87	7,360 87
Gore Bay	6,419	.....	21,200	.....	586 00	20	100	300	10,021 36	38,646 36
Kenora	6,109	.....	63,305	260 00	29,074 51	62,045	53,750	66,020	17,822 46	298,385 97
Manitowaning	26,620	9,360	76,800	30 00	6,195 82	9,260	4,600	16,350	22,967 47	172,183 29
Moravian	8,500	1,500	7,000	360 00	.....	100	300	6,600	5,488 93	29,848 93
New Credit	11,656	2,800	22,000	3,677 00	.....	.....	300	2,500	4,988 57	47,921 57
Parry Sound	7,450	1,375	36,000	560 00	13,278 01	.....	1,125	.....	16,820 68	76,608 69
Rama	3,100	675	18,000	75 00	35 80	500	3,500	5,000	8,210 29	39,096 09
Rice Lake	17,150	4,500	20,500	540 00	.....	1,500	10,000	7,250	8,835 15	70,275 15
Sarnia	32,700	3,300	40,250	3,010 00	119 16	725	550	9,200	18,538 01	108,392 17
Saugeen	7,900	600	17,000	285 00	150 20	500	1,500	4,500	16,619 36	49,054 56
Sault Ste. Marie	19,000	3,500	20,000	500 00	4,477 59	16,000	16,500	12,000	12,147 06	104,124 65
Savanne	3,410	.....	55,390	.....	.....	66,918	82,530	58,700	6,145 00	273,093 00
Scugog	.....	100	1,000	568 75	.....	60	800	1,000	1,096 58	4,625 33
Six Nations	204,000	.....	149,000	3,293 75	10 51	.....	1,300	42,000	40,357 18	439,961 44

*In province of Nova Scotia.

Table No. 6.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Concluded*

Agencies	Value of Farm Products, including Hay	Value of Beef sold also of that used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals	Received from Timber	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupations	Annuities paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$	$	$ cts. Agent leave blank	$ cts. Agent leave blank
Sturgeon Falls	11,000	700	40,000	.....	23 20	2,300	20,000	15,000	60,841 61	149,864 81
Thessalon	9,550	38,000	.....	50 00	4,502 40	1,100	6,100	6,950	6,505 40	72.757 80
Tyendinaga	90,500	2,500	45,000	8,097 00 152 15	.....	3,500	350	1,000	5,717 93	156,664 93 *152 15
Total	570,099	79,130	819,690	29,536 40	80,172 90	220,086	319,777	265,828	348,398 19	2,732,717 49
Prince Edward Island	2,150	310	890	.....	.....	750	50	4,750	.....	8,900 00
Quebec										
Bécancour	130	250	300	.....	.....	25	.....	99	377 20	1,181 20
Bersimis	1,100	400	5,000	710 00	24,335 80	.....	92,000	3,400	4,549 36	131,495 16
Cacouna	.....	.....	2,500	.....	863 50	50	200	1,500	475 28	5,588 78
Caughnawaga	35,000	3,000	150,000	8,031 54	.....	.....	.....	25,000	155 52	221,187 06
Jeune Lorette	.....	.....	33,000	.....	.....	.....	2,700	30,300	880 43	66,880 43
Maniwaki	8,666	295	31,133	578 00	3,845 33	156	30,285	2,075	3,407 03	80,440 36
Maria	487	40	7,500	.....	.....	200	150	.....	.....	8,377 00
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	726	8,100	.....	.....	8,826 00
Oka	7,500	2,000	.....	100 00	290 13	100	200	1,000	354 85	11,544 98
Pierreville	2,000	1,500	4,000	1,006 02	.....	.....	1,000	6,000	310 03	15,816 05
Pointe Bleue	18,500	3,000	22,000	401 00	38 00	1,000	75,000	3,000	670 50	123,609 50
Restigouche	11,500	400	8,000	215 00	742 39	150	100	600	312 37	22,019 76
Seven Islands	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	32,000	1,500	.....	35,000 00
St. Regis	6,600	12,000	132,000	253 18	.....	4,000	4,250	23,800	3,352 34	186,255 52
Temiskaming	6,000	100	7,000	67 00	.....	100	30,000	1,500	2,134 25	46,901 25
Total	97,483	22,985	403,933	11,361 74	30,115 15	6,507	275,985	99,774	16,979 16	965,123 05
Saskatchewan										
Assiniboine	17,470	929	1,574	.....	.....	.....	1,500	11,125	1,837 14	34,435 14
Battleford	36,925	6,280	55,600	2,818 00	.....	5,700	22,700	6,050	14,341 39	150,414 39
Carlton	58,904	15,426	8,775	30 00	7 00	890	15,000	11,375	22,740 25	133,147 25
Crooked Lakes	50,666	3,015	5,250	807 56	.....	.....	3,350	800	28,860 33	92,748 89
Duck Lake	56,790	8,035	11,200	.....	.....	800	10,200	13,500	8,452 42	108,977 42
File Hills Agency	13,200	1,800	1,400	.....	20 00	.....	3,000	4,000	1,952 09	25,372 09
File Hills Colony	31,000	2,400	3,500	.....	.....	.....	500	4,000		41,400 00
Isle à la Crosse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,000	.....	12,343 87	59,343 87
Moose Mountain	7,936	450	1,500	.....	.....	75	2,000	1,000	2,678 62	15,639 62
Moose Woods	7,650	2,238	2,500	.....	.....	100	250	2,000	.....	14,738 00
Onion Lake	34,909	11,750	16,900	.....	.....	13,000	14,000	8,700	5,667 00	104,926 00
Pelly	26,511	1,485	10,100	2,548 65	.....	.....	7,000	.....	17,373 41	65,018 06
Qu'Appelle	91,120	3,484	9,200	847 00	.....	200	1,850	4,700	24,506 31	135,907 31
Touchwood	40,140	3,280	7,400	1,935 00	.....	.....	13,000	5,950	11,896 08	83,601 08
Wood Mountain Reserve	3,900	1,200	500	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	1 88	5,901 88
Total	477,121	61,772	135,399	8,986 21	27 00	20,765	141,650	73,200	152,650 79	1,071,571 00

*Georgian Bay Islands.

RECAPITULATION

Provinces										
Alberta	432,087	68,474	115,455	90,313 38	804 65	17,112	205,107	58,513	154,783 98	1,142,650 01
British Columbia	480,439	73,895	676,549	22,567 94	40,808 81	589,093	358,728	269,867	32,483 70	2,544,431 45
Manitoba	173,260	15,771	141,325	1,822 96	5,855 36	79,640	274,495	52,940	73,814 16	818,923 48
New Brunswick	10,185	375	35,800	50 00	1,077 25	5,175	3,355	5,475	1,772 40	63,264 65
Northwest Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,350	159,600	.....	.....	184,950 00
Nova Scotia	14,217	2,850	60,103	102 00	89 89	3,861	7,852	27,545	1,588 69	118,208 58
Ontario	570,099	79,130	819,690	29,536 40	80,172 90	220,086	319,777	265,828	348,398 19	2,732,717 49
Prince Edward Island	2,150	310	890	.....	.....	750	50	4,750	.....	8,900 00
Quebec	97,483	22,985	403,933	11,361 74	30,115 15	6,507	275,985	99,774	16,979 16	965,123 05
Saskatchewan	477,121	61,772	135,399	8,986 21	27 00	20,765	141,650	73,200	152,650 79	1,071,571 00
Total	2,257,041	325,562	2,389,144	164,740 63	158,951 01	968,339	1,746,599	857,892	782,471 07	9,650,739 71

SCHOOL STATEMENT

Statement of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1927

Note.—The "Standard" indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book used and therefore shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the curriculum, thus:—

Standard I.....First Reader, Part I.
Standard II.....First Reader, Part II.
Standard III.....Second Reader.
Standard IV.....Third Reader.
Standard V.....Fourth Reader.
Standard VI.....Fifth Reader.

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard					
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Prince Edward Island													
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P.E.I. Superintendency	John J. Sark	9	16	25	15	6	5	3	8	2	11
Nova Scotia													
Afton	Afton	Antigonish County	Wm. J. Rogers	8	11	19	10	7	1	5	3	3	.....
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton "	Miss Mary McNeil	17	22	39	22	28	9	1	1	.....	.....
Sydney	Sydney	" "	Miss Catherine Gallagher	15	7	22	10	4	8	6	4	.....	.....
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester "	Mrs. E. Smith	10	10	20	13	6	6	3	2	3	.....
Bear River	Bear River	Digby "	Mrs. R. L. Ford	11	8	19	11	4	3	2	2	3	5
Shubenacadie	Indian Brook	Hants "	Mrs. Andrew King	9	1	10	6	4	.....	.....	3	1	2
Malagawatch	Malagawatch	Inverness "	Miss Mary Kennedy	7	12	19	11	12	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	" "	Alex. MacDonald	20	20	40	21	22	6	6	2	3	1
Indian Cove	Fisher's Cove	Pictou "	Miss Gertrude McGirr	12	13	25	15	12	8	3	.....	.....	2
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond "	Miss A. L. Coffey	9	26	35	16	19	3	6	4	2	1
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria "	John A. MacRae	13	14	27	15	14	6	2	3	2	.....
Total, Nova Scotia				131	144	275	150	132	54	37	24	17	11
New Brunswick													
Big Cove	Big Cove	Eastern	Edward Whelan Mrs. E. Whelan	16	12	28	13	12	9	5	1	1	.....
Burnt Church	Burnt Church	"	Miss Mary Bransfield Miss Evelyn Cahoon	23	19	42	24	12	15	2	5	8	.....
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	Miss Marion Cahoon	14	16	30	22	7	8	7	5	3	.....
Eel River	Eel River	"	Miss Alice Tremblay	10	8	18	11	5	5	2	2	4	.....
Red Bank	Red Bank	"	Mrs. S. M. Kehoe	8	10	18	13	5	2	5	4	2	.....
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Western	Miss E. Toner	8	6	14	12	5	3	3	3	.....	.....
Oromocto	Oromocto	"	Miss Aileen Delaney	7	13	20	13	11	8	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	Miss M. T. Hughes	10	10	20	15	9	4	2	3	.....	2
Woodstock	Woodstock	"	Sister Mary Faustina Sister Mercia	9	9	18	14	7	4	3	4	.....	.....
Tobique	Tobique	Northern	Sr. M. Francis de Sales Sr. M. of Victory Sr. M. Rita of the S. Heart	23	22	45	29	6	6	9	6	9	9
Total, New Brunswick				128	125	253	166	79	64	39	33	27	11

Quebec													
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sr. St. Raphael Sr. St. Eugene Sr. Mary Rose Aima (Prin.) Sr. Mary Louise Ida Sr. Mary Oswald Sr. Mary Albertus Sr. Mary Claudine Sr. Mary Bernadette Sr. Mary Jeanne	44	43	87	56	57	26	4	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga, R.C.	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Sr. Mary Gertrude Sr. Mary Lidwin Sr. Mary Gabriella Sr. Mary Rita Sr. Mary du St. Enfant Miss Mary Stacey Miss Annie Phillips Miss Margaret Snow	158	164	322	281	82	69	69	29	41	32
Caughnawaga, Bush	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Mrs. A. Beauvais	18	12	30	25	6	5	9	6	4	.....
Caughnawaga, St. Isidore	"	"	Miss Margaret Regis	9	9	18	15	13	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga, Protestant	"	"	Lorenzo Big Canoe	16	18	34	28	16	5	6	5	1	1
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. Pierre Sr. St. Sauveur	41	28	69	58	27	27	11	4	.....	.....
Maria	Maria	Maria	Miss Dora Gideon	11	14	25	20	9	4	4	4	3	1
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Helen J. White	9	10	19	11	15	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Maniwaki	"	"	Miss Florence McAuley	13	8	21	11	7	1	7	5	1	.....
Oka Country	Oka	Oka	H. E. Eburne	16	19	35	21	20	3	6	.....	3	3
Oka Village	"	"	Miss Helen Earl	11	15	26	17	20	1	.....	2	3	.....
St. Frances, R.C.	Pierreville	Pierreville	Sr. Mary Josephine Sr. Mary of Mercy Sr. St. Ulderic	21	18	39	32	14	8	10	3	1	3
St. Frances, C.E.	"	"	Henry L. Masta	3	4	7	3	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Sr. Aimee de Jesus Sr. Marie du Divin-Coeur Sr. Mary of St. Joseph	51	47	98	64	49	10	19	10	9	1
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Sr. Mary of St. Luc Sr. Mary of St. Viator	48	66	114	81	33	25	30	11	10	5
Chenail	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss Angela Robillard	15	9	24	13	14	4	5	1	.....	.....
Chetlain	"	"	Miss M. E. MacDonald	14	5	19	10	11	3	4	1	.....	.....
Cornwall Island	"	"	Miss Geneva Legarde	7	10	17	7	13	2	2	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis Island	"	"	Miss Carmel Dunnigan	7	5	12	8	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis Village	"	"	Miss M. MacNulty Miss M. Robillard	22	21	43	28	23	4	15	1	.....	.....
Brennan Lake	At Brennan's Lake	Timiskaming	Miss Mary Sauve	11	12	23	13	6	13	3	1	.....	.....
Hunter's Point	At Hunter's Point	"	Miss Maria Sauve	12	10	22	13	3	2	10	4	3	.....
Long Point	At Long Point	"	Mrs. A. Amesse	20	23	43	27	24	8	6	3	2	.....
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	"	Miss Catherine Honan	19	26	45	25	18	6	11	7	3	.....
Waswanipi	At Waswanipi	"	Harry Cartlidge	16	22	38	30	34	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort George	At Fort George	Treaty No. 9	Fred Marks	13	14	27	11	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Lake Victoria	At Grand Lake Victoria	Outside Treaty	Miss M. Sullivan Miss C. Downey	4	7	11	8	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Simon	At Lake Simon	"	Mrs. W. T. Burns Miss A. Gagne	6	10	16	14	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mistassini	At Lake Mistassini	"	Chas. Iserhoff	24	30	54	46	34	20	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927—*Continued*

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard					
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
QUEBEC—*Concluded*													
Obedjiwan	At Obedjiwan	Outside Treaty	Miss P. Girard Miss C. Girard	21	16	37	20	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weymontaching	At Weymontaching	"	Miss F. Nadon Miss E. Rheault	23	14	37	24	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Quebec				703	709	1,412	1,020	680	262	240	97	87	46
ONTARIO													
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Rev. H. Wilding	25	20	45	27	7	8	14	9	6	1
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	20	13	33	21	13	6	7	4	3	.....
Port Elgin	"	"	Miss C. E. Lett	7	11	18	11	6	1	5	4	1	1
Sidney Bay	"	"	Miss Mary McGarvey	4	7	11	7	4	.....	2	4	1	.....
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss H. M. Dingman	14	12	26	15	12	6	5	2	1	.....
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss M. Baird	17	12	29	14	16	6	6	1	.....	.....
Muncey	"	"	Mrs. E. Phillips	14	8	22	10	10	6	2	4	.....	.....
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	"	Miss C. C. MacDonald	27	18	45	19	26	15	4	.....	.....	.....
Oneida No. 3	"	"	Miss E. Lowry	18	18	36	17	20	10	4	2	.....	.....
River Settlement	Caradoc	"	Miss L. G. Radford	12	10	22	13	3	4	9	5	1	.....
Christian Island	Christian Island	Christian Island	Robert Cowling	16	23	39	19	21	7	7	4	.....	.....
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	Fort Frances	Miss O. Hayes	10	11	21	5	15	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Lake Helen	At Lake Helen	Fort William	Miss E. Leusch	13	11	24	16	10	4	2	8	.....	.....
Mission Bay	Fort William	"	Miss C. M. Lavallee	10	11	21	17	5	3	5	5	2	1
Batchawana	Batchawana Bay	Garden River	Miss E. M. Robichaud	7	7	14	7	4	4	4	1	1	.....
Garden River C.E.	Garden River	"	Miss Jane Johnston	11	11	22	10	16	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Garden River R.C.	"	"	Miss R. Chaput Miss A. Bush	33	32	65	27	28	11	17	4	5	.....
Goulais Bay	Goulais Bay	"	Miss M. Archambault	11	12	23	15	14	7	2	.....	.....	.....
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Rev. J. A. Ward	14	8	22	13	6	3	5	3	4	1
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss A. L. Costello	27	20	47	21	18	8	13	2	6	.....
Sheshegwaning, C.E.	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	R. K. Trowbridge	5	4	9	5	.....	3	1	2	2	1
Sheshegwaning R.C.	"	"	Miss M. Hickey	6	11	17	10	3	3	4	6	1	.....
West Bay	West Bay	"	Miss P. Lavallee	20	29	49	23	35	6	4	4	.....	.....
Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Bay	Kenora	D. Ducharme	16	11	27	21	6	10	10	1	.....	.....
Birch Island	Whitefish River	Manitowaning	Miss A. L. Douglas	13	17	30	18	25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buzwah	Buzwah	"	Miss A. Keon	14	13	27	17	16	7	2	2	.....	.....
Kaboni	Kaboni	"	Miss G. Legarde	19	22	41	14	19	6	10	2	4	.....
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	"	Mrs. A. J. Abbot	8	8	16	9	11	2	2	1	.....	.....
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	"	Miss J. J. Weeks	6	6	12	9	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	"	Miss M. M. Devine	7	12	19	9	6	7	6	.....	.....	.....
Wikwemikong	Wikwemikong	"	Miss R. Chisholm Miss J. Charlebois	43	46	89	55	38	16	10	16	9	.....
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	Rev. S. J. Mathers	16	20	36	22	14	10	9	3	.....	.....
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	H. Klinck	16	11	27	15	9	2	.....	8	7	1
Dokis	Dokis	Nipissing	Mrs. J. Jalbert	13	13	26	17	19	2	3	2	.....	.....

Garden Village	Nipissing	"	Miss M. A. McDermott	19	21	40	25	14	8	7	11	.....	.....
Timagami	Bear Island	"	Miss Mary Honan	10	15	25	18	18	3	2	.....	2	.....
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	F. J. Joblin	18	18	36	18	17	8	6	5	.....	.....
Lower French River	Lower French River	"	Miss E. Q. Daley	6	11	17	10	9	1	6	1	.....	.....
Maganetawan	Maganetawan	"	Miss Viola McCarthy	17	9	26	10	22	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Moose Deer Point	At Moose Deer Point	"	Bert Sullivan	8	4	12	8	3	4	2	3	.....	.....
Ryerson	Parry Island	"	Miss E. H. Smiley	18	12	30	20	16	3	7	3	1	.....
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	"	Mrs. E. English	17	25	42	21	17	7	8	6	4	.....
Rama	Rama	Rama	Mrs. Jean Stickle Miss L. Ivory	23	24	47	31	13	2	11	14	3	4
Mud Lake	Mud Lake	Rice Lake	Morgan Lewis Miss V. Lewis	30	25	55	36	21	7	18	6	3	.....
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	H. D. Watts	24	13	37	20	13	5	12	3	4	.....
St. Clair	Sarnia	"	W. E. Windover	19	20	39	25	26	6	2	5	.....	.....
Stony Point	Stony Point	"	Mrs. R. McKinnon	8	7	15	9	9	1	3	2	.....	.....
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	P. H. Gentleman	6	7	13	9	8	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Saugeen	Saugeen	"	W. M. Knechtel	13	17	30	19	17	3	1	3	6	.....
Scotch Settlement	"	"	Mrs. B. Robb	12	11	23	14	11	4	6	2	.....	.....
Six Nations No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss J. Jamieson	22	27	49	29	11	15	4	8	11	.....
" No. 2	"	"	Chas. H. Richards L. Carter	36	43	79	55	14	13	26	6	8	12
" No. 3	"	"	Miss M. Jamieson	22	35	57	37	13	11	10	13	10	.....
" No. 4	"	"	Miss E. Miller	14	10	24	19	11	.....	6	3	4	.....
" No. 5	"	"	Miss M. Frohman	17	14	31	20	3	8	6	10	4	.....
" No. 6	"	"	Mrs. E. Mt. Pleasant	25	18	43	22	12	9	10	4	7	1
" No. 7	"	"	Harold English	29	27	56	35	25	10	8	11	2	.....
" No. 8	"	"	Miss W. G. Smith	16	14	30	15	8	4	3	7	8	.....
" No. 9	"	"	Miss E. C. General	20	18	38	23	12	5	2	5	2	12
" No. 10	"	"	J. R. Wilkinson	36	35	71	42	23	13	11	10	12	2
" No. 11	"	"	W. Loft H. G. Hayne	57	21	78	42	39	11	11	10	7	.....
Mississauga River	Mississauga	Thessalon	Miss L. Addey	12	14	26	10	19	2	2	3	.....	.....
Sagamook	Spanish River	"	Miss L. Sloan	6	6	12	7	7	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Serpent River	Kenabutch	"	Miss J. McDermott	12	19	31	19	10	9	2	10	.....	.....
Abitibi	At Abitibi	Treaty No. 9	Mrs. J. D. McLaren	26	22	48	8	32	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany River	At Fort Albany	"	Rev. P. A. Northam	30	31	61	23	20	12	16	11	.....	2
English River	At English River	"	J. T. Walker	12	15	27	23	17	6	3	1	.....	.....
Fort Hope	At Fort Hope	"	Rev. D. McDonald	14	13	27	5	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	"	Sam Waller	25	29	54	32	35	5	6	2	5	1
Tyendinaga (Central)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Mrs. Celia File	12	15	27	19	13	6	6	1	1	.....
" (Eastern)	"	"	Miss M. Stoddart	24	26	50	28	17	10	11	8	4	.....
" (Mission)	"	"	Miss L. M. Bell	16	11	27	15	13	5	2	3	4	.....
" (Western)	"	"	Malcolm McIvor	15	10	25	12	16	3	5	1	.....	.....
Walpole Island No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Mrs. H. Macpherson Mrs. E. McDougall	44	32	76	55	27	13	9	15	6	6
" No. 2	"	"	Mrs. A. George	23	22	45	22	15	24	5	1	.....	.....
Total, Ontario				1,325	1,264	2,589	1,458	1,133	479	441	318	172	46
MANITOBA													
Berens River (United Ch.)	Berens River	Clandeboye	C. D. Street	28	13	41	28	16	7	6	2	1	9
Berens River (R.C.)	"	"	B. Guimond	13	10	23	15	6	6	5	4	2	.....
Black River	Black River	"	Geo. Slater	3	4	7	3	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	"	Rev. T. D. Conlin	15	11	26	13	12	7	4	3	.....	.....
Bloodvein	Bloodvein	"	Miss P. Fuller	12	17	29	11	10	10	4	5	.....	.....
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	"	Rev. C. H. Fryer	14	8	22	8	16	3	3	.....	.....	.....

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927—*Continued*

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard					
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
MANITOBA—*Continued*													
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	"	Chas. Wyatt	9	11	20	11	8	2	6	4		
Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River	"	Peter Harper	5	15	20	11	16	1	2	1		
Little Grand Rapids	Little Grand Rapids	"	J. J. Everett	10	13	23	8	21	2				
Poplar River	Poplar River,	"	Mrs. C. Caldwell	17	10	27	14	15	4	5	2	1	
Fisher River	Fisher River	Fisher River	W. G. Tong Mrs. W. G. Tong	55	39	94	58	26	25	20	9	9	5
Peguis Centre	Peguis	"	Miss W. Stapleton	12	12	24	10	12	5	4	2	1	
Peguis North	"	"	C. R. Harbord	13	13	26	8	13	7		4	2	
Peguis South	"	"	A. H. Packer	14	13	27	10	12	3	6	5	1	
Oak River Sioux	Oak River	Griswold	A. Hyson	16	9	25	13	19	4	1			1
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow	Manitowapah	Miss Mary Gorman	13	12	25	19	11	7	1	6		
Fairford	Fairford	"	Miss O. Thomas Miss C. McCabe	34	32	66	38	31	15	16	3	1	
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	"	Miss M. J. Sanregret	8	16	24	18	20	2	2			
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	Cecil Garwood	26	15	41	25	28	12	1			
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatchewan	"	A. R. Wheadon	14	11	25	17	14	4	5	2		
Pine Creek	Pine Creek	"	Rev. J. Bracket, O.M.I.	4	9	13	6	13					
Shoal River	Shoal River	"	Chas. E. Cook Mrs. C. E. Cook	11	17	28	17	20	3	1	3	1	
Waterhen River	Waterhen	"	A. D'Aoust	11	7	18	12	6	4	7	1		
Cross Lake	Cross Lake	Norway House	Miss A. Menzies	9	17	26	10	16	7	3			
God's Lake	God's Lake	"	P. J. Lake	5	5	10	5	10					
Island Lake	Island Lake	"	Horace Wilmot	17	10	27	8	27					
Jackhead	Jackhead	"	Jos. Everett	10	15	25	18	9	4	4	6	2	
Jack River, C.E.	Jack River	"	Miss M. E. Bagshaw	20	14	34	18	16	10	12	4		2
Jack River R.C.	Jack River	"	Miss E. Dumaine	15	14	29	13	13	2	5	9		
Oxford House	At Oxford House	Norway House	Jas. C. Johnston	14	22	36	12	25	6	5			
Rossville	Norway House	"	Miss V. Blackford	11	12	23	13	11	4	2	5		1
York Factory	At York Factory	"	A. J. Dewdney	23	13	36	7	31	4		1		
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Miss L. Millen	17	12	29	24	13	11	3	1	1	
Chemahawin	Chemahawin	"	Donald Banks	10	8	18	11	13	4	1			
Nelson House (United Church)	At Nelson House	"	Mrs. E. E. Hutty	11	19	30	16	27	2	1			
Nelson House (R.C.)	"	"	Paul Sicotte	12	14	26	9	21	5				
Pas	Pas	"	J. P. Humberstone	22	11	33	22	22	11				
Pine Bluff	"	"	Mrs. I. Gautnier	5	6	11	9	3	2	3	2	1	
Red Earth	Red Earth	"	J. T. Blewett	15	9	24	20	4	13	5	2		
Shoal Lake	Shoal Lake	"	F. J. Daniels	9	6	15	9	9	2	4			
Split Lake	Split Lake	"	A. S. Dewdney	35	28	63	35	36	27				
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	Portage La Prairie	Rev. Jas. A. Donaghy	13	15	28	19	21		4	1	1	1
Total, Manitoba				630	567	1,197	651	677	248	141	88	24	19

SASKATCHEWAN													
Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Rev. Wm. Miller	11	18	29	10	17	.....	5	7	.....	.....
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	Miss A. L. Cunningham Miss I. M. Faithfull	20	16	36	29	18	12	3	3	.....	.....
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant	"	Henry Reynolds	12	11	23	11	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thunderchild	Thunderchild	"	Miss A. D. Wrigley	18	13	31	27	12	8	11	.....	.....	.....
Ahtahkakoops	Ahtahkakoops	Carlton	H. Hutchinson	7	7	14	7	2	2	6	3	1	.....
Big River	Big River	"	John R. Settee	10	15	25	13	11	5	8	1	.....	.....
*Mistawassis	Mistawassis	"	Mrs. K. Leclair	2	5	7	5	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	J. L. Lowe	21	18	39	26	20	8	6	5	.....	.....
Sturgeon Lake	William Twatt's	"	Henry W. Shaw	7	8	15	8	6	4	1	2	2	.....
Ft. a la Corne South	James Smith	Duck Lake	Mrs. M. Burbridge	15	15	30	23	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
James Smith	"	"	E. B. Goodman	7	7	14	8	5	5	2	.....	2	.....
John Smith	John Smith	"	Rev. G. J. Waite	10	6	16	8	8	.....	5	2	1	.....
White Bear's	White Bear's	Moose Mountain	Rev. C. B. Kerr	15	7	22	13	12	4	5	1	.....	.....
Whitecap Sioux	Moose Woods	Moose Woods	Mrs. A. L. Fakeley	3	10	13	8	8	3	1	1	.....	.....
Cold Lake	Cold Lake	Onion Lake	Chas. Hebert Mrs. Chas. Hebert	20	6	26	13	7	6	6	7	.....	.....
Frog Lake	Frog Lake	"	A. E. Peterson	13	11	24	11	10	3	10	1	.....	.....
Long Lake	Keehewin's	"	J. F. Dion Mrs. J. F. Dion	9	7	16	7	9	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Cote's	Cote's	Pelly	Mrs. D. R. Fraser Miss C. Templeton	20	8	28	20	15	9	1	3	.....	.....
Keeseekouse	Keeseekouse	"	Geo. Barton	9	5	14	8	8	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Key's	Key's	"	W. J. D. Kerley	5	4	9	6	4	.....	2	2	1	.....
Day Star's	Day Star's	Touchwood Hills	Mrs. L. M. Jolly	9	5	14	12	6	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake	"	Rev. A. J. Lawes	13	9	22	15	7	8	7	.....	.....	.....
Pelican Narrows	Pelican Narrows	Treaty No. 10	R. B. Horsefield	11	10	21	15	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanley	Stanley	"	J. I. Strong	18	15	33	13	32	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total Saskatchewan				285	236	521	316	290	95	90	39	7	.....
* This school closed June 30, 1926.													
ALBERTA													
*Samson's	Samson's	Hobbema	Mildred Logan	7	6	13	3	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee	Sarcee	Sarcee	Miss W. Tims	7	20	27	19	4	3	.....	10	7	3
Total, Alberta				14	26	40	22	14	5	1	10	7	3
* This school closed June 30, 1926.													
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES													
Aklavik	At Aklavik	Fort Simpson	Rev. E. Hester	4	4	8	5	2	3	2	1	.....	.....
Fort McPherson	At Fort McPherson	"	Rev. S. C. Deacon	.....	10	10	8	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Simpson	At Fort Simpson	"	Sr. A. Gamache	13	15	28	23	11	7	1	4	5	.....
St. David's Mission	At St. David's Mission	"	Rev. F. C. Clark	.....	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Smith	At Fort Smith	Fort Smith	Sr. Godbois	3	4	7	4	1	2	3	1	.....	.....
Total, Northwest Territories				34	61	95	63	33	24	7	16	12	

SCHOOL STATEMENT

Statement of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927—*Concluded*

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard					
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
British Columbia													
Fort Babine	Fort Babine	Babine	J. F. Morrissey	20	28	48	16	22	17	3	3	3	.....
Glen Vowell	Secedach	"	R. Boyes	10	9	19	5	13	2	3	1	.....	.....
Hazelton	Hazelton	"	Mrs. E. Dungate	15	14	29	16	17	8	.....	4	.....	.....
Kispiox	Kispiox	"	Miss L. Morrice	13	21	34	10	25	5	1	2	1	.....
Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	"	Miss M. B. Wright	14	14	28	10	14	3	6	5	.....	.....
Kitwanga	Kitwanga	"	S. Kinley	21	20	41	13	18	15	5	2	1	.....
Rocher Deboule	Hagwilget	"	Sydney Browning Mrs. S. Browning	12	8	20	16	8	1	5	4	2	.....
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Bella Coola	Miss B. Spencer	21	21	42	7	35	4	1	1	1	.....
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	"	Mrs. I. Snodgrass	14	13	27	12	15	5	6	1	.....	.....
Kitamat	Kitamat	"	Miss H. J. Hare	19	20	39	14	18	7	6	6	2	.....
Klemtu	Klemtu	"	Miss B. Rendle	11	13	24	15	15	2	3	4	.....	.....
Cowichan	Cowichan	Cowichan	J. P. P. Le Jeune	12	15	27	6	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koksilah	Koksilah	"	Miss M. K. Dockstader	7	18	25	7	19	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	"	Miss E. S. Klippert	27	14	41	27	23	5	5	5	1	2
Songhees	Somenos	"	Miss J. Hindle	5	12	17	7	9	3	3	1	.....	1
Shulus	Nicola Mameet	Kamloops	A. E. Fyall	7	9	16	8	9	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkwelth	G. M. Luther	16	14	30	21	23	1	2	3	1	.....
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	Mrs. F. Howard	11	13	24	17	14	2	2	5	1	.....
Boothroyd	Boothroyd	Lytton	Miss L. Blachford	5	7	12	10	1	2	5	2	2	.....
Seabird Island	Seabird Island	"	Miss M. E. Carpentier	8	7	15	8	9	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Seton Lake	Seton Lake	"	S. F. Finnegan	5	7	12	8	4	2	.....	2	4	.....
Chehalis	Chehalis	New Westminster	J. W. Burns	12	13	25	15	15	.....	8	2	.....	.....
Katzie	Katzie	"	Miss M. Boeur	6	5	11	8	4	3	2	1	1	.....
Skwah	Skwah	"	J. J. Maroney	15	12	27	21	8	9	4	6	.....	.....
Okanagan	Okanagan	Okanagan	Wm. Marsden	12	8	20	9	3	8	7	2	.....	.....
Osoyoos	Osoyoos	"	Miss M. Waddell	7	3	10	8	5	.....	3	1	.....	1
Penticton	Penticton	"	Miss H. Pelter	8	6	14	7	1	3	7	3	.....	.....
Massett	Massett	Queen Charlotte	L. H. Baillie Peter Hill	52	38	90	39	74	9	7	.....	.....	.....
Skidegate	Skidegate	"	Miss C. Bertrand	23	20	43	26	24	8	3	8	.....	.....
Gitladamicks	Kitladamax	Skeena	Paul Mercer	20	16	36	22	26	6	4	.....	.....	.....
Hartley Bay	Hartley Bay	"	James Oliver	13	7	20	10	16	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Kincolith	Kincolith	"	Miss S. Shopland	28	21	49	21	43	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Kitkatla	Kitkatla	"	Edgar Hooper	28	24	52	19	7	10	9	9	17	.....
Kitselas	Kitselas	"	Chas. M. McKinnon	7	13	20	8	8	6	3	3	.....	.....
Lakalsap	Lakalsap	"	Frederick Job	21	20	41	25	35	4	1	1	.....	.....
Metlakatla	Metlakatla	"	T. A. Bryant	15	16	31	14	8	5	8	7	2	1
Port Essington	Port Essington	"	Miss A. H. Roode	11	17	28	16	7	1	7	11	.....	2
Port Simpson	Port Simpson	"	Miss A. MacKay Miss H. Nightingale	38	42	80	31	25	26	10	6	6	7
Atlin	Atlin	Stikine	K. V. Meagher	6	8	14	6	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homalco	Aupe	Vancouver	A. H. Garland Mrs. A. H. Garland	15	11	26	15	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sliammon	Sliammon	"	B. Nicholson	7	10	17	8	8	5	4	.....	.....	.....

Squamish	Squamish	"	Sr. Mary Amy	8	18	26	18	21	.....	2	2	1	.....
*Ucluelet	Itedse	West Coast	Donald McDevitt	16	12	28	18	23	2	2	1	.....	.....
Total, British Columbia				641	637	1,278	617	735	208	161	114	46	14
* Reopened—January 1927.													
YUKON													
Old Crow Village	At Old Crow Village	Yukon	A. C. McCullam	12	9	21	15	9	5	7	.....	.....	.....
Champagne Landing	At Champagne Landing	"	A. J. Stringer	26	23	49	10	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Salmon	At Little Salmon	"	G. C. Ashbee	25	7	32	5	13	13	4	1	1	.....
Moosehide	At Moosehide	"	W. D. Young	10	14	24	9	13	10	1	.....	.....	.....
Selkirk	At Selkirk	"	Miss K. Martin	11	9	20	6	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teslin Lake	At Teslin Lake	"	A. H. Davis	21	12	33	17	26	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Total, Yukon				105	74	179	62	130	33	14	1	1	.....

STATEMENT of Indian Residential Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

School	Post Office Address	Agency	Principal	Denomination	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard					
					Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
ONTARIO														
Albany Mission	ort Albany	Treaty No. 9	Rev. A. Bilodeau, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	10	20	30	30	19	7	3	1	.....	.....
Cecilia Jeffrey	Indian Bay, Manitoba.	Kenora	Rev. A. D. Menzies	Presbyterian	30	40	70	63	23	14	12	14	6	1
Chapleau	Chapleau	Chapleau	Rev. G. T. Snowden	Church of England	68	44	112	103	58	13	19	14	6	2
Fort Frances	ort rances	Fort Frances	Rev. S. Perreault, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	37	56	93	88	31	9	18	17	4	14
Fort William	ort William	Fort William	Sr. Veronica	Roman Catholic	25	22	47	30	31	4	8	1	3	.....
Kenora	Kenora	Kenora	Rev. J. E. Baillargeon, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	31	45	76	69	33	17	7	9	4	6
Mohawk	Brantford	Six Nations	Sydney Rogers	Church of England	54	85	139	125	9	24	33	28	10	35
Moose Fort	Moose ort	Treaty No. 9	Rev. J. A. Maggrah	Church of England	17	16	33	29	19	3	6	2	3	.....
Mount Elgin	Muncey	.....	Rev. S. R. McVitty	United Church	69	69	138	130	24	38	27	41	8	.....
McIntosh	McIntosh	Savanne	Rev. C. Perreault, O.M.I	Roman Catholic	23	27	50	38	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shingwauk	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. B. P. Fuller	Church of England	30	48	78	73	9	5	11	18	27	8
Spanish	Spanish	.....	Rev. Chas. Belanger, S.J.	Roman Catholic	130	110	240	230	61	51	61	34	33	.....
Total, Ontario					524	582	1,106	1,008	367	175	215	179	104	66
MANITOBA														
Birtle	Birtle	Birtle	Rev. F. E. Pitts	Presbyterian	31	59	90	84	13	19	11	9	14	24
Brandon	Brandon	.....	Rev. T. Ferrier	United Church	70	61	131	123	39	15	10	28	9	36
Cross Lake	Cross Lake	Norway House	Rev. G. E. Trudeau, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	58	52	110	96	43	10	20	16	12	9

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Residential Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927—*Concluded*

School	Post Office Address	Agency	Principal	Denomination	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard					
					Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
MANITOBA—*Concluded*														
Elkhorn	Elkhorn		Rev. F. Eley	Church of England	72	50	122	103	47	12	27	15	14	7
Fort Alexander	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	37	51	88	82	20	26	13	8	12	9
MacKay	The Pas	Pas	Rev. E. V. Bird	Church of England	44	37	81	75	21	15	18	10	13	4
Norway House	Norway House	Norway House	Jas. T. Blackford	United Church	53	64	117	105	26	10	27	28	14	12
Pine Creek	Camperville	Manitowapah	Rev. J. Bracket, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	36	50	86	79	39	17	18	8	4	.....
Portage La Prairie	Portage la Prairie		Rev. W. A. Hendry	United Church	45	56	101	94	21	9	15	18	19	19
Sandy Bay	Marius	Manitowapah	Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	43	40	83	71	25	22	17	10	9	.....
Total, Manitoba					489	520	1,009	912	294	155	176	150	120	114
SASKATCHEWAN														
Beauval	Beauval	Treaty No. 10	Rev. M. Lajeunesse, O. .I.	Roman Catholic	29	40	69	66	21	11	17	6	14	.....
Cowesses	Marieval	Crooked Lake	Rev. J. Carriere, O.M.I.	"	38	44	82	73	36	17	8	12	6	3
Duck Lake	Duck Lake	Duck Lake	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.	"	80	65	145	142	46	24	23	25	18	9
File Hills	Balcarres	File Hills	Frank Rhodes	United Church	39	50	89	83	25	7	8	16	18	15
Gordon's	Punnichy	Touchwood	Canon J. K. Irwin	Church of England	50	53	103	99	24	12	16	21	12	18
*Guy	Sturgeon Landing		Rev. N. Doyon, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	35	18	53	49	41	8	4	.....	.....	.....
Lac La Ronge	Lac La Ronge	Treaty No. 10	Rev. C. F. Hives	Church of England	50	64	114	101	45	38	14	13	4	.....
Muscowequan	Lestock	Touchwood	Rev. J. Poulet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	35	35	70	62	20	17	23	8	2	.....
Onion Lake C.E.	Onion Lake	Onion Lake	Rev. H. Ellis	Church of England	48	48	96	80	42	11	15	12	4	12
Onion Lake, R.C.	"	"	Rev. J. A. Therien, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	37	24	61	57	26	5	11	8	6	5
Qu'Appelle	Lebret		Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	132	151	283	221	95	42	38	27	35	46
Round Lake	Stockholm	Crooked Lake	Rev. R. J. Ross	United Church	37	39	76	69	13	12	12	17	10	12
Thunderchild	Delmas	Battleford	Rev. J. Portier, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	58	58	116	103	29	20	42	12	8	5
Total, Saskatchewan					668	689	1,357	1,205	463	224	231	177	137	125
ALBERTA														
Blood	Cardston	Blood	Rev. E. Ruaux, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	60	55	115	106	51	16	18	12	18	.....
Blue Quills	Sacred Heart	Saddle Lake	Rev. V. Gabillon, O.M.I	"	37	31	68	62	20	12	13	13	6	4
Crowfoot	Cluny	Blackfoot	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	"	30	43	73	63	24	10	25	9	5	.....
Edmonton	Edmonton		Rev. J. F. Woodsworth	United Church	56	59	115	105	27	22	26	31	5	4
Ermineskins	Hobbema	Hobbema	Rev. P. P. Moulin, O.M.I	Roman Catholic	63	59	122	110	48	30	9	23	2	10
Holy Angels	Fort Chipewyan	Fort Smith	Sr. M. Z. Dufault	"	15	29	44	40	27	14	3	.....	.....	.....
Lesser Slave Lake	Grouard	Treaty No. 8	Rev. W. J. Kent	Church of England	6	11	17	16	4	4	4	3	2	.....
†Morley	Morley	Stony	Rev. E. J. Staley	United Church	31	31	62	50	51	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Sun's	Gleichen	Blackfoot	Rev. F. M. Ross-Gibney.	Church of England	43	37	80	72	34	9	21	4	5	7

*New Residential School, opened September, 1926. †Opened as a Residential School, August, 1926.

Sacred Heart	Brocket	Peigan	Rev. J. L. Levern, O.M.I	Roman Catholic	25	19	44	40	22	5	4	7	4	2
St. Albert	St. Albert		Sr. Gosselin	"	50	68	118	92	44	9	26	18	8	13
St. Bernard	Grouard	Treaty No. 8	Rev. Y. M. Floch, O.M.I.	"	22	30	52	42	16	10	12	9	4	1
St. Bruno	Grouard	"	Rev. J. B. H. Giroux, O.M.I.	"	60	51	111	87	43	25	16	14	13	.....
St. Cyprian	Brocket	Peigan	Vivian S. Lord	Church of England	17	15	32	29	10	2	6	4	3	7
St. Paul's	Cardston	Blood	Rev. S. Middleton	"	50	74	124	114	39	50	10	5	4	16
Sturgeon Lake	Calais	Treaty No. 8	Rev. H. Hautin, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	38	31	69	63	28	7	16	8	5	5
Vermilion	Fort Vermilion	"	Rev. Jos. Habay, O.M.I.	"	13	16	29	17	15	4	4	.....	4	2
Wabasca, C.E.	Wabasca	"	Rev. F. Longmore	Church of England	12	8	20	18	6	3	4	4	1	2
Wabasca, R.C.	"	"	Rev. A. Rault, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	18	18	36	31	11	6	6	6	5	2
Whitefish Lake	Grouard	"	Rev. C. D. White	Church of England	11	14	25	22	12	9	4	.....	.....	.....
Total, Alberta					657	699	1,356	1,179	532	258	227	170	94	75
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES														
*Aklavik	Aklavik		Sr. A. McQuillan	Roman Catholic	10	6	16	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Resolution	Fort Resoultion	Fort Resoultion	Sr. J. Dussault	"	19	35	54	39	38	6	5	.....	2	3
Hay River	Hay River	"	Rev. A. J. Vale	Church of England	19	22	41	29	24	1	11	5	.....	.....
Providence Mission	Providence Mission	"	Sr. St. Rose of Lima	Roman Catholic	28	30	58	49	20	8	13	8	9	.....
Total, Northwest Territories					76	93	169	133	98	15	29	13	11	3
BRITISH COLUMBIA														
Ahousaht	Ahousaht	West Coast	Rev. J. L. Millar	United Church	24	20	44	41	8	5	11	10	8	2
Alberni	Alberni	"	Rev. H. B. Currie	"	46	56	102	91	33	14	27	13	8	7
Alert Bay	Alert Bay	Kwawkwelth	F. Earl Anfield	Church of England	49	45	94	75	22	15	16	25	8	8
Cariboo	150 Mile House	William's Lake	Rev. V. Rohr, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	42	54	96	89	29	15	17	21	14	.....
Christie	Kakawis	West Coast	Rev. I. Calmus, O.S.B.	"	44	43	87	75	40	7	17	12	6	5
Coqualeetza	Sardis	New Westminster	Rev. G. H. Raley	United Church	126	118	244	205	74	68	31	34	10	27
Fraser Lake	Lejac	Stuart Lake	Rev. M. Coccola, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	77	82	159	141	61	20	21	19	17	21
Kamloops	Kamloops	Kamloops	Rev. J. McGuire, O.M.I.	"	71	77	148	138	62	18	37	14	16	1
Kitamat	Kitamat	Bella Coola	Miss T. B. Anderson	United Church	13	20	33	22	7	6	5	12	2	1
Kootenay	Cranbrook	Kootenay	Rev. M. Lepine, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	28	53	81	68	26	19	15	11	7	3
Kuper Island	Kuper Island	Cowichan	Rev. Jos. Geurts	"	51	51	102	85	18	38	31	15	.....	.....
Lytton	Lytton	Lytton	Rev. A. R. Lett	Church of England	61	48	109	100	33	12	13	11	11	29
Port Simpson	Port Simpson	Skeena	Miss L. M. Deacon	United Church	.....	19	19	18	3	3	1	5	3	4
Sechelt	Sechelt	Vancouver	Rev. J. Duplanil, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	42	41	83	74	45	15	13	7	3	.....
Squamish	N. Vancouver	"	Sr. Mary Amy	"	22	28	50	50	19	7	5	4	5	10
St. Mary's Mission	Mission City	New Westminster	Rev. H. J. Barney	"	65	57	122	111	55	27	26	14	.....	.....
Total, British Columbia					761	812	1,573	1,383	535	289	286	227	118	118
YUKON														
Carcross	Carcross	Yukon	William Tinney	Church of England	22	19	41	35	24	6	6	5	.....	.....
St. Paul's Hostel	Dawson	"	C. F. Johnson	"	11	19	30	26	9	5	4	2	4	6
Total, Yukon					33	38	71	61	33	11	10	7	4	6

* New Residential School, opened July, 1926.

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Combined Public and Indian Day Schools in the Dominion, at which Indian Children attend, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

School	Reserve	Agency	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard					
			Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
NOVA SCOTIA												
Heatherton	At Heatherton	Antigonish Co.	4	5	9	2	5	.....	1	3	.....	.....
QUEBEC												
Kippewa	At Kippewa	Timiskaming	8	6	14	8	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Moisie	At Moisie River	Seven Islands	2	8	10	7	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Hunter's Point	At Hunter's Point	Timiskaming	10	10	20	15	8	1	1	3	2	5
Power House	Near Angliers	"	3	1	4	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Total, Quebec			23	25	48	33	19	8	11	3	2	5
ONTARIO												
Calabogie	At Calabogie	Golden Lake	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Hiawatha	Near Keene	Rice Lake	4	10	14	10	3	4	3	4	.....	.....
Little Current	At Little Current	Manitowaning	3	5	8	6	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Mattawa	At Mattawa	Nipissing	31	29	60	41	32	11	9	7	1	.....
Scugog	At Scugog	Scugog	4	2	6	2	3	1	1	1	.....	.....
Total, Ontario			44	48	92	60	45	19	14	12	2	.....
MANITOBA												
Moose Lake	At Moose Lake	Pas	6	8	14	7	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patapun	At Patapun	Clandeboye	5	1	6	4	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1
Peguis	Peguis	Fisher River	2	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Total, Manitoba			13	10	23	12	11	6	2	.....	2	2
SASKATCHEWAN												
Round Plain	Near Prince Albert	Carlton	2	10	12	7	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Telegraph Creek	At Telegraph Creek	Stikine	9	9	18	4	12	4	1	1	.....	.....
West Bank	At West Bank	Okanagan	1	2	3	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total, British Columbia			10	11	21	6	13	4	2	2	.....	.....

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the enrolment by Provinces in the different classes of schools for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Denomination				Number on Roll			Average attendance	Percentage of attendance	Standard					
		Church of England	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Ontario	12	4	1	6	1	524	582	1,106	1,008	91·14	367	175	215	179	104	66
Manitoba	10	2	1	4	3	489	520	1,009	912	90·39	294	155	176	150	120	114
Saskatchewan	13	3	.....	8	2	668	689	1,357	1,205	88·80	463	224	231	177	137	125
Alberta	20	6	.....	12	2	657	699	1,356	1,179	86·95	532	258	227	170	94	75
Northwest Territories	4	1	.....	3	.....	76	93	169	133	78·70	98	15	29	13	11	3
British Columbia	16	2	.....	9	5	761	812	1,573	1,383	87·92	535	289	286	227	118	118
Yukon	2	2	.....	.....	.....	33	38	71	61	85·92	33	11	10	7	4	6
Total, Residential Schools	77	20	2	42	13	3,208	3,433	6,641	5,881	88·55	2,322	1,127	1,174	923	588	507

DAY SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Percentage of attendance	Standard					
		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	VI	V	VI
Prince Edward Island	1	9	16	25	15	60·00	6	5	3	8	2	1
Nova Scotia	11	131	144	275	150	54·54	132	54	37	24	17	11
New Brunswick	10	128	125	253	166	65·61	79	64	39	33	27	11
Quebec	31	703	709	1,412	1,020	72·24	680	262	240	97	87	46
Ontario	75	1,325	1,264	2,589	1,458	56·32	1,133	479	441	318	172	46
Manitoba	42	630	567	1,197	651	54·39	677	248	141	88	24	19
Saskatchewan	24	285	236	521	316	60·65	290	95	90	39	7	.....
Alberta	2	14	26	40	22	55·00	14	5	1	10	7	3
Northwest Territories	5	34	61	95	63	66·32	33	24	7	16	12	3
British Columbia	43	641	637	1,278	617	48·28	735	208	161	114	46	14
Yukon	6	105	74	179	62	34·63	130	33	14	1	1	.....
Total, Day Schools	250	4,005	3,859	7,864	4,540	57·73	3,909	1,474	1,174	748	402	154

COMBINED PUBLIC AND INDIAN SCHOOLS

Nova Scotia	1	4	5	9	2	22·22	5	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Quebec	4	23	25	48	33	68·75	19	8	11	3	2	5
Ontario	5	44	48	92	60	66·66	45	19	14	12	2	.....
Manitoba	3	13	10	23	12	52·17	11	6	2	.....	2	2
Saskatchewan	1	2	10	12	7	58·33	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....
British Columbia	2	10	11	21	6	28·57	13	4	2	2	.....	.....
Total	16	96	109	205	120	58·54	98	38	30	26	6	7

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT

Province	Class of Schools			Total Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Percentage of attendance	Standard					
	Day	Residential	Combined		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Prince Edward Island	1	.....	.....	1	9	16	25	15	60·00	6	5	3	8	2	1
Nova Scotia	11	.....	1	12	135	149	284	152	53·48	137	54	38	27	17	11
New Brunswick	10	.....	.....	10	128	125	253	166	65·61	79	64	39	33	27	11
Quebec	31	.....	4	35	726	734	1,460	1,053	72·12	699	270	251	100	89	51
Ontario	75	12	5	92	1,893	1,894	3,787	2,526	66·70	1,545	673	670	509	278	112
Manitoba	42	10	3	55	1,132	1,097	2,229	1,575	70·66	982	409	319	238	146	135
Saskatchewan	24	13	1	38	955	935	1,890	1,528	80·85	758	320	321	222	144	125
Alberta	2	20	.....	22	671	725	1,396	1,201	86·03	546	263	228	180	101	78
Northwest Territories	5	4	.....	9	110	154	264	196	74·24	131	39	36	29	23	6
British Columbia	43	16	2	61	1,412	1,460	2,872	2,006	69·85	1,283	501	449	343	164	132
Yukon	6	2	.....	8	138	112	250	123	49·20	163	44	24	8	5	6
Total	250	77	16	343	7,309	7,401	14,710	10,541	71·66	6,329	2,642	2,378	1,697	996	668

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands Sold during the year ended the 31st March, 1927, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ONTARIO

Town or Township	County or District	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale	Number of Acres Unsold	Remarks
			$ cts.		
Alnwick	Northumberland	76 21	1,009 50	.....	
Albermarle	Bruce	.....	.....	88 00	
Eastnor	"	.....	.....	358 00	Some of these lands
Lindsay	"	.....	.....	489 00	were resumed by
St. Edmund	"	.....	.....	206 00	the department,
Bury (Townplot)	"	21 06	106 00	124 74	the conditions of
Oliphant	"	.....	.....	40 00	sale not having
Southampton (Townplot)	"	.....	.....	2 00	been complied
Wiarton (Townplot)	"	.....	.....	8 05	with, so that in cer-
Islands of Saugeer Peninsula	"	.....	.....	160 05	tain cases there ap-
White Cloud Island	Grey	.....	.....	7 00	pears to have been
Thessalon	Algoma	.....	.....	117 79	more land remain-
Thessalon (Townplot)	"	.....	.....	11 80	ing unsold at the
Havilland	"	.....	.....	718 00	close of the past
Apaquash (Townplot)	"	.....	.....	11 23	fiscal year than re-
Laird	"	.....	.....	2,047 00	mained unsold ac-
Vankoughnet	"	.....	.....	426 00	cording to the
Kehoe	"	.....	.....	14,337 00	previous year's re-.
Fenwick	"	.....	.....	174 00	port.
Campbell	Manitoulin	.....	.....	275 00	
Carnarvon	"	100 00	51 00	644 00	
Howland	"	.....	.....	750 00	
Sheguindah (Townplot)	"	99 00	29 70	.....	
Tehkummah	"	.....	.....	1,632 00	
Manitowaning (Townplot)	"	.....	.....	14 33	
Sandfield	"	100 00	35 00	.....	
Shaftesbury (Townplot)	"	3 00	225 70	.....	
Tolsmaville (Townplot)	"	.....	.....	1,002 00	
Allan	.....	.....	.....	288 00	
West Bay	.....	.....	.....	8,244 07	
Billings	.....	.....	.....	112 00	
Barrie Island	"	.....	.....	2 00	
Gordon	"	.....	.....	53 00	
Mills	"	.....	.....	13 00	
Dawson	"	.....	.....	4,178 00	
Robinson	"	.....	.....	2,202 00	
South Baymouth (Townplot)	"	.....	.....	133 00	
Meldrum (Townplot)	"	.....	.....	76 80	
Cayuga (Townplot)	Haldimand	.....	.....	33 36	
Caledonia (Townplot)	"	.....	.....	50 00	
Shannonville (Townplot)	Hastings	.....	.....	0 39	
Thurlow	"	.....	.....	130 00	
Deseronto (Townplot)	"	.....	.....	4 40	
Tyendinaga	"	.....	.....	380 00	
Bedford	Frontenac	15 00	150 00	193 00	
Islands in River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario	2 00	260 00	3 67	
Wild Lands Reserve	Rainy River	648 04	1,296 08	3,813 72	
Long Sault Reserve	"	.....	.....	412 69	
Little Forks	"	.....	.....	82 43	
Georgian Bay Islands	Prov. of Ontario	7 95	205 00	.....	
Islands in Otonabee Waters	Peterborough	2 00	285 00	.....	
Beaucage	Nipissing	.....	.....	12,922 42	
Commanda	"	625 00	2,066 00	19,568 58	
Pedley	"	964 50	3,297 50	3,040 80	
		2,663 76	9,016 48	79,580 32	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands Sold during the year ended the 31st March, 1927, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.—*Continued.*

Town or Township	County or District	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale	Number of Acres Unsold	Remarks
			$ cts.		
QUEBEC					
Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John			3,917 14	
Dundee	Huntingdon			4,057 74	
Maniwaki (Townplot)	Ottawa			39 61	
Temiscamingue	Temiskaming			1,728 59	
Quarante Arpents	Quebec			19 00	
				9,762 08	
NEW BRUNSWICK					
Tabusintac	Northumberland	104 70	199 05	953 30	
Tobique	Victoria			283 00	
Red Bank		22 05	18 00		
		126 75	217 05	1,236 30	
MANITOBA					
The Pas			1,600 00		
SASKATCHEWAN					
Last Mountain Lake—					
Reserve No. 80a	Assiniboia			1,207 50	
Lakeview (Townplot)	"	0 20	40 00	98 78	
Assiniboine	"			318 50	
Pasqua	"	320 00	6,400 00	13 85	
Muscowpetung	"			1,403 00	
Crooked Lakes	Humbolt	1,434 00	14,190 00	2,406 00	
Kylemore	"			19 39	
Fishing Lake	"			618 30	
Moosomin and Thunderchild	West Sask			5,080 00	
Grizzly Bear and Lean Man	Humbolt			320 10	
Muscowequan	"	4,121 01	34,655 52	2,013 92	
Cote	"	459 07	3,217 90	20 93	
Lestock	"		80 00		
Keeseekoose	"			571 00	
Key	"	254 00	762 00		
Kamsack	"			3 11	
Little Bone	"			4,096 28	
		6,588 28	60,345 42	18,190 66	
ALBERTA					
Wabamun Res	North Alberta	522 00	4,018 00	964 00	
Wabamun (Townplot)	"			456 13	
Samson	"			480 00	
Bobtail	"			343 00	
Louis Bull	"	504 00	2,304 00	185 00	
Duffield (Townplot)	"		20 00		
Michel	"			2,584 00	
Ma-Me-O-Beach (Res. 138a)	"		350 00		
Peigan	South Alberta			13,694 00	
Sarcee	"			6,650 00	
Blackfoot	"	40,437 07	96,415 00		
		41,463 07	103,107 00	25,356 13	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands Sold during the year ended the 31st March, 1927, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.—*Concluded.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Town or Township	County or District	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale	Number of Acres Unsold	Remarks
			$ cts.		
Scowlitz Res. No. 1	New Westminster	.....	.....	.....	
Lukseetsissum	Yale	.....	.....	.....	
Zacht	"	.....	.....	.....	
Okanagan No. 1	"	.....	.....	.....	
Kispaiax No. 1	Cassian	.....	.....	.....	
Sackum No. 3	Kamloops	.....	.....	.....	
Slosh No. 1	Lillooet	.....	.....	.....	
Seymour Creek	New Westminster	84 00	1,000 00	.....	
Poplar Isld	"	33 26	33,260 00	.....	
		117 26	34,260 00		

GENERAL REMARKS

The land sold during the year amounted to 50,959.12 acres, which realized $206,945.95. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximately 134,125.49 acres. The principal outstanding on account of Indian lands sold amounted to $1,584,002.71, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT, 1926-27

Vote	Grant	Expenditure	Grant not used
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	155,065 00	151,852 90	3,212 10
Contingencies	18,000 00	15,364,86	2,635 14
	173,065 00	167,217 76	5,847 24

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, 1926-27

Vote	Grant	Expenditure	Grant not used	Grant exceeded
Annuities—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Treaty 9	.....	524 00	.....	.....
Robinson Treaty	205,290 00	3,500 00	.....	8,086 00
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories	.....	209,352 00	.....	.....
Amount over expended	.....	.....	8,086 00	.....
	205,290 00	213,376 00	8,086 00	8,086 00
Nova Scotia—				
Salaries	6,240 00	6,080 00	160 00	.....
Relief	25,000 00	33,411 06	.....	8,411 06
Medical	17,200 00	14,898 17	2,301 83	.....
Miscellaneous	26,400 00	23,836 71	2,563 29	.....
Agriculture and seed	1,500 00	1,443 14	56 86	.....
Roads and dyking	5,500 00	2,167 22	3,332 78	.....
Amount unexpended	.....	.....	.....	3 70
	81,840 00	81,836 30	8,414 76	8,414 76

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, 1926-27—*Continued*

Vote	Grant	Expenditure	Grant not used	Grant exceeded
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
New Brunswick—				
Salaries	3,624 00	3,465 00	159 00	.....
Relief	24,000 00	24,602 47	.....	602 47
Medical	8,700 00	8,361 02	338 98	.....
Miscellaneous	1,400 00	1,696 44	.....	296 44
Agriculture and seed	1,000 00	996 58	3 42	.....
Roads	450 00	48 50	401 50	.....
Amount unexpended	.....	.....	.....	3 99
	39,174 00	39,170 01	902 90	902 90
Prince Edward Island—				
Salaries	960 00	840 00	120 00	.....
Relief and seed	2,675 00	2,955 21	.....	280 21
Medical	1,550 00	1,717 44	.....	167 44
Miscellaneous	250 00	150 00	100 00	.....
Roads	300 00	.....	300 00	.....
Amount unexpended	.....	.....	.....	72 35
	5,735 00	5,662 65	520 00	520 00
Ontario and Quebec—				
Relief	118,568 00	137,507 38	.....	18,939 38
General expenses	105,055 00	108 079 76	.....	3,024 76
Roads	80,125 02	20,548 37	59,576 65	.....
Clearing Land	1,000 00	762 57	237 43	.....
Amount unexpended	.....	.....	.....	37,849 94
	304,748 02	266,898 08	59,814 08	59,814 08
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories—				
Implements	7,612 00	6,531 40	1,080 60	.....
Seed	2,013 00	1,335 26	677 74	.....
Cattle	2,150 00	1,419 05	730 95	.....
Destitute	153,450 00	171,794 93	.....	18,344 93
Medical	206,760 00	204,492 96	2,267 04	.....
Triennial clothing	4,710 00	3,262 35	1,447 65	.....
Survey	8,000 00	6,442 86	1,557 14	.....
Sioux	8,145 00	10,046 17	.....	1,901 17
Mills	1,194 00	19 75	1,174 25	.....
General expenses	320,063 00	308 582 57	11,480 43	.....
Amount unexpended	.....	.....	.....	169 70
	714,097 00	713,927 30	20,415 80	20,415 80
British Columbia—				
Relief	50,000 00	47,956 47	2,043 53	.....
Farming and fruit culture	9,950 00	7,950 89	1,999 11	.....
Medical	111,700 00	121,558 16	.....	9,858 16
General expenses	121,270 00	124,706,23	.....	3,436 23
Surveys and irrigation	54,250 00	42,679 06	11,570 94	.....
Purchase of Terrabalet rese	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Amount unexpended	.....	.....	.....	2,319 19
	352,170 00	349,850 81	15,613 58	15,613 58
Yukon—				
Relief and medical	15,000 00	12,598 36	2,401 64	.....
General expenses	4,000 00	3,408 05	591 95	.....
Amount unexpended	.....	.....	.....	2,993 59
	19,000 00	16,006 41	2,993 59	2,993 59

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, 1926-27—*Concluded*

Vote	Grant	Expenditure	Grant not used	Grant exceeded
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
General—				
Surrender of Land	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....
Relief to Eskimos	.....	34,584 18	.....	34,584 18
Relief to Indians	100,000 00	102,877 28	.....	2,877 28
Tuberculosis	50,000 00	68,756 95	.....	18,756 95
Printing and stationery	5,000 00	7,150 49	.....	2,150 49
Surveys	6,000 00	554 18	5,445 82	.....
To Assist Trust Fund account 310	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
Smallpox and other diseases	10,000 00	5,338 00	4,662 00	.....
Registration fees	500 00	232 75	267 25	.....
Legal expenses	7,000 00	8,845 26	.....	1,845 26
Amount unexpended	.....	.....	.....	160 91
	231,500 00	231,339 09	60,375 07	60,375 07
Indian Education—	1,951,490 00	1,951,327 42	162 58	.....
Civil Government	173,065 00	167,347 55	5,717 45	.....
Annuities	205,290 00	213,376 00	.....	8,086 00
Nova Scotia	81,840 00	81,836 30	3 70	.....
New Brunswick	39,174 00	39,170 01	3 99	.....
Prince Edward Island	5,735 00	5,662 65	72 35	.....
Ontario and Quebec	304,748 02	266,898 08	37,849 94	.....
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories	714,097 00	713,927 30	169 70	.....
British Columbia	352,170 00	349,850 81	2,319 19	.....
Yukon	19,000 00	16,006 41	2,993 59	.....
General	231,500 00	231,339 09	160 91	.....
Indian Education	1,951,490 00	1,951,327 42	162 58	.....
	4,078,109 02	4,036,741 62	49,453,40	8,086 00
Special open account with Finance Department	37,897 49	−294 72	38,192 21	.....
Miscellaneous gratuities	.....	680 00	.....	.....

INDIAN TRUST FUND

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1927.

Service	Debit	Credit
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance March 31, 1926	.....	12,418,460 77
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees	.....	899,391 77
Interest for the year ending March 31, 1927	.....	631,821 48
Legislative grants to supplement the funds	.....	3,500 00
Outstanding cheques 1924-25	.....	229 33
Credit transfers during the year	.....	477 99
Expenditure during the year	1,092,927 65	.....
Balance March 31, 1927	12,860,953 69	.....
	$13,953,881 34	$13,953,881 34

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1927

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1928

No. 2142

To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency, in compliance with 6-7 Edward VII, chapter 29, section 18, the report of the work of the Department of Mines, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927.

CHARLES STEWART,
Minister of Mines.

CONTENTS

	Page
Department of Mines	1
Geological Survey	12
Geological Division	14
Topographical Division	17
Mineralogical Division	20
Palæontological Division	22
Borings Division	23
Geographical, Draughting, and Engraving Division	26
Photographic Division	28
Geological Information and Distribution Division	29
Library	29
British Columbia Office	30
National Museum of Canada	31
Anthropological Division	33
Biological Division	35
Mines Branch	37
Mineral Resources Division	37
Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Division	40
Fuels and Fuel Testing Division	42
Ceramics and Road Materials Division	44
Chemistry Division	46
Dominion of Canada Assay Office	47
Draughting Division	48
Distribution of publications	49
Library	49
Explosives Division	50
Editorial Division	52
Accounting Division	55
Index	57

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1927

To the Hon. Charles Stewart,
Minister of Mines,
Ottawa.

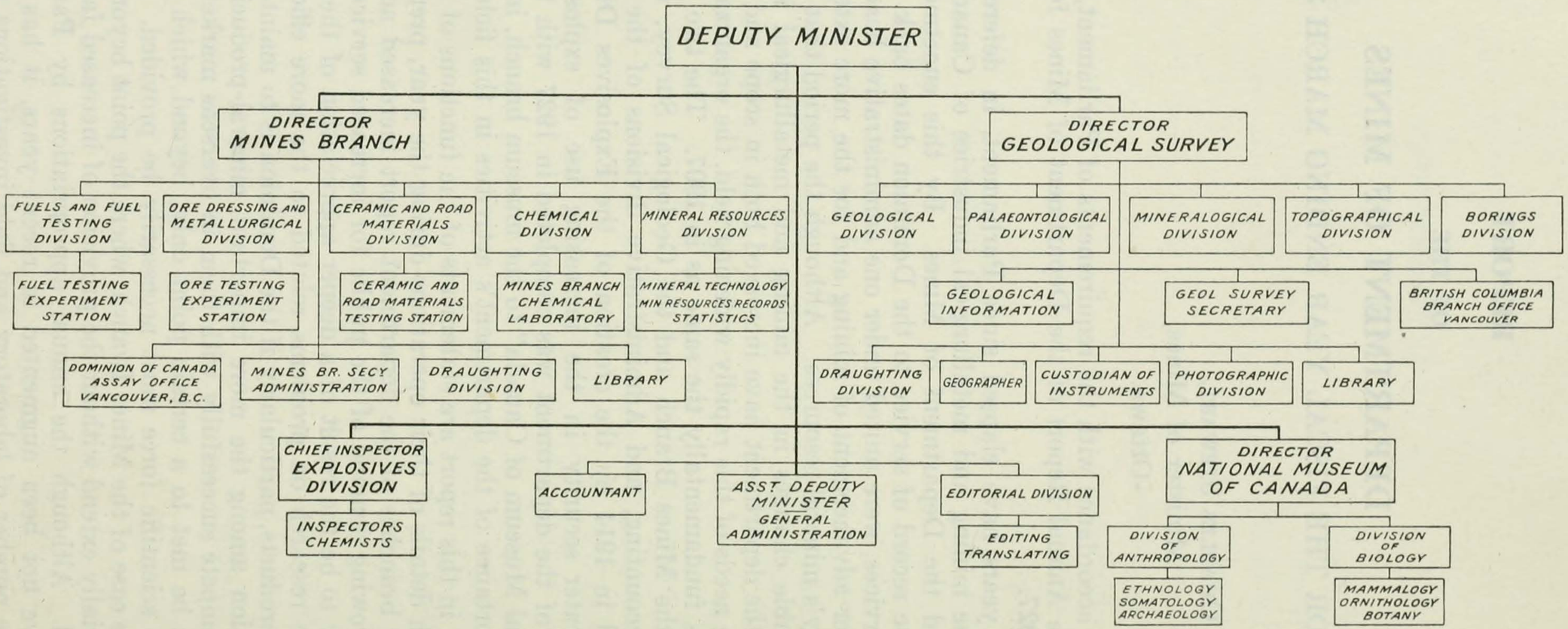
Sir,—In accordance with the requirements of Parliament, I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Mines for the year ending March 31, 1927.

Twenty years have elapsed since Parliament, in deference to the urgent request of the mining and metallurgical industries of Canada, passed the Act which created the Department of Mines. By this enactment the Geological Survey, whose record of service to the Dominion dates back to 1842, and other associated services, were united under one administrative head, to work together for the greater advancement of mining and for the more extensive development of the country's mineral resources. Although the period that has intervened has wrought notable changes in the mining and metallurgical industries, and the activities of the department have increased both in scope and in volume to keep pace with the needs of this rapidly widening field, the organization of the department remains fundamentally the same as in 1907. The two main services then constituted, the Mines Branch and the Geological Survey, with the necessary Editorial, Accounting, and Administrative divisions of the department, were supplemented in 1914 by the creation of the Explosives Division, established to ensure greater security in the increasing use of explosives. The formal organization of the department was completed in 1927 with the granting of the title "National Museum of Canada" to the museum branch, in recognition of the growing importance of the department's activities in this field.

Included in this report are statements of the functions of these branches and divisions with details of their operations during the year, prepared by the heads of each. All branches of the department report increased activities due to the constantly growing demand of the public for increased services. This condition would appear to be the result of a deeper appreciation of the value of technical and scientific research on problems related to the more efficient utilization of our mineral products, particularly if the Dominion is to maintain and improve its present position among the more important mineral-producing nations of the world and compete successfully with them in overseas markets. These growing demands can be met to a certain point only, beyond which increased facilities and a larger scientific force must necessarily be provided. This is especially evident in the case of the Mines Branch, where the point beyond which expansion cannot materially extend without the provision of increased facilities has already been reached. Although the annual appropriations by Parliament for these branches have not been augmented in recent years, it has been possible, by increasing the number of laboratory and field investigations and the number of technical papers and reports published on the mineral resources and mining

ORGANIZATION CHART

DEPARTMENT OF MINES



industries of the country, to enlarge the scope of their work and to extend its influence both within the Dominion and in other countries. An idea of the wide range and variety of the activities of the department may be obtained from the organization chart inserted at the beginning of this report.

During the year some seventy field parties were engaged in field investigations throughout the country. Field work in geology, topography, mineral resources, palæontology, ethnology, biology, and botany was continued and in some cases new investigations were initiated: laboratory investigations embraced a wide range of subjects in the fields of chemistry, mineralogy and petrography, metallurgy, ore dressing, fuel testing, ceramics, and road materials. The type of investigations undertaken by the department differs distinctly from that generally carried out by other public or private organizations, and the danger of overlapping is thus almost entirely eliminated. Where similar work is undertaken, as in the case of some of the universities, provincial governments, and the National Research Council, every effort is made to co-ordinate the work of the department with that of these various bodies.

The same general policy of co-operation is maintained in respect to other departments of the Dominion and provincial governments, with the development branches of the railway companies, with chambers of commerce, and other Canadian organizations interested in the development of our natural resources. Very satisfactory results are also being secured from the active co-operation of the department with the Imperial Institute (London), the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Department of Commerce at Washington, and with certain technical societies in the United States. Assistance was also given during the year to the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation in regard to matters of a technical nature coming before it.

As an instance of the active co-operation maintained by the department with other agencies, a reference may be made to the conference held in Ottawa on March 1, 1927, at which the United States Bureau of Mines, the National Research Council of Canada, and the Department of Mines were represented, to discuss the beneficiation of iron ores and other mining and metallurgical problems of common interest to both countries. The beneficiation of iron ores is a question of great importance to Canada, and of increasing interest in the United States in view of the enormous drain that is being made upon the present large reserves of that country. Although high-grade ore is still available at a reasonable price, the time when the lower grades must be mined is approaching and methods for their treatment must be ready when the need arises. Close co-operation between the Canadian and United States Governments in the investigation and improvement of the known processes of beneficiation by a division of research work wherever feasible and by the pooling of technical information will result in increased efficiency and economy and greater advantage to the iron and steel industries of both countries. As a result of the conference an effort is now being made to lay out a definite program of investigations on which both governments may co-operate in accordance with their respective needs and the facilities at their disposal for research along those lines.

The system inaugurated in 1923 of dispatching official mining news letters for distribution in the United Kingdom and on the continent, from the High Commissioner's office in London, has been continued and expanded. These bi-monthly communications now reach some four hundred selected newspapers, mining and banking houses in Europe, and through this channel a rational and informed interest in Canadian mineral resources and mining operations is constantly sustained. The titles of the articles dispatched during the year are included among the list of papers and addresses appearing on page 7.

In addition to the summary reports, special bulletins, maps, and memoirs, containing the published results of all major investigations conducted by the

department in the field and in the laboratories, a great deal of information of scientific, technical, and current interest related to the activities of the Department is disseminated through the public and technical press and by means of addresses. In this work the department has continued to receive the valuable co-operation of the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Interior Department. An idea of the extent to which this work is expanding may be gained from the list referred to above.

The educational lectures given annually during the winter months in the Lecture Hall of the Victoria Memorial Museum were again included in the department's museum activities, the scope of this year's series having been considerably enlarged. The gratifying attendance and keen interest shown in the subjects discussed, a list of which is given in the report of the Acting Director of the National Museum, indicates the increasing success and utility of this feature.

In addition to his duties relating to the administration of the department, the deputy minister continued to devote a considerable part of his time to other duties devolving upon him as chairman or member of the following official bodies: Council of the Northwest Territories, Dominion Fuel Board, Lignite Utilization Board, Canadian Committee of the World Power Conference, Advisory Committee on Mining Regulations, National Research Council, Niagara Board, Advisory Committee on Minerals of the Imperial Institute. Meetings of each of these bodies were held throughout the year, though participation in the last mentioned was by correspondence only.

A new record for Canadian mining industries was established during the year, when production reached a total of $241,245,898; an increase of more than $13,000,000 over the previous high record of 1920, notwithstanding the fact that the level of metal prices was 35 per cent higher in that year than in 1926. There are few instances where production in 1926 did not surpass the corresponding totals for preceding years, and notable advances were made in the production of copper, gold, silver, lead, and zinc among the metals and in that of coal, feldspar, gypsum, graphite, natural gas, petroleum, pyrites, quartz, and salt among the non-metals. The annual output of structural materials also showed an appreciable gain during the year.

The large and widespread importance attained in recent years by mining in the Dominion has brought it into prominence as one of the first-rank factors in the economic life of the country. For years mining was an activity of major importance to but two or three provinces. Its present standing, instead of being of provincial concern only, is a matter of Dominion-wide importance, and in a very real way the Canadian mining industry may be said to have taken on an entirely new status. It is reasonably safe to say that this changed outlook is due, not only to the remarkable developments already made in the mineral industries, but also to the strong conviction that mineral resources are likely to play a part of even greater importance in national development in the future.

When speaking of the general progress of the Dominion as a mining country a reference may first be made to the rapid rise in mineral production. During the period of forty years since 1886, when comprehensive statistics on this subject were first compiled, the value of the annual production increased by more than $230,000,000, and the per capita average has risen in the same period from $2.23 to $25.69. During this time the aggregate value of Canada's mineral output reached the impressive figure of $4,013,518,027. A second notable feature is the diversity of lines along which Canadian mining has advanced. Some fifty different minerals, metallic and non-metallic, are listed in the production figures for 1926, and this number includes a variety such as nickel, cobalt, asbestos, gold, lead, silver, copper, and zinc, in which Canada either leads world production or ranks among the greater producing nations. A

number of different metals are produced today each of which alone contributed to the mineral production of 1926 a sum greater than the value of the entire metallic output of the Dominion forty years ago. With the exception of one or two important products, the absence of which from the list is noticeable, Canada's range of mineral output is probably not excelled in variety by that of any other country.

Of great importance to the Dominion as a whole is the fact that mining is spreading over a vastly greater territory than formerly, and that nearly every province is now sharing strongly in mineral production, or in the earlier stages of new mining development. This expansion has probably been the most potent factor among those that have contributed in lifting the industry to its new level of importance, as it has demonstrated the wide extent of Canada's mineralized regions and has revised the whole estimate of the value of the country's northerly areas. Most significant, perhaps, of all, it has created throughout the Dominion an active, well-informed interest in mining, and has commanded for mining and metallurgical enterprise a breadth and strength of support quite beyond anything possible a few years ago.

In addition to the extent of Canada's physical field for further mineral development, which in itself furnishes a reasonable basis for confidence in the growth of Canadian mining, there are a number of other factors that have a vital bearing upon the outlook. Great technical advances have been made in prospecting methods and in mining and metallurgical practice, and Canada is now better equipped in personnel for advancing in mining development. The intelligent interest aroused throughout the country in recent years is a force in itself, and as a result of the close relations existing between the universities, government departments, and the mining industry, the Dominion is gradually being better equipped with engineers, geologists, metallurgists, and other technical staffs. Through field and laboratory investigations and in other ways both federal and provincial governments are assisting in the work of mineral development. Moreover, the railway companies, banks, and other business interests have become deeply impressed with the importance of mining and are giving it a measure of attention already great and likely to increase as development continues. It may, therefore, be said that there is behind the Canadian mining industry a strength of support which leaves little likelihood that the industry will fail to advance through any lack of competent business or technical backing.

Dominion Fuel Board

The Dominion Fuel Board was engaged with a continuation of investigations and studies relating to fuel problems and co-ordination of results of previous investigations.

In important work completed during the year was a joint investigation by the Fuel Testing Division of the Mines Branch, and the Fuel Board, to determine the relative heating efficiency of Canadian and British coals, and the various kinds of coke. This investigation has enabled the compilation of a complete report on the subject.

The board also arranged for a series of pamphlets stressing the advantages to be derived from better methods of construction and insulation of houses. It has been arranged to include in this series of pamphlets subject matter which will point out economy in the fuel bill and additional comforts obtained by application of the principles recommended.

An investigation previously initiated was one relating to the use of wood as an auxiliary fuel in Ontario. Although the field survey in connexion with the investigation has been completed, the board is devoting further study to the subject before publishing a report.

Evidence relating to Canada's fuel problems was given by members of the board at the hearings of the Special Committee of the House of Commons investigating coal resources of Canada. The board also submitted reports covering a number of individual phases of the coal situation, for the information of the committee.

The secretary's office carried out the annual survey of fuels used to replace anthracite in the central provinces. The report on the survey indicated a notable increase in the use of domestic coke and other so-called "substitute fuels" in the acute fuel area. A marked improvement in the domestic fuel situation is steadily progressing.

In connexion with the federal legislation enacted to encourage the production of domestic fuel from coal mined in Canada, the work of draughting the Act and regulations for administration thereof was assigned to the Fuel Board. Other data for parliamentary use were also submitted by the board, during the session of Parliament.

Reports published in former years, such as those relating to the use of coke as a household fuel, and to central and district heating, continue to be in demand, many copies of both the English and French editions being distributed to interested parties. There was a keen demand during the year for instructions, as published by the board, on "How to Burn Coke."

The co-operation of the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, the Mines Branch, Geological Survey, and the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service was freely extended to the Fuel Board throughout the year.

Information relative to fuel matters was supplied by the board to different branches of the government service, and a large number of requests from the public for information of a similar nature were dealt with during the period under review.

An outstanding feature in the process of improving the domestic fuel situation was the increased use of by-product coke as a household fuel. Owing to the coal miners strike in Great Britain, importations of British anthracite were considerably retarded.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES CAMSELL,
Deputy Minister.

OTTAWA, November 16, 1927.

List of Papers and Addresses

General

Mineral Industry of Canada, 1926, by Wyatt Malcolm. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Mineral Industry of Canada, 1926, by Wyatt Malcolm. Natural Resources, vol. 6, No. 2, February, 1927.

The Mining Industry, 1926, by Wyatt Malcolm. Annual Commercial and Financial Review of the Gazette, Montreal.

The Range of Canada's Mineral Wealth, by A. H. A. Robinson. Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior.

The Geological Survey in 1926, by Wyatt Malcolm. Canada Mining and Financial Supplement, February 26, 1927, page 3.

Field Work of the Geological Survey, 1926, by Wyatt Malcolm. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Field Work of the Geological Survey, by W. H. Collins. Canadian Mining Journal, vol. 47, No. 31, July 30.

The Work and Organization of the Mines Branch, by John McLeish. Montreal Branch, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, March, 1926.

Field Work to be Undertaken by the Mines Branch during the Season of 1926, by John McLeish. Special List of Journals and Officials.

The National Museum of Canada, by E. M. Kindle. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Impressions of the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, 1925, by H. S. Spence. Canadian Mining Journal, July 23, 1926.

The Fuel Situation in Canada, by C. Camsell. November 15, 1926, Kiwanis Club, Kingston.

The Fuel Situation in Canada, by C. Camsell. November 16, 1927, Kiwanis Club, Hamilton.

Activities of the Dominion Fuel Board. Canadian Review, May 14, 1926.

What Canada Has Learned from the Recent Anthracite Strikes. An address by C. P. Hotchkiss before the Canadian Retail Coal Dealers Association, April 15, 1926.

Stabilizing Our Fuel Supply, by F. G. Neate. Canadian Mining Journal, November 5, 1926.

Geology, Mining, Mineralogy, and Mineral Resources

Economic Geology of Canada, 1923 and 1924, by Wyatt Malcolm. Canadian Year Book, 1925, pages 25-30, 1926.

Recognition of the Couchiching Near Steeprock Lake, Ontario, by T. L. Tanton. Transactions Royal Society, Canada, 3rd series, vol. XX, sec. IV, pages 39-49, 1926.

The Hastings Series, by M. E. Wilson. Bulletin, Geological Society of America, vol. XXXVIII, 1927.

Between the Archæan and the Keeweenawan Is the Huronian, by H. C. Cooke. Transactions Royal Society of Canada, 3rd series, vol. XX, sec. IV, pages 17-37.

The Pleistocene of Cariboo and Cassiar Districts, British Columbia, by W. A. Johnston. Transactions Royal Society of Canada, sec. IV, 1926.

The Precambrian of Canada and Its Possibilities for Mineral Production, by F. J. Alcock. The Financial Post Survey of Mines, 1926, pages 23-25.

Some Problems of Classification in the Canadian Precambrian Shield, by M. E. Wilson. Geological Magazine, vol. LXIV, 1927, pages 1-7.

The Nottaway Sheet, by W. H. Collins. Canadian Mining Journal, vol. 48, No. 6, February 11.

Stratigraphy of Northern Subprovince of Lake Superior Region, by T. L. Tanton. Pan-American Geologist, vol. XLVII, No. 1, page 67, 1927.

The Use of Glacial Boulders in Ore Prospecting, by T. L. Tanton. Geographical Review, vol. XVI, No. 2, pages 323-324, 1926.

Lack of Evidence on the Pacific Coast of Canada for a Recent Sinking of Ocean-level, by W. A. Johnston. American Journal of Science, vol. XII, September, 1926.

The St. Lawrence River, by F. J. Alcock. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Geological Work on Baffin Island, by Wyatt Malcolm. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Ellsworthite Crystals from Haliburton County, Ontario, by H. V. Ellsworth. American Mineralogist, February, 1927.

Euxenite-Polycrase from Mattawan Township, Nipissing District, Ontario, by H. V. Ellsworth. American Mineralogist, December, 1926.

Toddite—A New Uranium Mineral from Sudbury District, Ontario, by H. V. Ellsworth. American Mineralogist, December, 1926.

The Abrasive Industry of Canada, by V. L. Eardley-Wilmot. Abrasive Industry, February, 1927.

The Asbestos Mines at Thetford, Que., by E. Poitevin. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Beryllium—Canada a Possible Source of Supply, by V. L. Eardley-Wilmot. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Alberta Bituminous Sands, by A. W. G. Wilson. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Asphaltic Deposits of Northern Alberta, by S. C. Ells. Oil Trade Journal, December, 1926.

Bituminous Sands for Roadmaking in Canada, by S. C. Ells. Oil and Colour Trades Journal, December, 1926.

Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta, by S. C. Ells. Ottawa Branch Engineering Institute of Canada, February, 1927.

Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta, by S. C. Ells. Oil and Gas Journal, March, 1927.

Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta, by S. C. Ells. The Canadian Engineer, December, 1926.

Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta, by S. C. Ells. Good Roads Magazine, October, 1926.

Potential Source of Asphalt Base Hydrocarbons in Northern Alberta, by S. C. Ells. Paper, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, New York City, February, 1926.

Potential Value of Alberta Bituminous Sand for Highway Surfacing, by S. C. Ells. Annual Convention of Canadian Good Roads Association, Edmonton, September, 1926. Reprinted in Edmonton *Journal* and Edmonton *Bulletin, Financial Post,* Toronto *Star Weekly, Saturday Night, Manitoba Free Press,* et al.

Mining in British Columbia, by V. Dolmage. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Mining Development in British Columbia, by V. Dolmage. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Metallurgical Activity in British Columbia, by V. Dolmage. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Mining Prospects in Chilko and Tatlayoko District, British Columbia, by V. Dolmage. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Observations on Lillooet Valley, British Columbia, with Particular Reference to Its Geology and Mineral Deposits, by C. E. Cairnes. Canadian Mining Journal, February 18 and 25, 1927.

Recent Developments in the Skeena River District, British Columbia, by G. Hanson. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Notes on the Mining Industry in Slocan District, British Columbia, with Special Reference to the Geology and Mineral Deposits of Slocan Mining Area, by C. E. Cairnes. Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin, No. 178, February, 1927.

Silver-lead Ore Deposits of the Slocan Mining District, B.C., by C. E. Cairnes. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Coal Mining in Nova Scotia, by W. A. Bell. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Copper in Canada, by A. Buisson. High Commissioner's Office, London,

Gold in Canada, by A. W. G. Wilson. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Gold in Canada, Mineral Resources Division. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Press Rolls for Paper Machines from Canadian Granite, by L. H. Cole. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Gypsum Mining in the Maritime Provinces, by E. H. Wait. Natural Resources, November, 1926.

Gypsum in the Maritime Provinces, by E. H. Wait. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Recent Developments in the Gypsum Industry in Western Canada, by L. H. Cole. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Lead and Zinc in Canada, by F. J. Alcock. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Manitoba as a Metal-Producing Province, by A. H. A. Robinson. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Recent Mining Development in Manitoba, by J. F. Wright. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Canada's Potential Oil Resources, by John McLeish and B. F. Haanel. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Petroleum and Natural Gas, Their Origin and World Distribution, by G. S. Hume. National Museum, February, 1927.

Oil and Gas Developments in Canada during 1925, by G. S. Hume. Bulletin of the Institution of Petroleum Technologists, vol. 12, No. 57, August, 1926, pages 420-423.

Oil Developments in Canada during 1926, by G. S. Hume. High Commissioner's Office, London.

The Search for Oil in Alberta, by G. S. Hume. Annual Report of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors, 1926, pages 41-47.

The Stratigraphy and Oil Prospects of Alberta, by F. H. McLearn and G. S. Hume. Bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, March, 1927.

Oil Prospects in the Vicinity of Battle River at the Alberta-Saskatchewan Boundary, by G. S. Hume, Canadian Mining Journal, vol. 47, No. 15, April 9, 1926.

Notes on Developments in the Wainwright Field, Alberta, during 1925, by G. S. Hume. Canadian Mining Journal, vol. 47, No. 18, April 30, 1926.

Petroleum and Natural Gas in Alberta and Ontario, by G. S. Hume. Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, London.

Oil and Gas in the Maritime Provinces, by W. A. Bell. Paper prepared for J. Ness, Asst. Geologist, International Petroleum Co., Ltd., for Empire Congress publication.

Carbon Ratios of Coal as an Index of Oil and Gas Prospects in Western Canada, by G. S. Hume. Bulletin of Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, March, 1927, pages 325-345.

Progress of Exploration in Northwestern Quebec, by W. F. James. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Developments in the Rouyn Mining Area, Quebec, by H. C. Cooke. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Recent Developments in the Rouyn District, Quebec, December, 1926, by W. B. Timm. Ottawa Branch, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, December, 1926.

The Malagash Salt Deposit, by L. H. Cole. Chemistry Committee of the National Research Council at Montreal, June, 1926.

A Pinch of Salt, by L. H. Cole. Victoria Memorial Museum, December, 1926.

Canadian Plant Makes Commercial Shipments of Natural Salt Cake, by L. H. Cole. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Soda Lakes in Canada, by M. F. Goudge. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Silver in Canada, by A. W. G. Wilson. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Canada Is Developing Important Soapstone Industry, by H. S. Spence. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Talc in Canada, by M. E. Wilson. Canadian Mining Journal, vol. XLVII, 1926, page 1,147.

Talc Deposits in Canada, by M. E. Wilson. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Recent Developments in the Mayo District, Yukon Territory, by W. E. Cockfield. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Canada's Increasing Zinc Production, by W. B. Timm and A. Buisson. High Commissioner's Office, London.

Asbestine at Rechnitz, Austria, by H. S. Spence. Canadian Mining Journal, October 1, 1926.

Barytes in Europe, by H. S. Spence. Canadian Mining Journal, August 20, 1926.

Cement Manufacture in England, by H. S. Spence. Canadian Mining Journal, August 27, 1926.

Feldspar in Sweden, by H. S. Spence. Canadian Mining Journal, August 13, 1926.

Fluorspar at Wearhead, England, by H. S. Spence. Canadian Mining Journal, October 15, 1926.

Graphite Mining in Italy and Austria, by H. S. Spence. Canadian Mining Journal, August 6, 1926.

Soapstone in Sweden, by H. S. Spence. Canadian Mining Journal, October 22, 1926.

Talc in Italy, by H. S. Spence. Canadian Mining Journal, October 8, 1926.

The Manufacture of Whiting in England, by H. S. Spence. Canadian Mining Journal, September 17, 1926.

Fuel Testing

The Use of Water Gas and Coke Oven Gas for the Production of Gasoline Substitutes and Industrial Solvents, by R. T. Elworthy. Annual Convention of the Canadian Gas Association, Montreal, July, 1926.

Gasoline and Substitute Motor Fuels in Canada with Special Reference to Synthetic Methanol and Synthol, by R. E. Gilmore. Dominion Convention of Chemists, Montreal.

The Examination of Lubricating Oil after Use in Automobile Engines, by P. V. Rosewarne. Dominion Convention of Chemists in Montreal, Published in Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy, October, 1926.

Ore Dressing and Metallurgy

Investigatory Work of Ore Testing and Research Laboratories, by W. B. Timm. Montreal Branch, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, March 2, 1926.

Investigatory Work of Ore Testing and Research Laboratories, by W. B. Timm. Toronto Branch, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, March 19, 1926.

Progress in Milling and Flotation Practice, 1926, by C. S. Parsons. Canadian Mining Journal, January, 1927.

Electrolytic Iron from Ilmenite Ores, by R. H. Monk, Vice-Pres. McArthur Irwin, Ltd., and R. J. Traill. Dominion Convention of Chemists at Montreal, May 31-June 2.

Ceramics

Ceramic Work in the Federal Department of Mines, by H. Frechette. Canadian National Clay Products Association Meeting, Toronto, February 8, 1927.

Handling and Haulage of Clays, by J. F. McMahon. Canadian National Clay Products Association Meeting, Toronto, February 9, 1927.

A Comparison of Methods of Determining Refractoriness in Moulding Sands, by H. Frechette. American Foundrymen's Association, Detroit, September 30, 1926.

Refractories, by H. Frechette. McGill University, March 11, 1927.

Highways and Byways, by H. Frechette. C.N.R.O. Broadcasting Station, March 28, 1927.

Physiography and Topography

Canadian Physiography, by D. A. Nichols. Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Methods of Mapping, by D. A. Nichols. Hunter University, New York, N.Y.

New Physical Geography, by Ralph S. Tarr and O. D. Von Engeln, Revised Edition (a review), by E. M. Kindle. The Canadian Field Naturalist, vol. XLI, No. 1, page 18, January, 1927.

Palæontology

Occurrence of Genus Leptodus in the Anthrocolithic Fauna of British Columbia, by E. M. Kindle. Transactions Royal Society of Canada, 3rd series, vol. 20, sec. 4, pages 109-111, 1926.

A Comparison of Recent and Late Champlain Stages of McKay Lake as Diatom Habitat, by E. M. Kindle. Canadian Field Naturalist, vol. 40, pages 83-84, 1926.

Contrasted Types of Mud-cracks, by E. M. Kindle. Transactions Royal Society of Canada, vol. 20, sec. 4, pages 71-75, Pls. 1-5, 1926.

Notes on the Tidal Phenomena of Bay of Fundy Rivers, by E. M. Kindle. Journal of Geology, vol. XXXIV, No. 7, pt. 1, October-November, pages 642-652, 1926.

The Romance of Fossil Hunting (a review), by E. M. Kindle. Natural History, Journal of the American Museum, vol. XXVI, September-October, 1926, No. 5, Journal of Geology, vol. 35, page 95, 1926.

Some Fossils in the Dominion National Museum, by E. M. Kindle. Canadian Mining Journal, No. 18, pages 465-466, April 30, 1926.

Fossil Insects, Lecture to Entomologists Club, by E. M. Kindle. February, 1927.

Hunting Dinosaurs in the Badlands of Alberta, by C. M. Sternberg. Big Valley, Alberta, August 10, 1926.

Dinosaurs, by C. M. Sternberg. Glebe United Church, Ottawa; Dominion United Church, Ottawa; Home and School Club, Ottawa.

The Age of Reptiles, by C. M. Sternberg. National Museum Lecture Course, January 8 and 12, 1927.

Notes on the Edmonton Formation of Alberta, by C. M. Sternberg. Canadian Field Naturalist, May, 1926.

The Story of the Stones in the Dominion Parliament Building, by E. M. Kindle. Science Monthly, December, 1926, vol. XXIII, pages 539-544.

Anthropology and Archæology

Anthropology and Its Aims, by D. Jenness. Gyro Club, Ottawa, May 19, 1926.

Anthropological Work in Canada, by D. Jenness. Gastronomic Club, Ottawa, January 5, 1927.

The Origin of the Canadian Indians, by D. Jenness. Arts and Letters Club, Ottawa, February 15, 1927.

Who are the Indians? by D. Jenness. Victoria Memorial Museum, December 18 and 22, 1926. Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto, February 19, 1927.

Indian Folklore and Its Psychological Background, by D. Jenness. Women's Art Association, Ottawa, January 18, 1927.

Bwaidogan Grammar, by D. Jenness. Journal of the Polynesian Society, vol. 35, No. 4, December, 1926.

Indian Pseudo-History, by C. M. Barbeau. Canadian Historical Association, Ottawa, May 20, 1926.

On the Indians of the Northwest Coast of British Columbia: Plastic and Decorative Arts; Songs and Oral Literature; Social and Economic Life; Origins and Migrations, Remote and Recent; The White Man versus the Indian, by C. M. Barbeau. University of British Columbia, October 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 1926.

Archæological Evidence of the Presence of the Wapiti in Southern Ontario, by W. J. Wintemberg. Canadian Field Naturalist, vol. XI, No. 3, 1926.

Cement Casts of Petroglyphs, by H. I. Smith. Science, December 24, 1926.

A Prehistoric Earthwork in the Haida Indian Area, by H. I. Smith. American Anthropologist, vol. 29, No. 1, 1927.

A Prehistoric Pictograph Near Tyee, B.C., by H. I. Smith. Canadian National Magazine.

Preserving Indian Totem Poles, by H. I. Smith. Resources, Prince Rupert, October, 1926.

Saving the Totem-Poles, by H. I. Smith. Observation Car, Canadian National Railways, British Columbia (by request), August 23, 1926.

The Indians of Canada, by D. Leechman. C.S.E.T., Ottawa, February 3, 1927.

Indian Designs in Batik, by D. Leechman. Canadian Homes and Gardens, December, 1926.

Ceinture Fléchée, by D. Leechman. Ibid., January, 1927.

Art on the West Coast, by D. Leechman. Lion's Club, Ottawa, August 10, 1926.

Mackenzie Park, by H. I. Smith. Illustrated with motion pictures, Hazelton, B.C., September 6, 1926.

The Norway of Canada, by H. I. Smith. Lady Evelyn School, Ottawa, January 27, 1927.

Kitchen-Middens of the Pacific Coast of Canada, by H. I. Smith. Read at Pan-Pacific Congress, Tokio, October, 1926.

Folk-Songs of French Canada, by C. M. Barbeau. Toronto Art Gallery, May 13, 1926; Women's Press Club, March 22, 1927.

The Church of Ste-Famille, by Prof. Ramsay Traquair and C. M. Barbeau. Journal of the Royal Canadian Architectural Institute, May, 1926.

The Church of St. Francois, by Prof. Ramsay Traquair and C. M. Barbeau. Ibid., September, 1926.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

W. H. Collins, Director

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION AND STAFF

Some consolidation was effected in the Draughting Division this year by promoting C.-O. Senécal from chief map draughtsman to geographer, promoting Alexander Dickison from supervisor of map preparation and reproduction to chief map draughtsman, and abolishing the position thus vacated. The change permits of closer correlation of the various phases of map preparation.

Resignations were received from M. F. Connor, chemist; L. Y. Clarke, senior photographer; A. P. Dowling, engineering clerk; and S. K. MacDonald, museum helper. R. J. C. Fabry was appointed in place of Mr. Connor, and E. Proulx instead of Mr. MacDonald. The position occupied by Mr. Clarke was changed to process worker and efforts are being made to obtain a suitable occupant. Mr. Dowling's position was changed to lapidary, and given to William Allingham, who, however, will not assume his duties until early in the next fiscal year. Miss T. A. Egan, stenographer, grade II, in the Division of Palæontology, was transferred to the Departmental Accountant's Branch and the position vacated filled by the promotion of Miss A. E. Stafford, from the Departmental Administrative Division. The staff of the Borings Division, which has now to cope with great quantities of material from the Prairie Provinces, in consequence of the feverish search for petroleum, was augumented by the appointment of F. J. Fraser, junior engineer.

By the death of Alexander Young, senior clerk, on August 2, 1926, the Survey lost an employee who had served conscientiously for nearly twenty years and had gained in that time a knowledge of his duties in dealing with requests for publications that cannot easily be acquired by a successor.

CHANGES IN PUBLICATIONS

The Geological Survey has, since 1842, issued reports and maps on the geography, geology, and mineral deposits of Canada, and on a diversity of other subjects relating to the natural history and natural resources of this country. A complete set of the reports now occupies 26 feet of bookshelves, and there are nearly a thousand maps. A series of indexes has been compiled to facilitate reference to this valuable, but bulky, literature; but, even with this aid, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the professional scientist, and much more for the lay reader, to extract information on any particular subject. Written by a great many different persons over a period of eighty-five years, repetition of information, and contradiction and modification of statement have been unavoidable, and these, naturally, increase the difficulties of a present-day reader.

To overcome these disadvantges, so far as information on the mineral wealth of the country is concerned, there has been inaugurated an Economic Geology Series of reports, each of which is intended to summarize existing information about a particular mineral or group of minerals in older Survey reports and other sources of information, supplemented by such field study as may be needed to bring information on the subject to date. These reports have the further and still more important object of drawing from the available information useful generalizations and deductions regarding the genesis, modes of occurrence, distribution, and location of new supplies of ore deposits. It is anticipated that, by restricting the series to a limited number of topics and by issuing new and revised

editions of each report as increase of information may require, the series will be kept within comparatively small bulk and number. Already three of these reports have been issued—one dealing with talc and soapstone, another with iron ores, and another comprehensively reviewing the economic geology of Canada. Several others are in press or being written.

A corresponding consolidation of information is being made for maps. As long ago as 1862 Sir William Logan, first Director of the Geological Survey, compiled a geological map of Canada that contained as much information as could be expressed on the scale used, 125 miles to the inch. Since then a scale of 100 miles to the inch has been adopted and the third edition on this scale was published in 1925. A series of regional sheets, mostly on the scale of 8 miles to the inch and intended ultimately to cover the whole country, is also being published as opportunity permits. Maps 39A, 155A, and 160A are examples of this class, and three others are now in course of preparation. Each summarizes in considerable detail what is known of an area of from 25,000 to 75,000 square miles. Besides these regional sheets, as many as possible of still more detailed maps are being issued on a uniform scale of 1 inch to 1 mile, in units that represent 15 minutes of latitude by 30 minutes of longitude. These standard sheets constitute the basis for the regional sheets and for all special maps on scales of 1 inch or less, to the mile. Separate topographical and geologically coloured editions are issued. They fit together without overlaps or gaps, can be revised without waste of effort, and, being uniform with the standard maps issued by the Departments of the Interior and National Defence, greatly facilitate interchanges.

AIRPLANE SURVEY WORK

Ever since its organization the operations of the Geological Survey have been restricted by lack of good base maps. Perforce, a large share of the energy of the Geological Survey has been devoted to geographical and topographical surveying and map-making. The greater part of what is known about the geography of Canada, especially of northern Canada, has been obtained by this Department, but at the sacrifice of geological investigation. Of late years this lack of base maps has been diminished by the work of the Departments of National Defence and the Interior, and especially within the last year or two by the application of airplane photography to map-making.

Some assistance had been given the Geological Survey by the Royal Canadian Air Force as early as 1923. During 1926, however, a far more important service was rendered by the vertical photography of an area of nearly 4,000 square miles in Rouyn mineral district, Quebec. The photographs, which were taken by the Royal Canadian Air Force, are being used jointly by the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, and the Topographical Survey Branch, Department of the Interior, for the preparation of maps richer in geographical detail than would be obtainable by ordinary ground survey methods. The photographs also permit of a more accurate delimitation of rocky, and of drift-covered, areas, a distinction of much value to prospectors. The brief experience that the Geological Survey has had with aerial photographs demonstrates that, in certain cases, geological information can be obtained that would be difficult and costly to secure by other methods, and it seems probable that, with increasing experience, geologists will benefit to a greater extent from these pictures.

FIELD WORK

Fifty-three field parties were sent to different parts of Canada during the season of 1926. Forty of these were engaged in geological work, twelve in topographical surveying, and one in collecting fossil remains of dinosaurs and other vertebrate animals for the National Museum. A short account of the work of each of these parties follows.

GEOLOGICAL DIVISION

G. A. Young, Chief Geologist, reports:

Yukon

W. E. Cockfield explored geologically and geographically a large area near Aishihik lake that includes a part of the eastern edge of the Coast Range batholith in southwestern Yukon. The relation of the batholithic body to ore deposits in Yukon and British Columbia has long been recognized. The field work in 1926 completed the mapping of all the more easily accessible parts of the eastern margin of the batholith in Yukon. A map and report representing the season's field work appear in Summary Report, 1926, part A.

British Columbia

F. A. Kerr commenced topographical and geological mapping of a strip of country along Stikine river from Telegraph Creek south to the International Boundary. This district borders the Coast Range batholith on the east and is known to hold mineral deposits of some value. A report on the season's work, with an account of certain of the mineral deposits, is included in Summary Report, 1926, part A.

George Hanson commenced detailed geological work in Bear River area, Portland Canal district. The area holds many mineral deposits and minor operations, chiefly for silver, lead, and zinc, but with possibilities of gold and copper, have been carried on for a number of years.

J. R. Marshall examined geologically an area along the eastern edge of the Coast Range batholith, south from Copper City on Skeena river. Some mineral deposits occur within the area. A report on the area, accompanied by a map, is incorporated in Summary Report, 1926, part A.

Victor Dolmage completed a detailed examination of the geology and copper ore deposits near Allenby. This work was commenced in 1923, but not continued until 1926. A report, accompanied by a map and detailed plans and sections, is now nearing completion. Mr. Dolmage also examined the Rock Candy fluorite deposit north of Grand Forks.

C. H. Crickmay continued from 1924 a geological survey of the vicinity of Harrison lake. This locality contains an unusually complete succession of Palæozoic and Mesozoic strata and affords a correspondingly good opportunity for obtaining information about the geological history of the Coast region of British Columbia. A report upon this work will require considerable time for completion.

H. S. Bostock made a detailed investigation of the Nickel Plate gold-arsenic mine and neighbouring prospects in the vicinity of Hedley. By taking advantage of the extensive underground workings much new information has been obtained which should be of direct aid in prospecting for new ore-bodies in the mine and in the district in general. The field of work is to be enlarged in 1927, after which a map and report will be completed.

C. E. Cairnes continued the systematic survey of the geology and ore deposits of Slocan mining area, which he began in 1925. The Slocan has long been famous for its rich silver-lead ores. More recently their important zinc content has furnished further incentive for their development. The investigation will be continued and probably completed in 1927. Mr. Cairnes also examined an antimony deposit at the head of Kane (north fork of Carpenter) creek, Slocan Mining division. An account of this occurrence, the most important of its kind in the province, is given in Summary Report 1926, part A.

J. F. Walker and M. F. Bancroft nearly completed the study of the geology and mineral resources of Lardeau area. A correct understanding of the geology of this difficult area is of fundamental importance. The mineral deposits are numerous and have attracted much attention. Some further field work will be done in 1927 before a report and map are published.

C. S. Evans completed detailed geological mapping of the territory bordering Columbia River valley from Windermere area north to beyond Golden. Mr. Evans contributes to the Summary Report 1926, part A, an account of certain placer gold and lead-zinc deposits in the Dogtooth range.

F. J. Alcock, in the course of a systematic investigation of the lead and zinc ores of Canada, studied various properties in the following districts: the vicinity of Smithers; Portland Canal district; the coast from Vancouver north to Lund; Slocan district; Kimberley area; Windermere area; and near Field. Descriptions of these and other British Columbia properties will appear in a memoir dealing with the lead and zinc deposits of Canada.

Alberta and Saskatchewan

G. S. Hume studied the stratigraphy and structure of the Turner Valley oil- and gas-field. The information gained will be presented on a new edition of the map of the field. A preliminary map and report appear in Summary Report, 1926, part B. Mr. Hume also extended his investigations into adjoining areas.

W. S. Dyer and M. Y. Williams, working separately, completed the re-survey of the geology and mineral resources of an area in southern Alberta and adjacent parts of Saskatchewan extending from the International Boundary to latitude 52 degrees and eastward to longitude 109 degrees. A report on this work, and a map showing the areal distribution and structure of the strata, are now being prepared and should be of much service in the development of supplies of coal, natural gas, petroleum, etc. Mr. Dyer, in the course of his work, discovered an area in Cypress hills, the geological structure of which seems to be favourable for accumulation of gas or petroleum, or both. A full account of this discovery is contained in Summary Report, 1926, part B. Mr. Dyer also investigated the oil and gas prospects of a considerable area in southern Saskatchewan, in Big Muddy Lake region, and has given an account of this work in Summary Report 1926, part B.

B. R. MacKay completed a detailed geological survey, begun in 1924, of the coal measures and associated strata in the general vicinity of Mountain park, western Alberta. A series of maps presenting the results of the work are in course of preparation.

P. S. Warren geologically surveyed a large area east of North Saskatchewan river and north from North Battleford. Mr. Warren also investigated the possibilities of oil and gas in the vicinity of Riverhurst, Saskatchewan, and gives an account of this investigation in Summary Report 1926, part B.

Manitoba

W. A. Johnston studied and mapped the Pleistocene and Recent deposits (soils) of an area covering a considerable part of southern Manitoba. The work is required as a basis for soil and agricultural studies being prosecuted by Federal and Provincial organizations and includes the investigation of road materials, clays, and other non-metallic substances of economic value. The results will appear partly in the form of maps, several of which are now in process of publication.

J. F. Wright completed the geological and geographical survey of Beresford-Rice Lake district. Important mining developments are taking place in this area. A map and report dealing with the geology and mineral resources are being prepared.

C. H. Stockwell commenced an investigation of the lithia-bearing pegmatites and associated rocks north and south of Winnipeg river.

Ontario

T. L. Tanton continued the detailed geological and geographical survey of an area of 400 square miles in the vicinity of Steeprock lake, Rainy River district. The area contains several types of mineral deposits and is important for the understanding of the general geology of the region west of lake Superior.

H. M. Bannerman commenced the detailed examination and mapping of pyritiferous iron formations in the vicinity of Nickel lake and of Furlonge lake, Rainy River district.

E. Thomson completed the geological and geographical mapping of Woman River and Ridout quadrangles in which occur iron formation, pyrite, small gold-bearing veins, and occurrences of galena and zinc blende. A memoir, to be accompanied by a map of each quadrangle, is in course of preparation.

R. C. Emmons geologically and geographically surveyed an area in the vicinity of Wakomata lake, north of lake Huron. A map and report on the work will be published in Summary Report 1926, part C.

W. H. Collins continued geographical and geological mapping of Espanola quadrangle, an area of about 400 square miles immediately west of the Sudbury nickel basin. The area is important not only for the general understanding of Precambrian geology in northeastern Ontario, but also for the solution of various geological problems encountered in the nickel basin.

C. Tolman, in the same area, mapped and studied the Birch Lake granite, a large intrusion of late Precambrian (Killarnean) age, not hitherto distinguished from the pre-Huronian granites. Further work will be done in 1927.

T. T. Quirke continued the detailed geological survey and investigation of the mineral resources, particularly of non-metallic materials such as feldspar, silica, and building stones, of an area along the north coast of Georgian bay in the vicinity of the mouth of French river and westward.

R. H. Pegrum made a detailed study of the nepheline syenites and related intrusives in the vicinity of French river.

F. H. McLearn studied the Mesozoic formations and associated coal deposits that outcrop along Mattagami and Missinaibi rivers north of the Canadian National railway. The coal deposits have attracted increased attention lately as a possible fuel supply for Ontario. A full report upon this work appears in the Summary Report for 1926, part C.

Quebec

H. C. Cooke revised the geology and further investigated the mineral deposits of part of Rouyn district, western Quebec. A report dealing with the origin of the copper-bearing deposits and a map of part of the field investigated appear in Summary Report 1926, part C. The main results of the field work will be published in the form of a revised edition of the already issued, standard map-sheets and in a report dealing with the general region.

W. F. James and J. B. Mawdsley continued the detailed geological examination of the eastern extension of the Rouyn mineral belt. The study of the Dubuisson and Fiedmont quadrangles was completed. A report on various mineral properties within this area appears in Summary Report 1926, part C.

B. S. W. Buffam completed a geological survey of the Abitibi East and Taschereau quadrangles, which extend eastward from Abitibi lake.

J. W. Goldthwait completed a study of the physical features and geological history of the lowlands bordering St. Lawrence river which he began in 1925. An account of this work is being prepared and will be written, so far as possible, not only for the benefit of scientists, but in non-technical language for the benefit of visitors and residents in St. Lawrence valley.

A. Anrep surveyed peat bogs in the vicinity of Chicoutimi and Lacolle. A report on these deposits, accompanied by plans, appears in Summary Report 1926, part C.

W. V. Howard completed the geological mapping of Escuminac quadrangle, bordering Chaleur bay near Carleton.

New Brunswick

A. O. Hayes continued geological mapping of an area of about 400 square miles extending east and northeast of St. John.

V. Auer investigated various peat bogs in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Mr. Auer has specialized in the study of peat deposits in Finland. His work in Canada was for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions under which peat bogs have originated in Canada, of classifying them, determining their economic values, and of comparing American with European peat deposits.

M. E. Wilson visited various mineral deposits in the province. The results of this work appear in Summary Report 1926, part C.

Nova Scotia

T. G. Guernsey geologically surveyed an area, including North mountain, bordering West bay, Bras d'Or lake, Inverness county. A report on this work, accompanied by a geological map, is being prepared. Mr. Guernsey also examined a deposit of quartz sand in the valley of Diogenes brook near Melford. An account of this deposit, illustrated by a plan, appears in Summary Report 1926, part C.

M. E. Wilson examined various gold-bearing, lead-zinc, and other deposits in Nova Scotia. The results of these investigations are published in Summary Report 1926, part C.

North West Territories

L. J. Weeks, with his assistant M. Haycock, accompanied the C.G.S. *Arctic* on her annual cruise to the Arctic islands. He is to winter on Baffin island in order to conduct a general exploration of the geography, geology, mineral resources, etc., of the southern part of that island.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DIVISION

W. H. Boyd, Chief Topographical Engineer, reports:

The Topographical Division makes topographical and geographical maps to meet the requirements of the Geological Survey. At the same time these maps are made to such standards that they meet general requirements for mining development, engineering and industrial operations, and are contributory to the systematic mapping of Canada. A wide range of ground survey and control methods may enter into the making of these maps, which are made in all parts of Canada and on scales ranging from 1 inch to 400 feet, to 1 inch to 10 miles.

FIELD WORK

During the year topographical and geographical surveys were carried out in Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia.

Alberta

A. C. T. Sheppard completed a detailed topographical map of the coal-bearing area near the town of Brûlé Mines. This map is on a field scale of 1 inch to 800 feet with contour interval of 50 feet, and covers an area of approximately 6 square miles.

Mr. Sheppard also completed the revision of Turner Valley quadrangle, latitudes 50° 30′ to 50° 45′, longitudes 114° 00′ to 114° 30′. This work is for publication on the scale of 1 inch to 1 mile. The contour interval was changed from 20 to 25 feet. He also visited the parties working under the direction of J. W. Spence and J. A. Macdonald for purposes of supervision and co-ordination.

D. A. Nichols began topographical mapping of Jumping Pound quadrangle, east half, latitude 51° 00′ to 51° 15′, longitudes 114° 30′ to 114° 45′. This work is for publication at 1 inch to 1 mile with contour interval of 25 feet. About one-half this area was completed.

This area, together with that to the south, where J. A. Macdonald was working, and Turner Valley quadrangle, are being prospected for oil.

J. A. Macdonald carried out the topographical mapping of Elbow quadrangle, east half, latitudes 50° 45′ to 51° 00′, longitudes 114° 30′ to 114° 45′. This map is for publication at 1 inch to 1 mile with contour interval of 100 feet, and is about one-half completed.

J. W. Spence completed topographical mapping of the west half of Lovett quadrangle, latitudes 53° 00′ to 53° 15′, longitudes 116° 30′ to 117° 00′. In order to cover the coal-bearing area he also mapped parts of the east half of Lovett quadrangle, Brazeau quadrangle, latitudes 52° 45′ to 53° 00′, longitudes 116° 30′ to 117° 00′, and of the east half of Cadomin quadrangle, latitudes 53° 00′ to 53° 15′, longitudes 117° 00′ to 117° 30′. This work is all photo-topographical, for publication on a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile, contour interval 100 feet.

Ontario

A. G. Haultain completed the geographical control surveys for Collins Inlet quadrangle, latitudes 45° 45′ to 46° 00′, longitudes 81° 00′ to 81° 30′; and Panache quadrangle, latitudes 46° 00′ to 46° 15′, longitudes 81° 00′ to 81° 30′. Geographical control surveys were continued in Key Harbour quadrangle, latitudes 45° 45′ to 46° 00′, longitudes 80° 30′ to 81° 00′; and French River quadrangle, latitudes 46° 00′ to 46° 15′, longitudes 80° 30′ to 81° 00′. Triangulation and transit control surveys were carried on for Espanola quadrangle, latitudes 46° 15′ to 46° 30′, longitudes 81° 30′ to 82° 00′. All this work is for the control of map-sheets that are being prepared in connexion with geological investigations.

R. C. McDonald carried out geographical control surveys for Steeprock quadrangle, latitudes 48° 45′ to 49° 00′, longitudes 91° 30′ to 92° 00′. A primary control traverse along the Canadian Pacific railway from Kenogama station eastward to the northwest corner of the township of Cavell was also carried out for control of geographic and other surveys in Woman River and Ridout quadrangles, latitudes 47° 30′ to 47° 45′, longitudes 83° 00′ to 83° 30′.

Quebec

S. C. McLean carried out a primary control traverse along the Canadian Northern railway from the Ontario-Quebec boundary line eastward to Megiscane station. This work is referred to the Amos astronomical station and forms primary mapping control for township lines and other secondary control. This work forms a basis of control for several map-sheets embracing Rouyn district.

S. M. Steeves, junior topographical engineer, was attached to this party.

R. Bartlett carried out geographical control surveys for the Dubuisson sheet, latitudes 48° 00′ to 48° 15′, longitudes 77° 30′ to 78° 00′; the Duparquet sheet, latitudes 48° 15′ to 48° 30′, longitude 79° 00′ westward to the Ontario-Quebec boundary line; and the Opasatika sheet, latitudes 48° 00′ to 48° 15′, longitude 79° 00′ westward to the Ontario-Quebec boundary line. These surveys were for control of map-sheets being prepared to show the geology of Rouyn district.

Co-operation with the Topographical Surveys, Department of the Interior, in the use of aerial photographs, is being maintained throughout all the map work in this region.

H. N. Spence mapped geographically Carleton quadrangle, Bonaventure county, latitudes 48° 00′ to 48° 15′, longitudes 66° 00′ to 66° 30′. All drainage and shorelines and all artificial features such as roads, trails, railroads, township lines, buildings, etc., were surveyed. This area includes a portion of New Brunswick in the vicinity of Dalhousie. About one-half the sheet was completed.

Nova Scotia

K. G. Chipman carried out transit and tape control for an area previously mapped in detail by E. R. Faribault in the vicinity of the Nictaux-Torbrook iron mines. An area in the vicinity of Springhill was revised and the topography mapped in greater detail.

Mr. Chipman also visited the parties working under the direction of J. V. Butterworth and H. N. Spence, for purposes of supervision and co-ordination of work.

S. C. McLean carried out the primary control traverse for the Lockeport sheet, N.S. This control is for future topographical work in this area. S. M. Steeves, junior topographical engineer, was attached to this party.

W. H. Miller completed the Springhill quadrangle, latitudes 45° 30′ to 45° 45′, longitudes 64° 00′ to 64° 30′. He also completed more than one-half the Oxford quadrangle, west half, latitudes 45° 30′ to 45° 45′, longitudes 63° 45′ to 64° 00′. This quadrangle lies immediately to the east of the Springhill quadrangle.

J. V. Butterworth continued geographical mapping in Digby county, along the bay of Fundy. The Digby sheet, latitudes 44° 30′ to 44° 45′, longitudes 65° 30′ to 66° 00′, was completed and a start made on the Belliveau sheet, latitudes 44° 15′ to 44° 30′, longitudes 66° 00′ to 66° 30′.

OFFICE WORK

The following map work was completed during the year:

Province	Map-sheet	Latitude and longitude	Scale
British Columbia	Slocan, west half	49° 45′ to 50° 00′ 117° 15′ to 117° 30′	1 inch to 1 mile
	Cranbrook, west half	49° 30′ to 49° 45′ 115° 45′ to 116° 00′	1 inch to 1 mile
	Stewart, west half	55° 45′ to 56° 00′ 129° 45′ to 130° 00′	1 inch to 1 mile
	American creek, west half	56° 00′ to 56° 15′ 129° 45′ to 130° 00′	1 inch to 1 mile
Alberta	Brûlé (detail)	.....	1 inch to 800 feet
	Cadomin	53° 00′ to 53° 15′ 117° 00′ to 117° 30′	1 inch to 1 mile
	Mountain park	52° 45′ to 53° 00′ 117° 00′ to 117° 30′	1 inch to 1 mile
	Brazeau	52° 45′ to 53° 00′ 116° 30′ to 117° 00′	1 inch to 1 mile
	Lovett	53° 00′ to 53° 15′ 116° 30′ to 117° 00′	1 inch to 1 mile
Manitoba	Oxford and Knee lakes	54° 40′ to 55° 10′ 94° 20′ to 96° 00′	1 inch to 2 miles
	Bigstone and Fox rivers	.....	1 inch to 1 mile
Ontario	Parache	46° 00′ to 46° 15′ 81° 00′ to 81° 30′	1 inch to 1 mile
	Collins inlet	45° 45′ to 46° 00′ 81° 00′ to 81° 30′	1 inch to 1 mile
Quebec	La Motte	48° 15′ to 48° 30′ 78° 00′ to 78° 30′	1 inch to 1 mile
	Fiedmont	48° 15′ to 48° 30′ 77° 30′ to 78° 00′	1 inch to 1 mile
	Dubuisson	48° 00′ to 48° 15′ 77° 30′ to 78° 00′	1 inch to 1 mile
Nova Scotia	Margaretville	45° 00′ to 45° 15′ 65° 00′ to 65° 30′	1 inch to 1 mile
	Bridgetown	44° 45′ to 45° 00′ 65° 00′ to 65° 30′	1 inch to 1 mile
	Springhill	45° 30′ to 45° 45′ 64° 00′ to 64° 30′	1 inch to 1 mile

Computations of the geographical positions of the permanent marks established along the Canadian National railway in Quebec have been completed. Lists of these permanent marks with descriptions of their locations and geographical positions are available on request to the Director.

D. A. Nichols continued the physiographic work. New slides have been added to the library collection and illustrations, with descriptions, of Canadian physiography, have been sent out to various universities.

MINERALOGICAL DIVISION

Eugene Poitevin, Chief of the Division, reports:

During the fiscal year just ended Miss Florence H. B. Richardson was promoted from clerk-stenographer to museum assistant; Thos. Houlihan, museum helper, was transferred to the general staff of the Geological Survey; M. F. Connor, chemist, resigned and R. J. C. Fabry was appointed in his place; and Dr. W. F. Ferrier was engaged in special museum work from January until the end of June, 1926.

LABORATORY AND OFFICE WORK

The number of visitors seeking mineral determinations or information regarding the mineral industry was unusually high this year, and about 15 per cent of the working time of the staff was thus occupied. In addition to several reports dealing with investigations for members of the staff of the Department of Mines, the Chief of the Division made 302 reports on mineral specimens received by mail from various parts of Canada. These reports were issued as follows:

Alberta	8	Ontario	94
British Columbia	20	Quebec	99
Manitoba	18	Prince Edward Island	2
New Brunswick	31	Saskatchewan	4
Nova Scotia	25		

The Chief of the Division also studied and prepared articles upon several interesting occurrences of minerals in Canada.

H. V. Ellsworth continued his work on the rare earth minerals of Canada. Preliminary articles on some of his results were printed in the American Mineralogist, and a list of these is given on page 7. He also determined 427 mineral specimens and supplied over 71 reports to prospectors and others.

Mr. Fabry joined the division in February and has been occupied chiefly in renovating his laboratory and preparing for analytical work.

MUSEUM WORK

Plans for the future mineral halls of the National Museum have been prepared and a progressive policy has been started to execute these plans. Cases for the systematic collection are being built according to the model completed last year and an exhibit of ornamental stones has been arranged in one of them. The economic exhibit has been enlarged by several exhibits of gold and silver ores, rare earths, and other minerals. The systematic collection of Canadian and foreign minerals has been enriched by over 200 mineral species from England, France, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Belgian-Congo, Russian Turkestan, etc. This collection was obtained partly through purchase and partly by exchange.

EDUCATIONAL COLLECTIONS

A. T. McKinnon assembled 264 collections which were distributed throughout Canada, an increase of 153 over last year.

These collections were distributed as follows:

Province	Standard	Grade II	Grade III	Miscellaneous	Mineral chips	Prospectors	Kegs
British Columbia	1	0	1	1	0	11	0
Alberta	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Saskatchewan	2	0	0	3	1	1	1
Manitoba	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
Ontario	7	2	17	15	0	80	0
Quebec	2	25	1	5	1	47	0
New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Foreign	4	0	0	20	0	6	0
Total	19	27	19	46	4	148	1

A charge of $35 is made for Grade I collection, $12 for Grade II, and $6 for Grade III. The mineral chips, which are residues from the specimens prepared for the collections and prospectors' sets of minerals, are supplied free to prospectors. Several special collections of economic and other minerals were sent to various colleges and other institutions in Europe and the United States.

PALÆONTOLOGICAL DIVISION

E. M. Kindle, Chief of the Division, reports:

FIELD WORK

W. A. Bell was engaged in field work from June until October upon a study of the geology and mineral resources of Lake Ainslie district, Cape Breton island, with particular reference to the occurrence of petroleum. A report upon this work appears in Summary Report, 1926, part C.

F. H. McLearn spent two months in studying and mapping Mesozoic and Pleistocene deposits of the James Bay slope for the purpose of investigating the coal resources of this region. The deposits of Interglacial or peats were distinguished from the Mesozoic lignite deposits, and the latter were examined in some detail. A complete report appears in the Summary Report, 1926, part C. Fossil plants were collected from the Mesozoic series which permit of a more accurate dating of them than has been possible heretofore.

E. M. Kindle examined newly exposed parts of the Welland Canal section and the examination of certain lake marl deposits in Ottawa valley.

C. M. Sternberg collected from June 1 to September 12 in Red Deer valley, Alberta, and secured a collection of vertebrate fossils from the upper part of the Edmonton formation. These include a nearly complete skull of *Hypacrosaurus*, a disarticulated skull of *Saurotophus*, two fairly complete skeletons of *Ornithomimus*, and a complete limb of a small *Albertosaurus;* also fish, plant remains, and invertebrate fossils. A new genus and three species of fish not hitherto reported from the Edmonton beds were obtained.

OFFICE WORK

Study by Mr. Auer of the peat specimens collected by F. H. McLearn from the Pleistocene of the James Bay slope, has thrown important light on the climate of Interglacial time.

F. H. McLearn has been occupied chiefly with the preparation of maps and a report on field work of the year, and the writing of a paper on the stratigraphy of Alberta.

The office work of W. A. Bell has included: (1) preparation of summary report on the Lake Ainslie district, N.S.; (2) a report on fossil plants collected by F. H. McLearn from Missinaibi river, Ont.; (3) a report on fossil plants collected by F. A. Kerr from Stikine river, B.C.; (4) a report on fossil plants collected by G. S. Hume from the Blairmore formation, Alberta; (5) a report on fossil plants collected by F. A. Kerr from the Springhill coal-field, N.S.

Miss M. A. Fritz spent two months during the summer in the preparation, study, and arrangement of the old collections of the Survey, working chiefly on Silurian fossils.

EDUCATIONAL COLLECTIONS

High schools requesting collections of fossils have been supplied with small study collections. Collections have also been sent to one Normal school and to one college.

MUSEUM EXHIBITS

One of the new exhibits in the hall of Palæontology is a collection of fossil and recent ripple-marks. The significance of ripple-marks in interpreting the history of sedimentary rocks is illustrated by plaster-of-Paris duplicates of freshly made ripple-marks and of thread-like lines of sand left on the strand line by spent waves.

In another recently installed exhibit different types of limestone are shown and the factors concerned in their production are indicated.

Considerable progress has been made towards completing the preparation of the unique skull of *Styracosaurus*. The skeleton of a fine specimen of Pleistocene horse has been mounted, but lack of space prevents exhibition. Other material being prepared from the rock collections on hand will also have to await more space before it can be exhibited.

Accessions

Collections of fossils were received from the following field officers: H. S. Bostock, C. E. Cairnes, W. S. Dyer, C. S. Evans, A. O. Hayes, G. Hanson, W. V. Howard, G. S. Hume, F. A. Kerr, J. D. Soper, C. M. Sternberg, M. Y. Williams, and A. E. Wilson.

Gifts were received from: Mr. Benjamin L. Bowling, Mason City, Iowa; Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; Brother Alphonse, Ottawa University; Hudson's Bay-Marland Oil Company; and Mr. E. M. Fyles and Mr. Hoyes Lloyd, Ottawa. A fuller account of these donations appears in the Summary Report of the National Museum.

BORINGS DIVISION

E. D. Ingall, Chief of the Division, reports:

British Columbia

In British Columbia little boring was carried on other than core drilling in testing mineral deposits. The only company reporting was the Crow's Nest Oil Company, who sent in five samples which upon examination showed practically no variation from those higher in the well.

Prairie Provinces and North West Territories

In this part of Canada the legal power to regulate boring operations for oil and gas is vested in the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior of the Federal Government, with whose officials the Borings Division works on a co-operative basis. Through their courtesy, logs and sets of samples were received from most of the important oil and gas wells. The logs received, forty-one in number, are from the following districts: Coutts-Sweetgrass, Medicine Hat, Acadian valley, Wainwright, Ribstone, Coalspur, Nanton, Turner valley, Bow river, Lesser Slave lake, Fort Vermilion, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

Besides these, particulars of sixteen shallow wells bored for water were received, for which thanks are due to the Soldier Settlement Board, Messrs. Duncan Bros., Redfield, Sask., the municipality of Melfort, and the Canadian Well Supply Company of Regina.

In Manitoba, borings were being put down by Mr. E. Doherty, to whom thanks are due for his continued co-operation. These wells are situated near Mafeking and give further knowledge of the lower beds of the Cretaceous section and of the underlying Palæozoic strata.

Only one sample was received from the operators of the boring near Grandview. This is unfortunate as especial interest attaches to this point, in that it is situated some distance back from the eastern outcrop of the Cretaceous, so ensuring the condition of some hundreds of feet of covering strata tending to hold in any gas or oil which may exist. With the exception of the deep water well at

Deloraine, most of the other borings in search for oil or gas in Manitoba have been put down close to the outcropping edges of the Cretaceous strata or in the Palæozoic zones farther east.

A great deal of boring for gas and oil has been done throughout the Prairie Provinces and Northwest Territories by a number of different companies, but the systematic campaign of the Imperial Oil Company and its subsidiaries has been the most prominent feature for the past few years.

This organization has shown the greatest courage and persistence, and has through the assistant chief of the geological staff, Mr. John Ness, assisted greatly in the work of the Borings Division.

Apart from records accumulated, which were made out by drillers or field geologists of the various companies, 4,093 samples of drill cuttings were received from operators during the year.

During the latter months of the year the material in the way of samples and records, covering the Prairie Provinces and Northwest Territories, was placed at the disposal of members of the geological corps of the Hudson Bay-Marland Oil Company for purposes of study preparatory to the campaign of drilling contemplated by that company. As a result of this co-operation, not only has great assistance to the company resulted, but the records of the Borings Division have been considerably enriched.

During the period July 20 to September 4, D. C. Maddox was stationed at the Calgary office of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior to assist in the work of sample examination. The methods employed were of necessity more rapid and less detailed than those in use at the Borings Division, but were even then probably too slow for the amount of work on hand. In rapid preliminary work of this kind a very large proportion of the time taken in examination is occupied by the mechanical operations of sorting samples, opening up the sample bags, laying out the sample, and returning the sample to the container when it is examined. About 900 samples were examined in this period, over 400 of these being also bottled as type samples for the area in question.

On December 3, 1926, Mr. J. G. Spratt of the University of Manitoba reported for duty at the Calgary office of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior, to assist the officers of that department in the work of sample examination. Mr. Spratt is a member of the Geological Survey Department, temporarily attached to the above-mentioned office, and the results of his work will form in future some part of the work done by the Borings Division.

Ontario

In eastern Canada by far the greatest activity in deep boring operations is in Ontario due to the continued exploitation of the various pools of oil and gas following on the original discovery of petroleum at Petrolia, Lambton county, in 1860, and later of the great gas-field in Welland county.

These very important discoveries led to the boring of hundreds of wells in the southern part of the peninsula of Ontario and to the location of other pools of gas or oil of varying importance. With the approaching exhaustion of the oil and gas pools, boring operations have fallen off in number.

As in the past few years, the aims of the Borings Division have been prosecuted in Ontario largely in co-operation with Col. R. B. Harkness, the Provincial Government Commissioner of natural gas. Through him have been received during the year 66 logs of borings, with an aggregate length of boring of 77,537 feet, and a total of 629 samples from various wells in the province.

In aid of the studies by Col. Harkness of the Palæozoic strata in the peninsula of Ontario, laboratory examinations by the officers of the Borings Division were made of the samples from a number of wells, which had been received in past years. Graphic and other logs were prepared and copies sent to the Commissioner for his use, as well as a map showing the location of all well records which were on file in the Division.

Quebec and the Maritime Provinces

Thanks to the courtesy of the Wallace Bell Drilling Company of Montreal, samples were received from a well put down by the firm for the Miner Rubber Company of Granby, Que.

Few deep boring operations were reported from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, although there were doubtless the usual number of shallow wells bored for water supplies for country homes, villages, and small towns. These are undertaken by local drillers operating light portable rigs and are seldom reported to the department; they would be mostly shallow wells in the surface deposits which would give little information regarding the underlying bedrock strata.

In Prince Edward island very complete sets of samples were obtained from the two deep borings put down on Governor island, in the harbour of Charlottetown, by the H. L. Doherty Company of New York.

No. 1 well of this company was abandoned at 1,507 feet, owing to difficulties encountered in drilling. No. 2 well was, however, very successfully and speedily put down to a depth of 4,127 feet, when work was suspended.

In New Brunswick no deep borings were reported outside of the activities of the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields, Limited, which are practically confined to the deepening of various wells.

In Nova Scotia interest in the oil and gas possibilities of the province has been revived, due to the activities of the Gulf Oil Company, the H. L. Doherty Company, and the International Petroleums Limited, whose officials have been studying the formations of the province in contemplation of a campaign of boring tests to be put down at likely places.

Some few samples of cores from a boring by the Gulf Oil Company at Mabou represent, however, all that has been received from the province, and the inauguration of any extensive boring campaign is still in the future.

Laboratory work was done on 75 cores from borings made by the Department of Railways and Canals, as test-holes, in the district of Lachine. This was in continuation of work begun in 1925.

The table given below gives particulars of samples and records received in 1925.

Province	Number of samples received	Number of wells from which samples were received	Number of records received
Maritime Provinces	1,082	3	3
Quebec	44	1	1
Ontario	585	4	67
Northwest Provinces	4,018	38	57
British Columbia	5	1	0
Totals	5,734	47	128

GEOGRAPHICAL, DRAUGHTING, AND ENGRAVING DIVISION

C.-Ômer Senécal, Geographer, and A. Dickison, Chief Map Draughtsman, jointly report:

The work of the past year demonstrates the value of co-operation between departments of the Government service. By consent of the King's Printer, the Director of the Geological Survey arranged that certain maps be printed by the Assistant Director of the Geographical Section, Department of National Defence; the resultant map printing was efficiently and promptly executed. The arrangement lightened the load on commercial lithographing firms and, therefore, permitted them to engage in other types of map work urgently required. The work done by lithographing firms is under the control of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery; this work has been of a satisfactory character not only in quality, but also prompt service.

The standardizing of the various types of maps and map illustrations and their methods of preparation and reproduction has steadily simplified work; it should be noted, however, that the demands on the division have materially increased.

A large number of maps and associated illustrations were prepared for reproduction by zinc-cut process; draughting and other work necessary for the use of the geological staff were also executed.

The copper plate map-engraving section, Robert Veitch in charge, is of much value in meeting the particular requirements of the Survey.

The duties of the geographer in connexion with the Geographic Board of Canada have, as usual, been attended to.

Maps Published April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927

Series A	Publication number	Title	Remarks
		YUKON	
—	2071	Whitehorse sheet; scale, 1 inch to 4 miles	Geology. In memoir by W. E. Cockfield and A. H. Bell
—	2096	Galena hill, Mayo district; scale, 1 inch to 2,000 feet.	Geology. In report by C. H. Stockwell, Summary Report, part A, 1925
		BRITISH COLUMBIA	
—	2097	Reconnaissance between Atlin and Telegraph Creek, Cassiar district (in two sheets); scale, 1 inch to 4 miles	Geology. In report by W. E. Cockfield, Summary Report, part A, 1925
—	2098	Zymoetz River area, Coast district; scale, 1 inch to 4 miles	Geology. In report by G. Hanson, Summary Report, part A, 1925
—	2099	Eutsuk Lake area, Coast district; scale, 1 inch to 4 miles	Geology. In report by J. R. Marshall, Summary Report, part A, 1925
—	2103	Tatla-Bella Coola area, Coast district; scale, 1 inch to 4 miles	Geology. In report by V. Dolmage, Summary Report, part A, 1925
—	2104	Dease Lake area, Coast district; scale, 1 inch to 2 miles	Geology. In report by F. A. Kerr, Summary Report, part A, 1925

Maps Published April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927—*Continued*

Series A	Publication number	Title	Remarks
		MANITOBA	
—	2109	Oxford and Knee Lakes area; scale, 1 inch to 2 miles.	Geology. In report by J. F. Wright, Summary Report, part B, 1925
—	2110	Bigstone and Fox Rivers area (in 3 sheets); scale, 1 inch to 2 miles	Geology. In report by C. A. Merritt, Summary Report, part B, 1925
		QUEBEC	
—	2105	Parts of Duparquet and Destor townships, Abitibi county; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology. In report by B. S. W. Buffam, Summary Report, part C, 1925
—	2106	St. Urbain area, Charlevoix county; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology. In memoir by J. B. Mawdsley
188A	2111	Fournière sheet, Abitibi district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology. In report by W. F James and J. B. Mawdsley, Summary Report, part C, 1925
189A	2112	La Motte sheet, Abitibi district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology. In report by W. F, James and J. B. Mawdsley. Summary Report, part C, 1925
190A	2117	Nottaway sheet; scale, 1 inch to 8 miles	Geology
191A	2119	Calumet island, Pontiac district; scale, 1 inch to ¾ mile	Geology. In report by R. W. Goranson, Summary Report, part C, 1925
		NEW BRUNSWICK	
—	2094	Chipman sheet (west half), Queens and Sunbury counties; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Topography
—	2107	Chipman sheet (west half), Queens and Sunbury counties; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology. In memoir by W. S. Dyer
—	2108	Minto sheet (east half), Queens and Sunbury counties; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology. In memoir by W. S. Dyer

Maps in Hands of King's Printer, March 31, 1927

Series A	Publication number	Title	Date of requisition	Remarks
39A	1185	Nova Scotia sheet (second edition); scale, 1 inch to 8 miles	Nov. 6, 1926	Geology
192A	2124	Aishihik Lake area, Yukon; scale, 1 inch to 4 miles	Feb. 25, 1927	Geology. In report by W. E. Cockfield, Summary Report, part A, 1926

Other Map-work in Varying Stages of Progress

—	Title	Remarks
	BRITISH COLUMBIA	
1	Vancouver sheet; scale, 1 inch to 8 miles	Geology
2	Stewart sheet (west half), Cassiar district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Topography
3	Britannia Beach sheet (east half), New Westminster district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Topography
4	Slocan sheet, Kootenay district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Topography
	ALBERTA	
1	Calgary sheet; scale, 1 inch to 8 miles	Geology
2	Cadomin sheet (west of fifth meridian); scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology and topography
3	Mountain Park sheet (west of fifth meridian); scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Topography
	MANITOBA	
1	Beresford-Rice Lakes area (east of principal meridian); scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology. For memoir by J. F. Wright
	ONTARIO	
1	Fort William and Port Arthur sheet; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Surface geology. For memoir by T. L. Tanton
2	Fort William and Port Arthur sheet; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Bedrock geology. For memoir by T. L. Tanton
3	Wakomata (Clear) Lake area, Algoma district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology. For report by R. C. Emmons, in Summary Report, part C, 1926

PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION

G. G. Clarke, Chief of the Division, reports that the following work was accomplished during the fiscal year:

	Inches		Inches	Number
Contact prints	4 by 5	to	36 by 48	17,701
Bromide enlargements	4 by 5	"	40 by 72	286
Exposures developed	3¼ by 4¼	"	6½ by 8½	4,794
Dry plate negatives	4 by 5	"	11 by 14	381
Wet plate negatives	8 by 10	"	24 by 30	112
Zinc plates	11 by 14	"	24 by 36	26
Photostat copies	7 by 11	"	11 by 14	239
Lantern slides		3¼ by 4		964
Photos and titles mounted				1,330
			Total	25,833

This volume of work compares favourably with the results of other years in spite of illness among members of the staff, which aggregated 133 days, and the resignation of L. Y. Clarke, process worker, whose position was vacant for 237 days during the year.

The arrangement made in 1921, whereby prints, enlargements, and other photographic copies of Geological Survey records can be obtained at cost by the public, is being used increasingly by newspapers, magazines, authors of books, universities, schools, and other persons and institutions. A tariff of charges is given in the Annual Report for 1921-22, page 19. The Geological Survey collection of negatives now exceeds 70,000 and comprises photographs taken by officers of the Geological Survey and of the National Museum in all parts of Canada over a period of fifty years. To facilitate selection from it a selected collection of prints, with titles and other data, and classified according to subject-matter, is being made for the Library as time permits. During the year extensive additions were made to this collection of prints.

GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION

Wyatt Malcolm, Chief of the Division, reports:

The work of the division consists in answering inquiries for information regarding the geology and mineral resources of Canada. This information is imparted verbally to those making application in person, and is given in the form of correspondence, memoranda, and published reports and maps. A considerable part of the technical correspondence of the Geological Survey is dealt with.

Articles were prepared during the year for publication in the *Gazette*, the British press, and the Canada Year Book. These articles dealt with such subjects as the importance of the mineral industry of Canada, the status of the industry, and the progress made. Numerous short articles were prepared for the use of the press, and were well received. In this way the readers of the newspapers and mining and scientific journals were kept informed of the nature of the publications issued from time to time by the Survey.

The publications of the Geological Survey and of the National Museum of Canada are distributed by this division. During the year 67,964 publications, exclusive of the French editions, were distributed. Of these, 22,212 were sent to addresses on the regular mailing lists, and 45,752 were distributed in compliance with written and personal requests for named publications, or requests for general or specific information.

LIBRARY

Mrs. F. E. Forsey, Librarian, reports:

Additions to the Library during the fiscal year include:

Books purchased	595
Volumes received as gifts or exchanges	754
Pamphlets	647
Maps	1,377
Periodicals subscribed for	191
Periodicals received as exchanges	392
Foreign Government documents (not otherwise counted)	505
Canadian Government documents (not otherwise counted)	223

Four hundred and thirty-four volumes were bound during the year, and many publications were placed in pamphlet covers. The catalogue was increased by 2,729 cards, not including those added to the map and lantern slide catalogues.

The current year shows a marked increase in the services of the Library in lending books to other institutions and obtaining inter-library loans for members of the staff: The lantern slide collection is in constant use by members of the Survey and Museum, and by loans to teachers in the city schools, and to scientific lecturers in other places.

United States topographic maps to the number of 1,164 were transferred from the Draughting Division to the Library collection, so that files of the series are now practically complete.

A revised classification for the photographic collection has been prepared by a member of the Library committee. It is hoped during the coming year that an additional assistant may be appointed who can give full time to the cataloguing and arranging of this useful collection, which has recently been augmented by the photographs belonging to the Division of Anthropology.

Among valuable gifts to the Library during the year was a selection of 33 publications of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, making almost complete our series of these publications in anthropology, biology, botany, zoology, geology, and palæontology.

BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE

The British Columbia office of the Geological Survey was opened in 1918, under the direction of Charles Camsell, for the purpose of making more easily available to the mining public of British Columbia and the Yukon the large amount of mining and geological information now in possession of the Geological Survey, and also to enable the Survey to keep more closely in touch with the mining industry, particularly with its geological requirements, and to assist in co-ordinating the work of the Survey with that of the Provincial Department of Mines. A reference library is maintained and a laboratory equipped for the microscopic examination of rocks and minerals.

During the year 1926-27 the office was in charge of V. Dolmage, assisted until June 1 by C. E. Cairnes and the remainder of the year by F. A. Kerr, and throughout the year by A. J. C. Nettell, as office engineer. A stenographer, Miss E. Tyacke, was employed from May until September. About 4,000 visitors registered at the offices; 528 inquiries were received and answered by mail and a much greater number by personal interview and telephone; 1,800 reports and 2,000 maps were distributed; many specimens of rocks and minerals were examined and reported on, and 23 lectures on subjects related to mining and geology were given by the staff.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA

W. H. Collins, Acting Director

The Geological Survey was created in 1842. It was then the only scientific organization in the government service and although it was intended primarily to investigate the geology and mineral resources of Lower and Upper Canada, there soon devolved upon it a multiplicity of related functions and a field for these functions which widened vastly after the Act of Confederation in 1867. The Survey was for many years the only geographical organization in the government service engaged in actual exploration. It collected information upon climatic conditions, animal and plant life, the native peoples, navigation, water-powers, and, logically, it began a natural history museum. There is in the present mineral collection a specimen labelled 1848, which seems to be the earliest record of museum activities. In the Report of Progress for 1851, W. E. Logan, the first Director, mentions (page 54) museum work. An important expansion of museum work into the realm of biology followed the appointment of John Macoun in 1882. Active work in anthropology seems to have been initiated by a later director, G. M. Dawson, shortly before the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Canada during 1897. For at least thirty years, therefore, the full complement of museum activities now being carried on by the National Museum has been in progress.

With the rapid growth of Canada it has been necessary to delegate some of the manifold original activities of the Geological Survey to new and more specialized organizations, and this adaptation to growing requirements is taking place gradually in respect to museum work. The Geological Survey still carries on all museum activities in geography, geology, mineralogy, and palæontology, an arrangement which is economical, and which provides the Museum with the services and scientific spirit of an organization of specialists unrivalled in Canada and in most other countries. The sciences of anthropology and biology are less related to Geological Survey work and two small divisions of museum specialists in these subjects have grown up, which tend to seek practical working affiliations in the Departments of Agriculture and Marine and Fisheries and in some branches of the Department of the Interior.

By such gradual and safe evolutionary processes is the museum created by the Geological Survey assuming the form and status of an independent institution. Several steps in this direction were taken during the fiscal year just ended. The most obvious of these was an Order in Council, P.C. 2165, dated January 5, 1927, whereby the museum branch of the Department of Mines is designated the National Museum of Canada.

The broader obligations connoted in this new name were recognized in a practical way, somewhat later in the year, by an arrangement with the Department of Agriculture whereby Mr. Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist in that department, was made Honorary Curator of Entomology in the Museum. It is hoped that this arrangement will lead to the formation in the Museum of an exhibit of insects that will add to the completeness of the biological collections and at the same time make better known to the public one of the services that are being rendered to the country by the Department of Agriculture.

At the beginning of the year L. L. Bolton relinquished the duties of acting director, and Museum and Geological Survey are again under a common director. This combination has existed since the Survey was founded in 1842, except between 1920 and 1926, when the Museum was under separate direction,

first by the late Dr. William McInnes and afterwards by Mr. Bolton. It is one that may not continue indefinitely, for with the expansion of the Museum administrative duties are also increasing and assuming a diversity that may ultimately require the services of two directors of considerably different training and experience. Until such separation is necessary, however, the Museum can be operated for some tens of thousands of dollars less annually by the present affiliated connexion with the Geological Survey, besides profiting by its close relation with an institution that holds high rank among the scientific institutions of the world.

ANNUAL REPORT

Commencing with the year 1927 the Museum will issue in Museum Bulletin form an annual report of its activities, and as a consequence, a considerable amount of information of a scientific rather than an administrative nature which has heretofore been included in the Annual Report of the Department of Mines will be published in the Annual Report of the National Museum.

CONVENTIONS

On April 14, 1926, a conversazione for the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada was held in the Museum. All branches of the Department of Mines participated in adding special exhibits to the permanent Museum displays and in arranging a program of lectures and moving pictures. The attractive decorations were provided by the Department of Public Works. Over 800 persons attended and the exhibits were kept on view during the two following days.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union was held in the Museum on October 12 to 14, 1926. This was the first meeting of the society held in Canada. It was well attended from the United States and afforded an unusual opportunity for Canadian ornithologists to discuss scientific and practical problems.

MUSEUM LECTURES

The annual Museum lecture course was continued, under management of a committee composed of H. I. Smith, M. E. Wilson, and C. L. Patch. Lectures were given by officials from the Dominion Observatory, Dominion Forestry Service, Entomological Branch, Seed Branch, Fruit Commission, and Central Experimental Farm Branch of the Department of Agriculture, the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, the Geological Survey, Mines Branch, and National Museum. The attendance of children at the Saturday morning lectures totalled 11,650, as compared with 12,350 last year, and the attendance of adults at the Wednesday evening lectures was 2,695 as compared with 2,303 last year.

When not required by the department the use of the lecture hall was granted free of charge for lectures, recitals, classes, plays by the Ottawa Drama League, and other meetings of an educational nature.

DONATIONS

As in former years, there were received from persons throughout Canada numerous natural history specimens which, besides enriching the Museum collections, indicate the interest that is being taken in the work of the Museum. A particularly munificent donation was made by Messrs. W. M. Southam and Sons, publishers, of Montreal, Ottawa, and other Canadian cities, who presented six fine paintings of British Columbia Indian subjects by J. Langdon Kihn, an artist living in New York, who has specialized in the portrayal of Indian life on the Pacific coast.

FIELD WORK

Investigations in geology, mineralogy, and palæontology were carried on by officers of the Geological Survey, an account of which is given in the part of this report relating to the Geological Survey. Five parties were engaged in biological work and four in anthropological work, as described in the following sections.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL DIVISION

D. Jenness, Chief of the Division, reports:

Four parties went out on field work during the summer. D. Jenness, Chief of the Division, visited Bering strait, Alaska, to excavate the ancient Eskimo ruins in that area, in order to throw light on the origin of similar ruins in Arctic Canada. C. M. Barbeau completed his studies in the social organization of the Gitksan and Tsimshian tribes of lower Skeena river, B.C. H. I. Smith continued his supervision of the work of preserving the totem-poles along the route of the Canadian National railway in Skeena River district, B.C. W. J. Wintemberg excavated an old Iroquoian village site in Simcoe county, Ontario. Only the briefest mention need be made of their work here, since fuller details will be found in the Annual Report of the National Museum.

Difficulties of transportation greatly hampered Mr. Jenness' researches in Bering Strait area, so that he was unable to visit and excavate all the places that he had intended. Nevertheless, at Wales, the nearest point of Alaska to Asia, and on Diomede islands, he dug up a number of ancient remains that throw a considerable amount of light on the early history of the Eskimos. He discovered, also, an entirely new Eskimo culture, perhaps the most ancient yet known, a culture remarkable for its wealth of ivory objects etched with beautiful scroll designs that have no parallel elsewhere in America. This discovery has awakened so great an interest in scientific circles that further investigations will probably be undertaken in the near future to elucidate the new culture in detail.

The awakening interest of the public in the unique totem-pole art of British Columbia was reflected in the activities of two members of the division, Mr. Smith and Mr. Barbeau, during the summer months. In 1925 Mr. Smith, acting under instructions from an inter-departmental committee representing the Department of Indian Affairs, the Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Mines, and with the Canadian National railways, supervised the restoration of seven totem-poles at Kitwanga, in northern British Columbia. In 1926, continuing the same work, he restored nine poles in the same village. Mr. Barbeau, for his part, re-examined the totem-poles of upper Skeena river towards the end of his field season with a view to the preparation of a monograph on the subject during the winter.

W. J. Wintemberg's excavations of an old Tobacco Indian village in Simcoe county, Ontario, resulted in the recovery of an immense number of specimens, chiefly of pottery, which reveals in its main outlines the culture of the inhabitants. It would appear from his investigations that the Tobacco Indians were more closely related to an eastern group of tribes, that includes the Mohawk and Onondaga, than to the western group, of which the Neutrals were the nearest and perhaps best-known representatives.

The office duties of the staff have been unusually varied this year in that they have involved much contact with outside organizations. Mr. Jenness, by special request, attended the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Philadelphia at Christmas, in order to discuss with some United States scientists the possibility of international co-operation in Arctic research.

The discussion appears to be bearing fruit in a project now on foot to send an expedition to Alaska during the summer of 1927. Mr. Barbeau, through his special knowledge of French-Canadian handicrafts, was able to render valuable assistance to the Canadian Pacific railway in the furnishing and decoration of the French-Canadian suite in the rebuilt wing of the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec. He also aided the researches of Professor Ramsay Traquair, of McGill University, into the architecture of some Quebec churches by supplying extensive notes concerning their history. Some exhibits of museum specimens outside of Ottawa are mentioned later.

Two scientific reports on shell-heap remains in Nova Scotia, one by Mr. Smith and the other by Mr. Wintemberg, were revised and handed in for publication during the winter. Four other reports are in preparation: one, by Mr. Smith, on the Materia Medica of some British Columbia tribes; a second, by Mr. Wintemberg, on the archæology of the Roebuck village site in southwestern Ontario excavated by him in 1912 and 1915; a third, by Mr. Barbeau, on the totem-poles of Skeena River region; and a comparative vocabulary of the western Eskimo dialects, by Mr. Jenness. Two voluminous reports by former field workers are gradually coming in and being edited by Mr. Jenness. One is by Prof. Leonard Bloomfield, of Ohio University, on the Cree Language and Folklore, the other by Prof. T. F. McIlwraith, of the University of Toronto, on the Bella Coola Indians of British Columbia.

The ethnological and archæological collections of the Museum were augmented by about 4,000 specimens since April 1, 1926, exclusive of forty-nine cases of archæological specimens brought in by Mr. Wintemberg that are still unpacked because adequate storage cabinets are not yet available. The majority of these 4,000 specimens were obtained by members of the staff in the course of their field work; but an appreciable number were donated by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and of the North West Territories Branch of the Department of the Interior. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the continued support of these two branches of the government service which have contributed so materially to the Museum's collections from the Arctic.

Several donations have been received from private individuals. The most noteworthy was the presentation to the Museum by the Messrs. Southam, publishers, of six magnificent paintings of British Columbia Indian subjects, the work of the noted painter, J. Langdon Kihn. Five of the paintings are now on display in the east exhibition hall of the division, where they have attracted much attention.

The old storage rooms on Wellington street were abandoned during the year in favour of new quarters on Frank street. The Frank Street storage rooms are commodious and virtually fire-proof, but they are inconveniently located away from the Museum and are not heated during the winter. They can be used, therefore, only for the less perishable specimens that are not immediately required for purposes of study or exhibition.

Cordial relations were established during the year with the Royal Ontario Museum of Archæology, Toronto, to which the National Museum is presenting a selection of the Eskimo specimens gathered on the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913 to 1918. As the ethnological collections expand, it is hoped to assist other museums throughout Canada in the same way, and to secure their support in building up a truly national collection at Ottawa. Arrangements are also being made with the National Museum of Copenhagen, Denmark, to exchange some British Columbia specimens for Greenland material, to round off the Eskimo collections.

Normal school students and others have continued to borrow specimens for teaching purposes, and small collections are set aside for this purpose. The preparator, Mr. Leechman, gives adequate instruction to all applicants. A few lantern slides have also been borrowed for local lectures.

The Coast Salish and Bella Coola cases in the west exhibition hall were entirely revised during the year by Mr. Leechman, who also arranged a temporary exhibit of French-Canadian homespuns. A few specimens of West Coast carving were lent to the National Art Gallery for exhibition at Paris with the Wembley collection of Canadian paintings. The Canadian Handicrafts Guild of Montreal exhibited a collection of French-Canadian hand-made pottery, and the Toronto Art Gallery, a collection of French-Canadian wood-carving and other crafts, specimens being borrowed in both cases from the National Museum. A large selection of ethnological specimens representative of all parts of Canada is being prepared for the festival of the Oblate Order at Joliette, Que., during the coming summer.

All these activities indicate that the public is awakening to the value of the Museum's anthropological collections and endeavouring to use them more extensively.

These collections have more than doubled during the last few years; the catalogues list over 50,000 entries, and the number of actual specimens is considerably greater. The cataloguing, repairing, storing, and regular inspection of these specimens have devolved hitherto entirely upon one man, who, in addition, performs many duties of a strictly technical nature. It is manifest that further assistance will be necessary to enable the division to care for and display to the best advantage these unique and valuable collections.

BIOLOGICAL DIVISION

R. M. Anderson, Chief of the Division, reports:

Progress has been made in installing biological exhibits in the Museum halls. Six additional unit-sized cases of mahogany and plate-glass construction have been set up during the year. A number of small bird groups have been prepared, and a number of small mammals mounted singly. Exhibition of large specimens cannot be made on an extended scale in the space at our disposal.

As a result of field work by members of the staff, considerable additions have been made to the reserve study collections and to a number of specimens suitable for mounting in the future. A few specimens have been purchased and some valuable specimens have been obtained by gift or transfer from other departments, notably from the Canadian National Parks Branch, Department of the Interior; North West Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior; and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Some progress has been made in identifying and arranging the systematic collections, particularly in mammalogy, ornithology, and herpetology, and considerable data have been assembled along these lines, all of which will be valuable in future publications.

Field work was carried on by various members of the Museum staff as follows:

R. M. Anderson, zoologist (Mammalia), Chief of the Division of Biology, in Gatineau district, Que., north of Ottawa, from October 25 to November 14, 1926.

P. A. Taverner, ornithologist, left Ottawa May 15, 1926, and worked near Lac-la-Nonne, near Belvedere, Alberta, about 60 miles northwest of Edmonton, returning to Ottawa, July 26. H. M. Laing and C. G. Harrold, junior zoologists (temporary), began work on May 24 as assistants to Mr. Taverner and continued work there until September 30.

M. O. Malte, chief botanist, National Herbarium, did local field work on the flora of Ottawa district until the middle of June. On June 16 he left for field work in New Brunswick and Prince Edward island. He returned to

Ottawa in time to attend the International Congress of Plant Sciences at Ithaca, N.Y., August 15 to 24, and was engaged for the rest of the season in local work in the vicinity of Ottawa.

C. H. Young, collector-preparator specialist, left Ottawa May 10 and collected in Cypress hills, Sask., south of Maple creek, until July 13. He then moved to the edge of the foothills west of Olds, Alberta, returning to Ottawa on September 20.

C. L. Patch, chief taxidermist and herpetologist, D. Blakely, taxidermist, and C. E. Johnson, did some field work in Ottawa district, principally collecting accessories for habitat group work.

Jos. Rochon, osteological preparator, accompanied R. M. Anderson in Gatineau district from October 25 to November 14. Otherwise he was employed in laboratory work.

J. D. Soper, junior zoologist (temporary), continued his work in Baffin island, where he had been engaged continuously since the summer of 1924. In January and February, 1926, he made a traverse by sledge from Cumberland sound to Fox channel, returning along the north side of Nettilling lake, and completing the survey which he began the preceding year. He brought the collections of 1925 to the coast by sledge and boxed them for shipment to Ottawa. In April, 1926, he made a sledge trip from Pangnirtung to Amadjuak bay on Hudson strait, and spent the early part of the summer in biological collecting at cape Dorset, at the southwestern corner of Baffin island, returning later to Amadjuak. He returned to Ottawa on October 7.

Accessions to the biological collections were as follows:

Birds received and catalogued	1,605
Mammals received and catalogued	781
Reptiles and amphibians received and catalogued	259
Birds' eggs in sets, and nests	121
Birds' stomachs (in formalin), for investigation of contents, received and catalogued	1,336

The only important publication by the museum staff during the year along biological lines was "Birds of Western Canada," by P. A. Taverner, Museum Bulletin No. 41, Biological Series No. 10, which has been in preparation for several years. Other members of the staff have contributed brief notes and reviews to periodicals, but no formal articles have been listed.

MINES BRANCH

John McLeish, Director

The organization of the branch is being expanded as rapidly as controlling conditions will permit, but not, perhaps, at a pace that satisfies public demand for investigations that will contribute more directly to the expansion of a rapidly growing mining industry.

Changes in staff during the year included twelve appointments to permanent positions; one resignation from a permanent position; thirteen temporary appointments; and seventeen resignations or separations from temporary work.

The Mines Branch has continued to co-operate to the fullest extent with Provincial and other Government departments, and with scientific organizations engaged in similar lines of investigations; and to render service to those Government departments desiring assistance and advice of the character which the branch is able to give.

An outstanding example of this policy of co-operation is shown in a conference which took place in Ottawa on March 1, 1927, between representatives of the United States Bureau of Mines, the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, and the Research Council of Canada, on the subject of the beneficiation of iron ores. The chief purpose of this meeting was to come to a common understanding of the problems affecting the mineral industry in both countries, and to discuss ways and means by which information could be compiled, and present and future investigations co-ordinated to the advantage of the industry of both countries. The meeting was held under the authority of the Minister of Mines.

A scheme for co-operation between the two countries is being developed similar to that now existing between the United States Bureau of Mines and the British Fuel Research Board on fuel research.

The activities of the several divisions of the Mines Branch organization during the year are briefly reviewed in the following pages, wherein are shown the variety and extent of the work accomplished and under way.

MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION

The Chief of the Mineral Resources Division, A. W. G. Wilson, spent about three months on field service during the season of 1926. Early in the season his services were requisitioned by the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation in connexion with the hearings on magnesium sulphate and on the iron and steel industries; later Mr. Wilson accompanied members of the Tariff Board on an inspection trip, visiting the iron furnaces and the principal steel plants in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. One short trip was made in July to a locality in Ontario where a deposit of beryl was being prospected by trenching. About two months were devoted to an inspection trip to western Canada. In Alberta a short time was spent at Edmonton, where the Mines Branch, in co-operation with the Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, was constructing a new type of internally heated mixer for preparing asphalt paving mixes; later, two visits were paid to Jasper park where experimental road surfacing with asphaltic material brought from McMurray area was in progress. On the return trip visits were made to Turner Valley oilfield and also to the new Ribstone field between Chauvin and Lloydminster,

the latter being visited early in October. In British Columbia inquiries with respect to the present status of the iron and steel industry were made at Vancouver, Victoria, and Fernie; a short trip was also made along the line of the Pacific Great Eastern railway, several days being spent in the vicinity of Quesnel in company with Mr. V. L. Eardley-Wilmot, who was examining large deposits of diatomite in that district. In February some studies in the marketing of minerals were made at United States points.

H. S. Spence spent about six weeks in the field. He examined deposits of lithium-bearing minerals in Pointe du Bois district, Manitoba; anthraxolite and feldspar mines near Sudbury, Ont., the asbestos workings near Timmins, Ont., and graphite mines in Ontario and Quebec. In addition, Mr. Spence made an investigation of the soapstone industry, visiting the deposits that have been developed in Lake of the Woods region, western Ontario, and in the Eastern Townships, Que. A survey of the principal Canadian sulphate pulp-mills was also made, in order to gather data relating to the requirements of this industry with respect to soapstone. The information gathered on the subject of soapstone is to be published in the form of a separate Memorandum Series report. Owing to an injury suffered while engaged on field duties, Mr. Spence was prevented from carrying out his full program of field work, which included surveys of the feldspar and mica industries. It is planned to conduct these latter investigations in 1927, and to make them the subject of special reports.

L. H. Cole spent the months of July, August, and September completing the investigation of the silica deposits of western Canada. The first month was spent on a detailed examination of the sandstone deposits at Black island. While in that vicinity three days were spent on Deer island examining the reported deposit of kaolin. The remainder of the season was spent in British Columbia visiting numerous silica localities, and the gypsum deposits in Cranbrook district and at Falkland, B.C. One day was spent at Soap lake, a sodium carbonate lake 7 miles south of Spences Bridge. Several days in the autumn were spent in Montreal and Toronto investigating the progress made in the gypsum industries in these two centres.

S. C. Ells spent seven months on field work this season in connexion with his work on the bituminous sand of McMurray area. Leaving Ottawa on May 14 he proceeded to McMurray, where arrangements were made for the opening of a quarry in a bed of bitumionus sand on the north bank of Clearwater river, a mile below the present end of steel at Waterways. Subsequently thirteen carloads of bituminous sand, about 375 tons in all, were excavated and shipped to Jasper park, Alberta, for use in road surfacing. When satisfactory progress had been made in developing the quarry, Mr. Ells returned to Edmonton to design and supervise the construction of an internally heated mixing plant. Through the courtesy of the Mayor and City Engineer of Edmonton, machine shop facilities at the municipal paving plant were placed at the disposal of this department and a two-drum mixer was constructed. This machine, when completed, was shipped to Jasper park and was installed on a siding of the Canadian National railway. The first shipment of bituminous sand from Waterways was received near the end of September. The work of surfacing the main driveway of the park commenced early in October. Unseasonable weather interrupted the work at times, but 2,700 lineal feet of surfacing 15 feet in width (wider on curves) were laid in sixteen and a half working days. During the laying of the pavement Mr. Ells was aided by Mr. G. P. Connell, chemist from the Fuel Testing Division, who took samples, made running analyses of the mixes, and assisted in other ways as required. All the work of excavating and paving was done in co-operation with the engineers of the Parks Branch, which branch also furnished both the labour and road-building equipment. In addition to the above work, Mr.

Ells was able to devote a little time to the study of methods best adapted to sampling the deposits of bituminous sand by core drilling. This work could not be completed, owing to the pressure of other duties, but it is hoped to finish it next season. Returning to Ottawa about the middle of November, Mr. Ells afterwards spent three weeks in Texas investigating paving practice and internally heated equipment as applied to the surfacing of roads with natural rock asphalt. A report reviewing the results of the past season's work is now in press.

M. F. Goudge continued the systematic survey of the limestone and dolomite resources of Canada, commenced the previous year. The field season was devoted to a study of limestone occurrences and the condition of the lime quarrying industry in eastern Quebec, including Gaspe and the Maritime Provinces.

A. H. A. Robinson spent six weeks on field work in preparation for a monograph on the lode mining of gold ores. Current mining activities in northwestern Ontario and in Manitoba were investigated, and visits were made to Toronto and Winnipeg to interview provincial authorities. Opportunity was also taken to visit several lead-zinc properties in eastern Ontario that were idle in 1925, but were reported to have reopened in 1926.

V. L. Eardley-Wilmot completed the field work for his monograph on "Diatomite and Its Uses." Most of the season was devoted to a study of deposits of this material on the Pacific coast, visits being made to the principal localities in California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, where commercial operations are in progress. A number of deposits in British Columbia were examined, on Vancouver island and in the vicinity of Quesnel and Kamloops. The metal quicksilver has been attracting attention on account of a favourable market price; Mr. Wilmot was, therefore, instructed to visit the principal operating deposits in California to observe recent developments in methods of mining and in the metallurgy of the ores. He afterwards inspected the deposit at Kamloops lake, B.C., where prospecting was in progress. Numerous samples were secured and shipped to the laboratories at Ottawa. Subsequent work in the testing laboratories indicated that the ores sampled were of too low a grade to be operated commercially. During the season short trips were made to a locality in Ontario where beryl was being sought, and to the Black Donald graphite mine; in British Columbia localities in which manganese and molybdenite occur were visited.

Arthur Buisson, mineral technologist in charge of the records section, spent five weeks in visiting the principal mining camps in northern Ontario and western Quebec, including Sudbury, Cobalt, Kirkland Lake, Porcupine, and Rouyn areas.

E. H. Wait, of the Records section of this division, spent six weeks on field work in the Maritime Provinces, visiting all the principal localities where active mining operations were in progress, for the purpose of studying current operations.

C. H. Freeman, of the Records section of this division, spent three months on field duty at various points in the Eastern Townships of Quebec and in old Ontario. His principal duty was to visit localities where active mining operations were in progress, to study current conditions in the industry. Special attention was paid to the asbestos industry in Quebec and to the salt and gypsum industries in Ontario.

Miss D. M. Stewart, while on a trip to the lower gulf of the St. Lawrence, was instructed to visit points on the island of Newfoundland to obtain information with respect to occurrences of diatomite. Samples of native diatomite procured by her were transferred to Mr. V. L. Eardley-Wilmot for examination and for comparison with material collected by him in the Maritime Provinces.

Much time was spent by the chief of the division and by other members of the staff in the preparation of news letters on mineral resources and the mining industries, for distribution in Great Britain, and in the preparation of special articles for publication in the technical and Canadian press. Mr. A. H. A. Robinson collaborated with Mr. Wyatt Malcolm of the Geological Survey in the compilation of a handbook of over 200 pages, published exclusively for distribution to the attending members of the Second (Triennial) Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress meeting, in Montreal, August 22-23, 1927, and touring Canada during the following month.

John Casey, in charge of statistical records and of the compilation of special statistical data, was assigned in January, 1927, the additional duties of making the annual survey of consumption of fuel for domestic purposes in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the acute fuel area, which had been initiated and carried out during the previous three years by the Dominion Fuel Board.

ORE DRESSING AND METALLURGICAL DIVISION

W. B. Timm, Chief of the Division, reports:

The increased activity in the mining and metallurgical industry, with the opening up of new fields, the erection of milling and concentration plants, and the advance in metallurgical practice, have resulted in a greater demand for experimental work. The technical officers have been busily engaged in investigatory work, both in the field and in the various laboratories of the division.

The following field investigations were undertaken by officers of the division in order to keep in touch with new developments in ore dressing and metallurgy that give promise of being applicable to the treatment of Canadian ores:

The Thornhill-Anderson process for direct reduction of iron ores.

The experimental work in progress at the Minnesota School of Mines on the direct reduction of iron ores.

The Grenoble process for the production of electrolytic iron, at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

The Western Electric Company's process for the production of electrolytic iron, at Hawthorne, Ill.

Brine leaching and the Tainton process for lead-zinc-silver ores, at Kellogg, Idaho.

The Gordon-Keith process for lead-zinc-copper ores, at Salida, Colo.

The ammonia leaching process for copper ores at Lake Linden, Mich.

The process to be applied to the Flin Flon ores of northwestern Manitoba—the experimental work at Denver, Colo.

Developments in selective flotation of complex sulphide ores in the western and mid-western United States.

W. B. Timm spent between three and four months in the field visiting milling and concentrating plants, and metallurgical works, securing information on the progress made in ore dressing and metallurgical practice. He spent some time in British Columbia, in northern Ontario, and western Quebec. With R. J. Traill, he investigated certain processes for the production of electrolytic iron and the direct reduction of iron ores, as listed above.

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS IN ORE DRESSING AND METALLURGY

C. S. Parsons, assisted by J. S. Godard, conducted investigations on metallic ores. Mr. Parsons spent two months in the field visiting a number of milling and concentrating plants and metallurgical works in southern British Columbia, and the western and mid-western United States, investigating certain of the processes listed above. Distinct progress is being made in the application of selective flotation and Mr. Parsons prepared for publication a review, bringing the information up to date, on: "Selective Flotation as Applied to Canadian Ores."

J. S. Godard spent a month in the field in northern Ontario and western Quebec in connexion with the laboratory investigations. The laboratory investigations conducted by Messrs. Parsons and Godard were as follows:

The concentration of the lead-zinc ore from the Dunwell mines, Bear river, Stewart district, B.C.

The concentration of the gold-copper-pyrrhotite "F" ore-body of the Horne mine, Rouyn, Que.

The treatment of a complex ore containing values in gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, and arsenic, from the J. and L. mine, Revelstoke, B.C.

The treatment of an arsenical-gold ore from the Mount Evelyn mines, Hudson Bay mountain, B.C.

The concentration of lead-zinc tailings of the Tetreault mine, Notre-Dame-des-Anges, Que.

The concentration of a complex ore containing values in gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc, from Alberni, B.C.

The concentration of the zinc and copper-zinc ores from the Alderson-MacKay mine, Rouyn, Que.

Experimental tests on the gold ore from the Gold Hill mines, Boston Creek, Ont.

The concentration of the zinc ore from the John Bull and Florence claims (Malaspina mine), Powell river, B.C.

Experimental tests on the recovery of gold and arsenic values in the Long Lake mine tailings, Naughton, Ont.

The concentration of the silver-lead ore of the LaRose mine, Alice Arm, B.C.

The concentration of the lead ore of the Frontenac mine, Perth road, Ont.

Experimental tests on the gold-copper ore of the Argonaut mine, Argonaut, Ont.

Experimental tests on the gold-copper ore of the Central Manitoba mines.

The concentration of the complex ore containing lead, zinc, gold, and silver values, of the Bunker Hill mine, Alice Arm, B.C.

Concentration of the lead-barite ore of the Giant mine, Spillamacheen, B.C.

Experimental tests on a copper-gold ore from east-central Manitoba.

The concentration of the lead-zinc tailings of the Whitewater mine, Retallack, B.C.

The concentration of the values in the Dome mine tailings, South Porcupine, Ont.

R. K. Carnochan conducted investigations on non-metallic minerals. He spent three weeks in the field visiting industrial plants in the eastern United States. The equipment of the non-metallic laboratory was completed during the year, and the following investigations undertaken:

The fine grinding, with the elimination of graphite impurities, of calcite from a deposit near Perth, Ont.

The concentration of low-grade, fine graphite flake, from Buckingham, Que.

The preparation of bentonite to meet market requirements.

H. C. Mabee, in charge of the chemical laboratories, reports that over 4,000 determinations were made on 1,243 samples of ores and products from test operations.

Assisted by A. E. Smaill, he continued the work and reports progress on: "An Investigation of Heavy Sulphide Ores for the Recovery of the Iron and Sulphur Content in Addition to the Base and Precious Metals."

R. J. Traill supervised the work of the electro-chemical laboratory. The following investigation was completed:

The treatment of ilmenite ores for the production of electrolytic iron and titanium oxide concentrate.

An investigation was started and is in progress on:

The treatment of high iron copper concentrates for the recovery of the iron as electrolytic iron, of the sulphur as elemental sulphur, of the copper as cement copper, and of the precious metal values in the leached residues.

Laboratory accommodation was provided for certain members of the technical staff of the National Research Council for the continuation of their investigation on the beneficiation of the Grenville magnesites of Quebec.

FUELS AND FUEL TESTING DIVISION

B. F. Haanel, Chief of the Division, reports increased activity in investigational and routine work. The chemical staff was increased by the appointment of A. F. Gill, in connexion with oil analyses. J. D. Johnston was transferred to the Division of Ore Dressing and Metallurgy and J. L. Bowlby hitherto temporarily employed appointed to the permanent position.

INVESTIGATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION AND TECHNICAL ENGINEERS

In addition to directing and planning the work of the division, Mr. Haanel attended the regular meetings of the Dominion Fuel Board, and devoted a large part of his time to conferences in connexion with the operations which will be conducted at Alfred, Ont., for the manufacture of peat fuel. This work will be carried on under the auspices of the Mines Branch. He investigated, in the course of the year, processes for manufacturing colloidal fuels; domestic fuels by carbonizing bituminous and other coals at low temperature; peat fuel according to the Danish Hydro-Peat process; and processes for the recovery of oil from oil-shales. These investigations involved trips from Ottawa to Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, New York, and elsewhere. He also prepared memoranda in connexion with various processes for treating fuels. He attended the International Conference on Bituminous Coals held in Pittsburgh, November, 1926, and the Power Exhibition held in New York in December of that year.

E. S. Malloch and C. E. Baltzer devoted the major part of their time to the completion of the work in connexion with the testing of fuels in domestic hot-water heaters, and in the preparation of the preliminary and final report. They also spent a considerable amount of time on the preliminary work in connexion with the proposed Fuel Power Survey. Mr. Malloch attended the Power Exhibition held in New York in December.

FUEL TESTING LABORATORY WORK

R. E. Gilmore, superintendent, reports increased activity in respect to work of an investigational nature, accompanied by an increase in the amount of analytical work requisitioned from outside the division. He attended the International Conference on Bituminous Coals held in Pittsburgh November 15 to

18. He reports that important results were obtained in connexion with the amenability of crude shale oil (from oil-shales of the Maritime Provinces) and of bitumen (from the bituminous sands of Alberta) to pressure cracking refining methods for the production of motor gasoline and light fuel oil. Special standard samples of dehydrated topped bitumen and crude shale oil were first prepared in the laboratories at Ottawa. The tar sand bitumen was sent to the Kansas City Testing Laboratory, where it was cracked according to the Cross process, and the shale oil to the Laboratories of the Universal Oil Products Company of Chicago, where it was treated according to the Dubbs process. The results of the pressure cracking tests will be reported in "Investigations of Fuels and Fuel Testing", along with the other investigations conducted during 1926. The work of the laboratories was conducted under four sections, viz.:

(1) Solid fuel analyses and related investigations.
(2) Carbonization of coals and other solid fuels.
(3) Liquid fuel analyses and investigations of petroleum products.
(4) Oil-shale and bituminous sands laboratory investigations.

Investigations

The investigational work of the laboratories had the constant attention of Mr. Gilmore, which work may be summarized under the names of the technical officers taking charge of each of the four sections just mentioned.

J. H. H. Nicolls supervised the solid fuel analytical work on samples originating within the division and those sent in from outside. In addition, Mr. Nicolls continued his investigation on the laboratory air drying of lignites and other high moisture fuels and kept up to date his study of classification schemes as applied to Canadian coals. He also continued investigating the forms of sulphur in Canadian coals and coke, in which work he was assisted part time by Messrs. Johnston and Bowlby.

R. A. Strong was placed in charge of the carbonization section of the laboratories. He conducted further low temperature carbonization runs on ten representative Canadian bituminous coals, two from the Maritime Provinces, four from Alberta, four from British Columbia. In connexion with this work he made a trip to western Canada for the purpose of getting first-hand information on carbonization and general fuel problems of that part of the country. During the year he co-operated with Mr. G. A. Brown of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in revising the specifications for the purchase of coal for that department.

P. V. Rosewarne supervised the work of the oil laboratory and related investigations. With the assistance of A. F. Gill, he conducted the annual (1926) gasoline analysis survey and continued his investigation of the utilization of waste crank case lubricating oil. He also developed special laboratory methods for dehydrating wet tar sand bitumen and other oil-water emulsions, in which work he was assisted by G. P. Connell. Another duty assigned to Mr. Rosewarne was a study of oil distillation and pressure cracking apparatus suitable for installing in the proposed new technical scale laboratories.

A. A. Swinnerton, as in previous years, was assigned work in connexion with oil-shale and related subjects. His duties during the year included also the conducting of special laboratory investigations on bituminous sands. The program outlined for the conducting of investigations in connexion with the recovery of oil from oil-shales could not be carried out entirely, owing to the lack of space and equipment for conducting retorting experiments on a sufficiently large scale to provide data that would be of practical value in connexion with attempts to develop the oil-shale resources of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Swinnerton conducted an investigation of laboratory methods for the examination of bituminous sand samples. In this work he was assisted by G. P. Connell.

Chemical Laboratory Work

During the year a total of 775 samples of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels were examined. Three hundred and thirty-eight of these, nearly 44 per cent of the total, were sent in from other divisions of the Mines Branch, from the Geological Survey, from other Government departments, and from public institutions, commercial firms, and individuals. The remaining 56 per cent pertained to investigations conducted by the technical staff of the laboratories.

Of the total samples sent in from outside the division, 52 were from other divisions of the Mines Branch, 98 from the Geological Survey, 84 from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 49 from the Departments of Interior, National Defence, Marine and Fisheries, Customs, Public Works, etc., and 55 from the Ontario Government, public institutions, commercial firms, and individuals.

The following is a classification of the samples analysed:

Solid fuels: total samples examined	489
Coals (various kinds)	362
Cokes and chars	17
Peat and brown coals	81
Briquettes and miscellaneous	29
Liquid fuels: total samples examined	286
Gasoline	118
Lubricating oils	39
Coal tar oils and liquor	30
Other petroleum oils and miscellaneous	28
Oil-shales and bituminous sand products	52
Gases from coal, oil-shale, etc	19

Work Performed by the Mechanical Staff

Mr. A. W. Mantle, mechanical superintendent, reports increased work in connexion with the designing and construction of machinery, apparatus, and repairs to existing machines for all divisions of the Mines Branch and for the Geological Survey. Work was performed for the entire department, involving labour costs of approximately $8,000, and costs of material amounting to approximately $4,400.

CERAMICS AND ROAD MATERIALS DIVISION

Howells Fréchette, Chief of the Division, reports much work in progress. This work, in some ways, was seriously hampered through the illness of Mr. Collin, who was on sick leave from September 13 to March 30, and Mr. Fréchette, who was on sick leave from October 18 to January 2.

J. F. McMahon, ceramic engineer, was retained on the temporary list throughout the year.

During the year a considerable amount of time was devoted to the draughting and revision of standard specifications for broken stone roads, by Mr. Fréchette, Chairman of the Broken Stone Roads Committee of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association.

Very full data as to the various sizes of brick manufactured in Canada have been collected by Mr. Fréchette. The large number of sizes of building brick found to be on the market made it evident that the adoption of a definite standard size was very desirable and, through his instrumentality, the Engineering Standards Association constituted a committee to deal with it, with Mr. Fréchette as chairman. A tentative standard was adopted, and the principal brick manufacturers of the country have agreed to conform to it. It is expected that most of the others will also do so.

CERAMICS

About three months were spent by Mr. L. P. Collin in the field, in connexion with an investigation on scumming and efflorescence of brick. Work was done at thirteen plants in Ontario and Quebec where scumming troubles were being experienced. At these plants the cause of the scumming was studied, and samples of raw materials secured, where subsequent laboratory work was necessary, with a view to suggesting means to overcome the trouble. A number of brick plants in Ohio and Pennsylvania were visited in order to obtain the latest information regarding the corrective methods used for overcoming scumming.

Laboratory Work

Owing to the illness of Mr. Collin, only a small amount of work was done on his research on the compounding of porcelain bodies for electrical heating devices.

Mr. McMahon spent the greater part of the year on a research on the refractoriness of moulding sands, a research which is being conducted in parallel with the United States Bureau of Standards and Cornell University.

Seventy-one samples of clays and shales were tested. Tests were also made on five samples of mineral pigments, three samples of limestone, three samples of feldspar, one sample of magnesite, and five samples of moulding sands.

An extended test was made on a series of shales for a firm that is about to manufacture face-brick.

The transverse strength of one sample of brick was determined.

Several samples of fire-brick were tested and reported on for Government departments.

During the year numerous refractory shapes were made for use in the ceramic laboratory and for other laboratories of the department.

The facilities of the laboratories, and the assistance of the staff were on several occasions placed at the disposal of the Air Board and the Department of Marine and Fisheries for special tests.

In co-operation with the Research Council of Canada, an exhaustive laboratory investigation of the suitability of the magnesite from Grenville township, Que., for the manufacture of high-grade refractory brick, has been under way during the entire year. This work is being done by R. T. Watkins, ceramic engineer, and although much remains to be done, the results so far obtained show good progress and prospects of success.

During the year the facilities of the laboratory were placed also at the disposal of the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the testing of samples of clay from southern Saskatchewan. This division now has on file the complete report of Mr. G. M. Hutt, of the Canadian Pacific railway, who collected the samples in the field and performed the laboratory tests, and much has thus been added to the available information as to the clay resources of that section of the country.

ROAD MATERIALS

During the field season R. H. Picher, road materials engineer, visited fifty-one active commercial crushed stone quarries in Ontario and Quebec and collected samples of rock for the purpose of determining the quality for road building purposes. Six commercial gravel pits were visited for the same purpose.

While on the above investigation Mr. Picher consulted with county road officials as to the source of supply, and behaviour in service, of the various materials used on country roads. Thirteen county highway quarries and five

county gravel pits were sampled and observations were made of the wearing quality of the materials by an inspection of the roads served by them.

Twenty quarries and seven gravel pits, privately owned, which are operated intermittently, were examined and, in some cases, sampled.

Laboratory Work

The work on the road materials laboratory was confined to the testing of the samples of rock and gravel collected by Mr. Picher in the course of his field work, to determine their suitability for road construction and maintenance.

CHEMISTRY DIVISION

F. G. Wait, Chief of Division, reports:

From April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927, twelve hundred specimens have been reported on.

The work of the different members of the chemical staff has been as follows:

H. A. Leverin concluded his investigation on titanium pigment and submitted a final report thereon. In addition, he examined mineral specimens and made a number of analyses of alloys, abrasives, limestones, etc.

R. T. Elworthy completed his report on helium and natural gas. He investigated the actions of acids on bituminous sands and the preparation of pure methane from natural gas, also the oxidation of natural gas. From September he was on special leave.

E. A. Thompson has made complete analyses of three specimens of greywacke and one other rock for the officers of the Geological Survey, also a sample of gypsum.

Three samples of saline water were analysed and the determination of lithium and fluorine in a specimen of lepidolite, also a complete analysis of two samples of Allenby mine tailings and concentrates.

Microscopic examinations were made of Allenby mine ore and tailings; Gold Hill ore from Boston Creek; Ivry ilmenite ore, also sponge and residue after treatment of the ilmenite ore for the making of electrolytic iron; titanium paint pigment and accessory materials; also stream line wire, for Royal Air Board. Microphotographs were made in each case.

Metallographic examination of twenty specimens of electrolytic iron was made, also microphotographs.

James Moran was engaged chiefly in the work of mine air analyses. Two hundred and seventy-two samples were analysed during the year, a number of them calling for special work in determining the nature of the air following blasting operations, mine fires, and feeder gas, etc.

Included in this work, also, were the preparation of memoranda for the guidance of mine operators and inspectors, and special reports covering mines where fatal accidents occurred.

A. Sadler made a large number of furnace assays and analyses, complete and partial, of ores and minerals.

He has also examined several earths and clays as to their suitability as decolourizing agents for oils and fats. The object in view was to find a Canadian substitute for imported fuller's earth and other like media.

Considerable tests were run on bentonite, but these in their natural state were found to be comparatively poor decolourizers of oils; nevertheless it was discovered that in the presence of other reagents very satisfactory results were obtained.

G. P. Connell was loaned to the Fuel Testing Division where he has been employed for the year.

DOMINION OF CANADA ASSAY OFFICE, VANCOUVER, B.C.

The report of the Assay Office for the calendar year ending December 31, 1926, shows an increase of business over that of the previous year. The value of the gold bullion deposited during the year amounted to $2,524,337.36, an increase of $459,120.42 over that of the year 1925. The number of deposits during 1926 also showed an increase, there being 1,752, as compared with 1,679 of the previous year.

In addition to the work connected with the purchase of gold bullion, the office acted as agent for the Department of Finance in connexion with the work of the redemption or taking out of circulation of foreign coin, received from the chartered banks of Vancouver and vicinity. This additional work was undertaken in July, but as only a small section of the staff was available for receiving, checking, and shipping the coin, the services of a member of the Vancouver post office staff were obtained to assist in this connexion. This work was carried on until late in November, when the Department of Finance made other arrangements.

The following table shows the number and value of gold bullion deposits at this office for the past five years:

Calendar year	Number of deposits	Net value
		$ cts.
1922	1,646	2,105,989 64
1923	1,639	2,051,369 65
1924	1,618	1,850,373 74
1925	1,679	2,065,217 16
1926	1,752	2,524,337 58

The purchase and disposal of the gold bullion deposited during the year just ended required a total of 1,853 meltings and 1,853 assays, quadruplicate assays being made in each instance, including the melting into large bars of the smaller deposits after purchase, and the assaying of same before shipment.

The aggregate weight of all deposits before melting was 162,606·56 troy ounces and after melting 145,309·73 troy ounces, included in which were 106 deposits containing a large proportion of lead, requiring to be cupelled in a large muffle furnace; the total weight of these deposits before melting was 28,692·27 troy ounces and after melting and cupelling 13,792·45 troy ounces, showing a loss by melting and cupellation of 51·930 per cent.

The average loss in melting all other bullion deposits, viz., 133,914·29 troy ounces before melting and 131,517·28 troy ounces after melting, was 1·790 per cent.

The loss in weight by assaying (base and parted silver) was 30·12 troy ounces, making the weight of bullion after melting and assaying 145,279·61 troy ounces, the average fineness of same being 838¾ gold and 131 silver.

The net value of the gold and silver contained in deposits was **$2,524,337.58,** and was received from the following sources:

—	Number of deposits	Before melting and assaying	After melting and assaying	Net value
		Troy ozs.	Troy ozs.	$ cts.
Bars, nuggets and dust, amalgam, etc.—				
British Columbia	680	121,827·30	105,995·60	1,925,122 21
Yukon territory	412	32,686·16	32,010·41	537,821 66
Alaska	6	164·36	155·96	2,769 62
Alberta	1	85·10	84·99	1,468 35
Dental and jewellery scrap—				
British Columbia	508	6,323·79	5,707·71	45,024 91
Alberta	99	800·38	694·09	7,166 42
Saskatchewan	30	325·76	262·63	3,126 89
Manitoba	16	393·71	368·22	1,837 52
	1,752	162,606·56	145,279·61	2,524,337 58

DRAUGHTING DIVISION

H. E. Baine, Chief Draughtsman, reports:

Maps published during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, and listed in the catalogue of Mines Branch publications, are as follows:

Map No. 171, Sudbury nickel region; scale, 1 mile to 1 inch.
" 680, Main gas fields and pipe-lines in Alberta; scale, 35 miles to 1 inch.
" 681, Gas and oil fields and pipe-lines in southwestern Ontario; scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.
" 647, Sodium sulphate occurrences in the western provinces, Canada.
" 648, Muskiki Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 649, Frederick Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 650, Chain Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 651, Snakehole Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 652, Corrall Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 653, Ingebright sodium sulphate deposit No. 1, Saskatchewan.
" 654, Berry Lake (Viscount) sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 655, Sybouts Lake sodium sulphate deposit No. 1, Saskatchewan.
" 656, Ceylon Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 657, Whiteshore Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 658, Vincent Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 659, Regina Beach sodium sulphate deposit No. 1, Saskatchewan.
" 660, Regina Beach sodium sulphate deposit No. 2, Saskatchewan.
" 661, Horseshoe Lake sodium sulphate deposit, Saskatchewan.
" 662, Boot Lake sodium sulphate deposit, Saskatchewan.
" 663, Grandora Lake sodium sulphate deposit No. 1, Saskatchewan.
" 664, Grandora Lake sodium sulphate deposit No. 2, Saskatchewan.
" 665, Sybouts Lake sodium sulphate deposit No. 2, Saskatchewan.
" 666, Alsask Lake sodium sulphate deposit, Saskatchewan.
" 667, Metiskow Lake sodium sulphate deposit, Alberta.
" 668, Ingebright Lake sodium sulphate deposit No. 2, Saskatchewan.

Three hundred and one page maps, drawings, charts, and flow-sheets were prepared during the year.

Eleven page maps were prepared to accompany a report for the Second Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress.

Eight hundred and three negatives, and black and white prints, were made from the photostat machine.

Six hundred and fifty-nine negatives, black and white, and blue prints were made from the blue-print machine.

Three hundred and forty-four half-tone blocks and zinc cuts were received, sent out, and filed during the year.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

G. W. Richardson reports:

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, the distribution of Mines Branch reports, bulletins, maps, memoranda series, press bulletins, lists of mine operators, etc., amounted to 41,312 copies. Excluding 12,350 copies sent to the British Empire Exhibition during the summer of 1925, the distribution during the past fiscal year represents an increase of 13,252 copies over the distribution of the previous fiscal year. The details of distribution were as follows:

Mailing lists	15,556
Casual requests for reports	10,509
Casual requests for maps, bulletins, memoranda series, lists of mine operators, etc	15,247
Total	41,312

7,250 notification cards were sent out during the year.

A revised edition of the Catalogue of Mines Branch Publications, and a reprint edition of Map No. 171, Geological map of Sudbury nickel region, Ont., scale 1 mile to 1 inch, were published and are available for distribution.

LIBRARY

Mrs. O. P. R. Ogilvie, Librarian, reports:

Accessions to the Library, 1926:

Books (by purchase)	275
Books (by gift)	53
Books (bound)	433
Canadian Government documents (by exchange)	1,656
British and foreign Government documents (by gift and exchange)	1,283
Scientific societies, bulletins, proceedings and transactions (by gift and exchange)	1,090
Pamphlets (by gift)	53
Trades catalogues (by gift)	341
Maps (by gift)	37

Accessions to the Library during 1926 were appreciably greater than in 1925. The continued general growth of the Library so far exceeded the shelving accommodations that entire reorganization became necessary and was undertaken during the year. The moving of every book in the Library was involved in such an undertaking.

New stacks were added, thereby increasing the shelving capacity. Suitable shelves were installed in the special "Periodical Room" provided last year and here continuations and periodicals were filed for reference. In consequence of this specific work the temporary service of another assistant was secured.

A large stack room was further provided and suitably shelved for storing publications of the various Geological Surveys of the world, and such other files of Government documents that are exceedingly valuable, but that are less frequently consulted than the many new books and continuations in constant demand.

Although great progress was made toward this reorganization during the year, further labour will be required before entire readjustment becomes an accomplished fact.

A revision of alphabetizing the card catalogue was almost completed and many improvements were inaugurated in the classification and cataloguing during the year.

EXPLOSIVES DIVISION

Lt.-Col. G. Ogilvie, Chief Inspector of Explosives

Explosives Factories

In the course of the year ending March 31, 1927, licences were issued for three new factories. One of these covered the operation of a small temporary factory opened by the Mexco Company at Silver Centre, Ont., for the manufacture of "Klorex" explosives. This factory has since been closed and the company is about to resume operations at Swastika, Ont. A licence was also granted to the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields Co., Moncton, N.B., in respect to a plant established near Hillsboro, as a temporary measure, for the preparation of nitroglycerine at the oil-field. The third licence was for a small fireworks factory brought into operation by Bernardo Marroni at St. Pierre, Que.

One licence, that for the factory of the Northern Explosives, Limited, at Dragon, Que., lapsed. This plant was closed in December, 1926, following the acquisition of the company by the Canadian Explosives, Limited. Operations were resumed at the Nobel (Ont.) factory of the latter company in January, 1927.

The production of commercial explosives continues to show an increase, that for the calendar year 1926 being 4 per cent in excess of the production in 1925, for which year, it may be recalled, an increase of 15 per cent has been recorded.

A fatal accident occurred in the factory of the Dominion Cartridge Company at Brownsburg, Que., on March 4, 1927. An employee was engaged in waterproofing electric detonators when a bundle of these exploded while he was removing them from the barrel containing the waterproofing solution. The explosion was most probably caused by an inadvertent blow. By the initial explosion, the unfortunate man received injuries to which he soon succumbed. The explosion also caused further detonations and an outbreak of fire which destroyed part of this section of the factory. Three other employees were injured. This accident formed the subject of a special report.

Magazines

The number of magazines under licence on March 31, 1927, was 141, and 152 were operating under temporary magazine licences.

No explosion, fire, or accident occurred in or in connexion with the operation of any magazine, but three magazines were broken into, and from two, explosives were stolen.

In several cases the inspection of magazines by inspectors of this division, and by deputy inspectors of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, disclosed conditions calling for immediate rectification, which was effected, but in two instances the licencees were prosecuted, convicted, and fined for having explosives in their magazines in excess of the maximum allowed in accordance with the terms of licence.

Explosives Condemned

About 30 pounds of explosives and 200 detonators were found; some of these had evidently been left cached, by their owners, and forgotten. Other stray cartridges and detonators, which had undoubtedly been lost and disregarded by parties using explosives, were picked up by, or handed to, the police. Such explosives were destroyed. Approximately 21,500 pounds of blasting explosives and 5,000 detonators, distributed over 16 magazines or stores, were found on inspection to be in a deteriorated condition and destroyed.

Conditions of unlicensed premises are, in the main, commensurate with the frequency of inspection. In some cases failure to comply with the regulations after full instructions had been given have made prosecution necessary to the enforcement of the regulations—but these are exceptional. Re-inspection, without too long an interval, has been made possible by the activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in all districts covered by the patrols of that force. In some districts, special patrols have been sent out to reach points not normally visited, and have thus given most valuable assistance which has enabled steady progress to be made in the promotion of the safe keeping of explosives as required by the regulations. The actual number of inspections made was approximately the same as in the previous year—700 by inspectors of the division and 2,000 by deputy inspectors of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Prosecutions

Prosecutions for violation of the regulations in relation to the keeping of explosives in unlicensed premises were entered in twenty cases. With the exception of one, in which a charge of unlawful keeping had been laid, convictions were obtained in all. Of these, eleven were for failure to keep explosives in locked receptacles, four for failure to keep blasting cartridges separate from detonators, three for failure to keep records of receipts and issues of explosives, and one for keeping explosives in excess of the quantity allowed in unlicensed premises.

Importations

The number of permits for importation granted during the year was 658, including 50 special permits. The only difficulty experienced in the control of the importation of explosives has been in connexion with Chinese firecrackers. This is due to the persistent shipping, both direct to Canadian importers and through agents in the United States, of firecrackers in which unauthorized composition has been used. In spite of frequent warnings by the importers Chinese shippers have continued such shipments. The examination of the firecrackers necessary to check this practice involves many chemical analyses, and the rejections made have greatly increased. Over eight tons of firecrackers were re-exported.

Authorization of Explosives

Application was made for the authorization of 23 explosives other than fireworks, and 20 were approved after examination. Samples taken of current manufacture showed adherence to the composition of the original samples.

Accidents

Information was obtained of accidents with explosives in all circumstances and these, for the year 1926, have been classified and published in the Annual Report for the division. That the publicity so given is appreciated by many interested in the prevention of accidents, is evinced by the increasing number of correspondents to whom the division is indebted for information regarding accidents. This information is a valued addition to that gleaned from the press, from official sources, and by direct inquiry.

Playing with explosives is still the prime cause of accident, and the most difficult to prevent. Insistence on security of keeping is this division's policy, but it is difficult in the case of occasional users, and impossible where small quantities are kept at home. Steps are being taken, in collaboration with educational authorities, to have school children cautioned in the matter. Illustrated leaflets have been issued to facilitate this and it is reasonable to hope that these may be productive of good results, since it is to be noted that the great majority of the accidents have occurred in places where explosives were comparatively little used and known.

EDITORIAL DIVISION

F. Nicolas, Editor-in-Chief

The strength of the English publication section of the Editorial Division remained unchanged during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, but the death of Mr. J. Paradis, of the translation section, necessitated a reorganization of that section. Mr. P. E. Levesque has been placed in charge of translation and Mr. J. H. Lemieux was attached, temporarily, as senior translator.

Miss M. Y. Trudel has been transferred from the Departmental Administrative Division to perform the secretarial duties of the Editor-in-Chief's office.

During the fiscal year twenty-nine separate English publications were issued by the department, consisting of annual reports, memoirs, bulletins, and pamphlets; there were issued also thirteen lists of mine operators and mines. Five reports were published in French.

At the end of the fiscal year there were in the hands of the King's Printer eight English reports and two French translations of the Geological Survey, six English reports of the Mines Branch, and one English report of the Explosives Division. Several reports, also, were being edited preparatory to dispatch for printing, and several French translations are now nearly ready for the printer.

The following list includes the publications issued by the various branches of the department during the fiscal year, under the supervision of the Editor-in-Chief, and the French publications distributed[1] during that period:

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Report No.

English Publications

2116. *Report of the Department of Mines for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1926;* 79 pages; 3,000 copies; published December 9, 1926.

French Translations

2090. *Rapport du Ministère des Mines pour l'année se terminant le 31 mars, 1925;* 77 pages; 1,000 copies; published July 8, 1926.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

English Publications

2065. Economic Geology Series 1. *Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada*—by G. A. Young; 187 pages, and appendix, 57 pages; 38 plates; 1 figure; 2 maps; 5,000 copies; published May 6, 1926.

2079. Memoir 147. Geological Series 127. *Michipicoten Iron Ranges*—by W. H. Collins, T. T. Quirke, and Ellis Thomson; 175 pages; 9 plates; 15 figures; 2 maps; 2,500 copies; published May 5, 1926.

2082. Bulletin 42. Geological Series 45. *Contributions to Canadian Palæontology*—by H. W. Shimer, E. W. Berry, F. H. McLearn, and F. Springer; 132 pages; 24 plates; 1 figure; 1,500 copies; published August 9, 1926.

2083. Memoir 144. Geological Series 128. *Mount Albert Map-Area, Quebec*—by F. J. Alcock; 75 pages; 6 plates; 5 figures; 1 map; 2,000 copies; published May 14, 1926.

2088. Memoir 148. Geological Series 129. *Geology and Mineral Deposits of Windermere Map-Area, B.C.*—by J. F. Walker; 69 pages; 8 plates; 3 figures; 1 map; 2,300 copies; published June 30, 1926.

[1] The distribution of English publications was made as usual by the branches that prepared them.

Report No.

2091. *Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the Calendar Year 1924, Part C; 268 pages;* 8 plates; 28 figures; 5 maps; 3,500 copies; published July 29, 1926.
Separate: *Gunflint Iron-bearing Formation, Ontario*—by J. E. Gill; 60 pages; 4 figures; 300 copies; published September, 1926.

2092. Economic Geology Series 2. *Talc Deposits of Canada*—by M. E. Wilson; 149 pages; 14 plates; 19 figures; 2,500 copies; published June 8, 1926.

2093. Economic Geology Series 3. *Iron Ores of Canada, Volume I, British Columbia and Yukon*—by G. A. Young and W. L. Uglow; 253 pages; 44 figures; 5,500 copies (3,000 of which for the Department of Mines of British Columbia); published January 19, 1927.

2095. Memoir 149. Geological Series 130. *Placer and Vein Gold Deposits of Barkerville, Cariboo District, B.C.*—by W. A. Johnston and W. L. Uglow; 246 pages; 25 plates; 32 figures; 1 map; 2,500 copies; published January 24, 1927.

2100. Bulletin 44. Geological Series 46. *Contributions to Canadian Palæontology*—by A. E. Wilson, Charles Schuchert and J. Doris Dart, G. S. Hume, A. F. Foerste, C. M. Sternberg, and F. H. McLearn; 149 pages; 25 plates; 4 figures; 1 map; 1,500 copies; published January 17, 1927.

2101. Memoir 150. Geological Series 131. *Whitehorse District, Yukon*—by W. E. Cockfield and A. H. Bell; 63 pages; 8 plates; 1 map; 2,000 copies; published January 19, 1927.

2113. *Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the Calendar Year 1925, Part A;* 248 pages; 5 plates; 13 figures; 7 maps; 3,000 copies; published January 28, 1927.

2114. *Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the Calendar Year 1925, Part B;* 46 pages; 1 figure; 2 maps; 3,000 copies; published February 8, 1927.
Publications of the Geological Survey and National Museum of Canada; 14 pages; 1,000 copies; published in March, 1927.

French Translations

2073. Mémoire 136. Série géologique 117. *Régions d'Arnprior-Quyon et de Maniwaki, Ontario et Québec*—by M. E. Wilson; 162 pages; 12 plates; 17 figures; 4 maps; 1,000 copies; published November 30, 1926.

2080. Mémoire 141. Série géologique 120. *Géographie et Géologie du District du Lac Melville, presqu'île du Labrador*—by E. M. Kindle; 111 pages; 17 plates; 10 figures; 800 copies; published March 15, 1927.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA

2053. Museum Bulletin 41. Biological Series 10. *Birds of Western Canada*—by P. A. Taverner; 380 pages; 84 double, coloured plates; 315 figures; 15,000 copies; published September 14, 1926.

2089. Museum Bulletin 43. Biological Series 11. *List of Mushrooms and Other Fleshy Fungi of the Ottawa District*—by W. S. Odell; 15 pages; 1 plate; 1,700 copies; published June 7, 1926.

2102. Museum Bulletin 45. Biological Series 12. *List of the Quaternary and Tertiary Diatomaceæ from Deposits of Southern Canada*—by C. S. Boyer; 26 pages; 2,000 copies; published November 20, 1926.

MINES BRANCH

English Publications

624. *Catalogue of Mines Branch Publications* (14th edition); 47 pages; 2,500 copies; published January 26, 1927.
Price List of Mines Branch Publications; 8 pages; 500 copies; published October 2, 1926.

632. *Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta; Occurrence and Economic Possibilities.* Report of Investigations to the end of 1924—by S. C. Ells; 244 pages; 43 plates; 47 figures; 8 maps and 4 section sheets; 5,200 copies; published September 22, 1926.

Report No.

641. Final Report of the Peat Committee appointed jointly by the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario: *Peat: Its Manufacture and Uses*—by B. F. Haanel; 298 pages; 58 plates; 46 figures; 5,500 copies (1,500 for the Ontario Department of Mines); published June 2, 1926.

646. *Sodium Sulphate of Western Canada: Occurrence, Uses, and Technology*—by L. H. Cole; 160 pages; 15 plates; 16 figures; 22 maps; 5,000 copies; published October 22, 1926.

669. *Investigations of Mineral Resources and the Mining Industry, 1925;* 84 pages; 4,000 copies; published November 3, 1926.

670. *Investigations in Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, 1925;* 123 pages; 4 plates; 9 figures; 4,000 copies; published January 8, 1927.

672. *Investigations in Ceramics and Road Materials, 1925;* 35 pages; 3,500 copies; published November 29, 1926.

679. *Helium in Canada*—by R. T. Elworthy; 64 pages; 2 plates; 2 maps; 4,000 copies; published March 15, 1927.

Lists of Mines and Mine Operators in Canada:

Mica; 1,000 copies; published May 3, 1926.
Copper-Nickel Mines; 1,000 copies; published May 3, 1926.
Silver Mines; 1,000 copies; published May 3, 1926.
Salt Wells or Mines; 1,000 copies; published May 3, 1926.
Silver-Lead-Zinc Mines; 1,000 copies; published May 10, 1926.
Gold Mines; 1,000 copies; published May 14, 1926.
Milling Plants; 1,000 copies; published May 9, 1926.
Manufacturers of Clay Products; 1,500 copies; published October 8, 1926.
Producers of Mineral Pigments; 500 copies; published August 14, 1926.
Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Minerals; 500 copies; published September 10, 1926.
Metallurgical Works; 500 copies; published October 14, 1926.
Coal Mines; 2,000 copies; published March 1, 1927.
Natural Gas and Petroleum Wells; 1,500 copies; published October 2, 1926.

EXPLOSIVES DIVISION

English Publications

Report No.

19. *Annual Report of the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines for the Calendar Year 1925;* 19 pages; 2,000 copies; published May 20, 1926.

French Translations

18. *L'Emmagasinage des Explosifs.* Pamphlet—by Lt.-Col. G. Ogilvie; 23 pages; 6 figures; 2,000 copies; published May 6, 1926.

20. *Rapport annuel de la Division des Explosifs du Ministère des Mines pour l'année civile 1925;* 19 pages; 1,000 copies; published October 23, 1926.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRENCH PUBLICATIONS

The French publications of the Department of Mines, including those of the Geological Survey, the Mines Branch, and the Explosives Division, are distributed by the Editorial Division of the Department, the distribution being under the direct supervision of P. E. Levesque, who is also in charge of the translation section of the Editorial Division. During the fiscal year 1926-27, 6,682 copies were distributed in Canada and foreign countries, as follows: 1,854 to addresses on the mailing lists, through the Printing Bureau Distribution Office; 2,828 copies in compliance with written or personal requests, distributed from our distribution office; and approximately 2,000 copies of the publications issued by the Explosives Division and the Dominion Fuel Board were sent by these offices to their correspondents, not including, however, the distribution of a card on "How to Burn Coke", the French edition of which was 50,000 copies.

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

ACCOUNTANT'S STATEMENT

P. R. Marshall

The funds available for the work and expenditure of the Department of Mines for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, were:

—	Grant	Expenditure	
		Amount	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DEPARTMENT—			
Amounts voted by Parliament	131,874 00		
Civil Government salaries	.....	70,063 80	
Grant to Second Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress	.....	25,000 00	
Grant to Imperial Institute	.....	12,848 00	
Expenses of the Explosives Division	.....	8,693 31	
Civil Government contingencies	.....	3,956 16	
Grant to Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy	.....	3,000 00	
			123,561 27
Balance unexpended and lapsed	.....	.....	8,312 73
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—			
Amounts voted by Parliament	631,755 02		
Civil Government salaries	.....	274,605 59	
Explorations, surveys, and investigations	.....	194,550 30	
Publication of reports and maps	.....	55,000 00	
Wages	.....	18,805 11	
Sundry printing and stationery	.....	14,549 17	
Museum equipment	.....	10,892 29	
Miscellaneous	.....	10,059 23	
Laboratory	.....	2,206 48	
Instruments and repairs	.....	2,020 89	
Specimens for Museum	.....	1,846 94	
Photographic supplies	.....	1,356 15	
Miscellaneous gratuities	.....	830 00	
Advances 1926-27 to be accounted for in 1927-28	.....	432 32	
			587,154 47
Balance unexpended and lapsed	.....	.....	44,600 55
MINES BRANCH—			
Amounts voted by Parliament	506,383 64		
Civil Government salaries	.....	164,696 89	
Expenses of fuel testing plant and laboratory	.....	40,863 25	
Expenses of ore dressing and metallurgical laboratories	.....	37,600 91	
Investigation of mineral resources and deposits	.....	26,664 00	
Expenses of operating peat bog at Alfred	.....	22,898 27	
Expenses of Dominion Fuel Board	.....	19,405 15	
Chemical laboratories	.....	14,837 31	
Publication of reports and maps	.....	11,764 78	
Wages	.....	11,210 70	
Sundry printing and stationery	.....	7,037 33	
Miscellaneous	.....	2,625 08	
Compensation to J. H. Fortune for quarters vacated	.....	400 00	
Advances 1926-27 to be accounted for in 1927-28	.....	1,266 89	
			361,270 56
Balance unexpended and lapsed	.....	.....	145,113 08
DOMINION OF CANADA ASSAY OFFICE—			
Amounts voted by Parliament	26,000 00		
Earnings	282 00		
Salaries of staff	.....	17,817 50	
Assayers' supplies	.....	1,499 10	
Contingencies	.....	910 63	
Premium on bonds	.....	445 50	
Electric burglar alarm service	.....	360 00	
Platinum assays	.....	204 78	
			21,237 51
Balance unexpended and lapsed	.....	.....	4,994 49
	1,296,244 66	.....	1,296,244 66

Summary

—		Grant	Expenditure	Grant not used
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil Government salaries		548,375 00	509,366 28	39,008 72
Department		57,549 00	53,497 47	4,051 50
Geological Survey		331,915 02	311,698 88	20,196 14
Mines Branch		331,343 64	196,573 67	134,769 97
Dominion of Canada Assay Office	$26,000 00			
Earnings	232 00			
		26,232 00	21,237 51	4,994 49
Miscellaneous gratuities		830 00	830 00	
		1,296,244 66	1,093,203 81	203,020 82

Casual Revenue

Sales of equipment, explosives permits, publications, school collections, etc.	$ 7,357 52
Profits from sale of bullion	975 17
Drawback on alcohol	367 54
Fines for violation of Explosives Act	260 85
	$ 8,961 08

INDEX

PAGE

Accidents. *See* Explosives division
Accounting division..... 55
Addresses and papers published, list of. 7
Airplane survey work..... 13
Alberta, field work..... 15, 18
Alcock, F. J..... 15
Allingham, W..... 12
Alphonse, Brother..... 23
Anderson, R. M..... 35
Anrep, A..... 17
Anthracite. *See* Dominion Fuel Board
Anthropological division..... 33
Archæology..... 34
Assay office, Vancouver, B.C..... 47
Auer, V..... 17, 22
Baine, H. E..... 48
Baltzer, C. E..... 42
Bancroft, M. F..... 15
Bannerman, H. M..... 16
Barbeau, C. M..... 33, 34
Bartlett, R..... 19
Bell, W. A..... 22
Biological division..... 35
Blakely, D..... 36
Bloomfield, Prof. Leonard..... 34
Bolton, L. L..... 31
Borings division..... 23
Bostock, H. S..... 14
Bowlby, J. L..... 42
Bowling, B. L..... 23
Boyd, W. H..... 17
British Columbia, field work..... 14
Office..... 30
Brown, G. A..... 43
Buffam, B. S. W..... 17
Buisson, Arthur..... 39
Butterworth, J. V..... 19
Cairnes, C. E..... 14, 23, 30
Camsell, Charles..... 1–6, 30
Canada, mineral production..... 4
Carnochan, R. K..... 41
Casey, John..... 40
Ceramics division..... 44
Chemistry division..... 46
Chipman, K. G..... 19
Clarke, G. G..... 28
Clarke, L. Y..... 12, 28
Coal. *See* Dominion Fuel Board
Cockfield, W. E..... 14
Cole, L. H..... 38
Collin, L. P..... 44, 45
Collins, W. H..... 12, 16, 31
Connell, G. P..... 38, 43, 46
Connor, M. F..... 12, 20
Cooke, H. C..... 16

PAGE

Crickmay, C. H..... 14
Deputy Minister. *See* Camsell, Charles
Dickison, A..... 12, 26
Director's report. *See*
Camsell, Charles
Collins, W. H.
McLeish, J.
Distribution division..... 29, 49
Dolmage, Victor..... 14, 30
Dominion Fuel Board..... 5
Dowling, A. P..... 12
Draughting division
Geological Survey..... 26
Mines Branch..... 48
Dyer, W. S..... 15, 23
Editorial division..... 52
Educational collections..... 21
Egan, Miss T. A..... 12
Ells, S. C..... 38
Ellsworth, H. V..... 21
Elworthy, R. T..... 46
Emmons, R. C..... 16
Engraving division..... 26
Ethnology..... 34
Evans, C. S..... 15, 23
Expenditure. *See* Accounting division
Explosives division..... 50
Fabry, R. J. C..... 12, 20, 21
Ferrier, W. F..... 20
Field work
Archæology..... 34
Biology..... 35
Ceramics..... 45
Geology..... 14
Mines Branch..... 33
Palæontology..... 22
Topography..... 18
Forsey, Mrs. F. E..... 29
Fossils. *See* Palæontological division
Fraser, F. J..... 12
Fréchette, H..... 44
Freeman, C. H..... 39
French publications..... 53, 54
Fritz, M. A..... 22
Fuel Board..... 5
Fuel Testing division..... 42
Fyles, E. M..... 23
Gas, natural. *See* Borings division
Geographical, Draughting, and Engraving division..... 26
Geological division..... 14
Geological Information and Distribution division..... 29
Geological Survey accounts..... 55, 56
Reports..... 12–30

PAGE

Gibson, A. 31
Gill, A. F. 42
Gilmore, R. E. 42, 43
Godard, J. S. 41
Goldthwait, J. W. 17
Goudge, M. F. 39
Guernsey, T. G. 17
Haanel, B. F. 42
Hanson, G. 14, 23
Harkness, Col. R. B. 24, 25
Harrold, C. G. 35
Haultain, A. G. 18
Haycock, M. 17
Hayes, A. O. 17, 23
Houlihan, T. 20
Howard, W. V. 17, 23
Hume, G. S. 15, 22, 23
Hutt, G. M. 45
Indians. *See* Anthropological division
Ingall, E. D. 23
James, W. F. 16
Jenness, D. 33
Johnson, Claude E. 36
Johnston, J. D. 42
Johnston, W. A. 15
Kerr, F. A. 14, 22, 23, 30
Kihn, J. L. 32, 34
Kindle, E. M. 22
Laing, H. M. 35
Lectures in Museum. 4, 32
Leechman, J. D. 34
Lemieux, J. H. 52
Leverin, H. A. 46
Levesque, P. E. 52, 54
Library, Geological Survey. 29
Mines Branch. 49
Lloyd, Hoyes. 23
Mabee, H. C. 42
Macdonald, J. A. 18
McDonald, R. C. 18
MacDonald, S. K. 12
MacKay, B. R. 15
McKinnon, A. T. 21
McLean, S. C. 19
McLearn, F. H. 16, 22
McLeish, J. 37
McMahon, J. F. 44, 45
Maddox, D. C. 24
Malcolm, Wyatt. 29, 40
Malloch, E. S. 42
Malte, M. O. 35
Manitoba field work. 15
Mantle, A. W. 44
Maps. *See* Geographical division
Marshall, J. R. 14
Marshall, P. R. 55
Mawdsley, J. B. 16
Metallurgical division. 40
Miller, W. H. 19
Mineralogical division. 20

PAGE

Mineral Resources division. 37
Mines Branch, accounts. 55
Reports. 37–49
Mining industry, notes. 4, 54
Moran, J. 46
Museum. *See* National Museum of Canada
National Museum of Canada. 31
Ness, John. 24
Nettell, A. J. C. 30
New Brunswick, field work. 17
Nichols, D. A. 18, 20
Nicolas, F. 52
Nicolls, J. H. H. 43
North West Territories, field work. 17
Nova Scotia, field work. 17, 19
Ogilvie, Lt.-Col. G. 50
Ogilvie, Mrs. O. P. R. 49
Ontario, field work. 16, 18
Ore Dressing division. 40
Organization chart. 2
Palæontological division. 22
Papers and addresses published, list of . . 7
Paradis, J. 52
Parsons, C. S. 41
Patch, C. L. 32, 36
Pegrum, R. H. 16
Photographic division. 28
Picher, R. H. 45
Poitevin, Eugene. 20
Proulx, E. 12
Publications, list of. 7–11, 52–54
Quebec, field work. 16, 19
Quirke, T. T. 16
Richardson, Miss F. H. B. 20
Richardson, G. W. 49
Road Materials division. 44
Robinson, A. H. A. 39, 40
Rochon, J. 36
Rosewarne, P. V. 43
Sadler, A. 46
Salaries. *See* Accounting division
Saskatchewan, field work. 15
Senécal, C.-Omer. 12, 26
Sheppard, A. C. T. 18
Smaill, A. E. 42
Smith, Harlan I. 32–34
Soper, J. D. 23, 36
Southam, W. M., and Sons. 32, 34
Spence, H. N. 19
Spence, H. S. 38
Spence, J. W. 18
Stafford, A. E. 12
Steeves, S. M. 19
Sternberg, C. M. 22, 23
Stewart, D. M. 39
Stockwell, C. H. 16
Strong, R. A. 43
Swinnerton, A. A. 43
Tanton, T. L. 16

	Page
Taverner, P. A.	35, 36
Thompson, E. A.	46
Thomson, Ellis.	16
Timm, W. B.	40
Tolman, C.	16
Topographical division.	17
Traill, R. J.	40, 42
Trudel, M. Y.	52
Tyacke, Miss E.	30
Vancouver Assay office.	47
Wait, E. H.	39
Wait, F. G.	46
Walker, J. F.	15
Warren, P. S.	15
Watkins, R. T.	45
Weeks, L. J.	17
Wetmore, A.	23
Williams, M. Y.	15, 23
Wilmot, V. L.	38, 39
Wilson, A. E.	23
Wilson, A. W. G.	37
Wilson, M. E.	17, 32
Wintemberg, W. J.	33, 34
Wright, J. F.	16
Young, A.	12
Young, Charles H.	36
Young, G. A.	14
Yukon, field work.	14

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

CONTENTS

	Page
General	5
Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations	6
Central Experimental Farm	8
Division of Animal Husbandry	8
Division of Field Husbandry	8
Division of Horticulture	9
Cereal Division	10
Division of Forage Plants	10
Poultry Division	11
Division of Chemistry	12
Division of Botany	12
Fibre Division	13
Division of Agricultural Bacteriology	13
Tobacco Division	14
Bee Division	14
Division of Illustration Stations	15
Extension and Publicity	16
Other activities	16
Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	16
Experimental Fox Ranch, Summerside, P.E.I.	17
Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.	17
Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S.	18
Experimental Station, Fredericton, N.B.	19
Experimental Station, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.	19
Experimental Station, Lennoxville, Que.	20
Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, Que.	20
Tobacco Experimental Station, Farnham, Que.	21
Experimental Station, La Ferme, Que.	21
Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, Ont.	22
Experimental Station, Harrow, Ont.	22
Experimental Station, Morden, Man.	23
Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.	24
Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.	25
Experimental Station, Rosthern, Sask.	25
Experimental Station, Scott, Sask.	26
Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.	26
Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta.	26
Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta.	27
Experimental Station, Beaverlodge, Alta.	28
Experimental Station, Summerland, B.C.	28
Experimental Station, Invermere, B.C.	28
Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C.	29
Experimental Station, Saanichton, B.C.	30
Experimental Sub-Stations	30
Dairy and Cold Storage Branch	30
Progress in Dairy Production	30
Division of Dairy Markets and Cold Storage	33
Serviceability of Butter Boxes	35
The Administration of the Dairy Industry Act	36
Division of Dairy Research	37
Division of Dairy Manufactures	38
Milk Utilization Service	38

PAGE

Health of Animals Branch 39
Contagious Diseases Division 39
Pathological Division 42
Meat and Canned Foods Division 44

The Live Stock Branch 45
Horse Division 45
Cattle Division 48
Poultry Division 54
Sheep and Swine Division 60
Markets Intelligence and Stock Yards Services 72

The Seed Branch 74
Laboratory Division 74
The Seed Division 77
The Feed Division 86
Markets and Fertilizer Division 90

Entomological Branch 105
Division of Field Crops and Insects 105
Division of Forest Insects 106
Division of Foreign Pests Suppression 108
Division of Systematic Entomology 111
Field Laboratories 116
Publications 122

The Fruit Branch 123
Inspection Service 125
Markets Division 128
Transportation Division 129

The Publications Branch 131

Supervision of Race-Track Betting 136

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
1926-1927

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.L., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency a report of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

The work of the department was carried out in a most satisfactory and efficient manner, and there will be found included herein a summary of the operations of the different branches of the department, all of which is laid before Your Excellency under their respective headings.

No legislation affecting the department was passed by Parliament during the period covered by this report, but the following Orders in Council established new regulations or amended existing regulations under the various Acts and policies administered by the department.

By Order in Council P.C. 577 of April 19, 1926, the regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act were amended in order to provide for the sterilization and sale for human consumption of the meat obtained from the heads of animals rejected on inspection.

By Order in Council P.C. 584 of April 24, 1926, the regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act were amended in order to prohibit the importation of potatoes from certain foreign countries; to restrict the importation of corn and certain other plants from certain states of the United States; to restrict the movement of corn and corn products from certain areas in the province of Ontario on account of the European corn borer, and to prohibit the importation into the province of British Columbia of fresh peaches and peach nursery stock, etc., from the province of Ontario.

By Order in Council, P.C. 1002 of June 25, 1926, the regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act were amended in order to provide for the disposal of meats from rejected carcasses of animals.

By Order in Council, P.C. 1012 of June 25, 1926, a certain area in the province of Saskatchewan consisting of the municipalities of Longlaketon, Venn, etc., was established as a tuberculosis free restricted area under the provisions of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

By Order in Council, P.C. 1250 of August 26, 1926, the regulations under the Fruit Act were amended in order to establish regulations governing the dimensions and specifications of certain classes of fruit packages.

By Order in Council, P.C. 1504 of October 5, 1926, certain changes were made in the delimitation of the tuberculosis free restricted area in the Fraser River valley, British Columbia.

By Order in Council, P.C. 1501 of October 5, 1926, the regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act were amended in order to amend the existing standards for evaporated apples.

By Order in Council, P.C. 2193 of January 5, 1927, the regulations under the Fruit Act were amended in order to establish grades for cantaloupes, apples in crates, plums, field tomatoes, etc.

By Order in Council, P.C. 97 of January 22, 1927, the regulations governing the importation of foreign wool and hair were cancelled and new regulations were made and established.

By Order in Council, P.C. 338 of March 1, 1927, the parish of Manners Sutton, York county, and Flume Ridge, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, was established as a tuberculosis free restricted area.

By Order in Council, P.C. 451 of March 14, 1927, the regulations under the Dairy Industry Act were amended in order to establish specifications, dimensions and markings of boxes containing creamery butter exported from Canada.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND STATIONS

In Eastern Canada the spring of 1926 was exceptionally late, and the cold and generally unfavourable weather had a serious effect not only upon the early growth but also upon the ultimate yield of cereal crops. In the Prairie Provinces the spring season generally was favourable, while in British Columbia the spring was from two to three weeks earlier than the average. On the whole harvest prospects in the west were excellent, except that the oat crop was late. Unfortunately, the fall season was one of the worst for harvesting and threshing ever experienced. The continuous rains and snow caused a considerable reduction in the grading of grain.

The total value of all field crops in 1926 is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at $1,121,447,100, as compared with $1,153,394,900 in 1925.

AREAS AND ESTIMATES OF YIELD OF FIELD CROPS, 1926

Crop	Area	Yield per acre	Total Yield	Weight per measured bushel	Average price per bushel	Total Value
	acres	bush.	bush.	lbs.	$	$
Fall wheat	880,154	25·5	22,442,000	59·54	1·24	27,763,000
Spring wheat	22,106,894	17·5	387,369,000	59·55	1·08	417,417,000
All wheat	22,987,048	17·8	409,811,000	59·55	1·09	445,180,000
Oats	12,741,057	30·1	383,419,000	33·10	0·48	184,108,000
Barley	3,636,663	27·4	99,684,100	47·10	0·52	51,927,000
Rye	750,180	16·1	12,113,900	55·38	0·77	9,384,600
Peas	145,060	18·2	2,635,000	59·33	1·75	4,609,500
Beans	71,593	16·2	1,159,500	58·66	2·64	3,060,000
Buckwheat	460,625	21·6	9,932,300	47·15	0·87	8,638,000
Mixed grains	980,117	35·3	34,559,000	41·86	0·66	22,747,000
Flax	733,065	8·1	5,947,700	54·90	1·62	9,613,000
Corn for husking	209,725	37·2	7,815,000	54·72	1·00	7,780,000
		cwt.	cwt.		per cwt.	
Potatoes	545,918	89·2	48,682,000	.....	1·47	71,598,000
Turnips, mangels, etc	201,782	171·3	34,576,000	.....	0·60	20,836,000
		tons	tons		per ton	
Hay and clover	10,069,519	1·48	14,916,000	.....	11·97	175,526,000
Alfalfa	858,043	2·47	2,116,000	.....	13·32	28,191,000
Fodder corn	579,888	8·14	4,720,000	.....	5·02	23,685,000
Sugar beets	46,988	11·26	529,000	.....	6·45	3,410,000

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN THE DOMINION, 1922-26

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Horses	3,648,871	3,530,641	3,588,788	3,554,041	3,588,849
Milch cows	3,745,804	3,659,365	3,726,985	3,830,175	3,951,335
Other cattle	5,974,065	5,586,866	5,733,851	5,477,123	5,208,815
Sheep	3,263,525	2,753,860	2,684,743	2,755,556	2,877,363
Swine	3,915,684	4,405,316	5,069,181	4,426,148	4,470,771

In addition to the regular three issues of "Seasonable Hints" and the sending out of several hundred press articles, the following bulletins, pamphlets, circulars and special publications were issued during the year:—

BULLETINS, NEW SERIES

No. 66. White Burley Tobacco in Canada.
No. 68. Sheep Raising in Central Alberta, A Comparison of Six Breeds.
No. 71. A Summary of the Prevalence of Plant Diseases in the Dominion of Canada, 1920-24.
No. 72. Crop Rotations and Soil Management for Eastern Canada.
No. 73. Swine Husbandry in Central Alberta.
No. 74. Wintering Bees in Canada.
No. 76. Tobacco growing in south-western Ontario; Summary of Ten Years Experiments at the Dominion Experimental Station, Harrow, Ont.
No. 77. Preserving Fruits and Vegetables in the Home.
No. 78. A Short Guide to Canadian Genera of Seed Potatoes.
No. 80. The Strawberry and its Cultivation in Canada.
No. 81. Smut Diseases of Cultivated Plants.
No. 82. Standard Descriptions of Vegetables—Beets and Carrots.
No. 83. Garnet Wheat.

PAMPHLETS, NEW SERIES

No. 63. Fall Litters.
No. 72. Studies in Raspberry Diseases.
No. 73. Fleshy Annual Pastures in Canada.
No. 74. Breeding and Feeding the Market Hog.
No. 79. Producing Clean Milk.
No. 81. Legume Inoculation.
No. 82. Apple Scab.

CIRCULARS, NEW SERIES

No. 31. The Household Preservation of Eggs.
No. 45. Mushroom Culture.
No. 46. Feeding Dairy Cattle.
No. 48. White Pine Blister Rust.
No. 49. Varieties of Tobacco Recommended for the Province of Quebec.
No. 51. The Field Carrot and Its Place in Quebec Agriculture.
No. 53. Growing Alfalfa on Range Lands of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

Guide to the Experimental Projects of the Dominion Experimental Farms.
The Dominion Experimental Farms.
Mushrooms and Toadstools.
Alfalfa.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Division of Animal Husbandry

Horses.—Breeding work with Clydesdales was continued, with excellent results. The imported stallion "Sandy Mac" has developed exceptionally well. Two experimental feeding projects are under way. The stable of work horses is outstanding in draught type and uniformity. A small but select string of Clydesdales shown at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Toronto, and at the Ottawa Winter Fair, met with considerable success.

Cattle.—Of the four shipments of steers made to Great Britain during the past year the first three met poor markets due to conditions existing at the time of their arrival. With reduced ocean freight rates and improved conditions in Great Britain prospects are somewhat brighter for the fourth shipment. Marked improvement has been made in the dairy herds of Ayrshires, Holsteins, and Jerseys, and the crop of calves has been exceptionally good. The senior and junior herd sires are choice individuals of their respective breeds, and many high quality bulls have been sold to farmers. The Central Experimental Farm has bred and developed more Advanced Registry Ayrshire bulls than any other breeding establishment in Canada. A very creditable showing has also been made in Holsteins. Feeding tests were continued, and, in co-operation with the Division of Bacteriology, a study is being made of the effect of milking machines on the quality of milk produced.

Sheep.—Shropshires and Leicesters are the two breeds kept. Iodized salt was fed to pregnant ewes and it is interesting to note that there was an absence of goitre and weak lambs at birth. However, further experiments are being conducted in order to ascertain more definitely the value of potassium iodide in this connection. Cross breeding work for the production of market lambs was continued.

Swine.—Herds of pure-bred Yorkshire and Berkshire swine are maintained. The litters farrowed early in 1927 are more satisfactory than those farrowed the previous spring. A very heavy demand for breeding stock indicates that there is a strong movement amongst farmers towards improvement of their stock for bacon production. A breeding project and several feeding experiments are under way but the principal line of investigation during the past year has been that concerning the causes of soft pork. Definite conclusions are not yet warranted, and the work is being continued.

The chief line of work in the dairy is the manufacture of butter for a high class city trade. Particular attention has been given to perfecting and popularizing certain special varieties of cheese.

Division of Field Husbandry

At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1926 the crop yields were about up to the average. The spring was unusually late and the first seeding was not done until May 7, eleven days later than the average date of seeding at Ottawa.

The yields of oats and wheat were slightly below the average. On fertile soil in this district barley will give a heavier yield than oats. This year the yield of barley was above the average, but it lacked maturity at harvest time, due to the cool summer. Potatoes were again the most profitable crop grown, giving a net profit of $87.52 per acre.

With a view to ascertaining the value of tractors in farm operations, a questionnaire was sent to 265 tractor owners throughout the Dominion, and much useful information was obtained.

Tests have been continued with the Ronning Ensilage Harvester. This machine effects a very substantial saving in the total cost of harvesting corn, under suitable conditions, but it requires two power plants to operate where an upright silo is used, and it can be used only for corn and sunflowers.

Information of considerable economic importance has been obtained as to the best methods of applying manure, and the proper kinds and quantities of commercial fertilizers for different crops.

Fairly complete information regarding rotations has been published in bulletin 72, new series, entitled: "Crop Rotations and Soil Management for Eastern Canada". A similar publication for the Prairie Provinces is now in course of preparation.

Experiments were continued at the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, Sask., for the purpose of ascertaining the best means of conserving moisture for the use of crops.

During the past year a preliminary survey was made preparatory to outlining some experiments for the improvement of the range lands in the southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Division of Horticulture

Many new and promising varieties of fruits have been developed by the Horticultural Division, some of which are being planted in commercial orchards as rapidly as stock is made available. The Melba, Joyce, Lobo and Lawfam are outstanding varieties of apples developed in this division.

Some crosses between Russian pears and some of the better commercial varieties grown in Canada show great promise as hardy pears of fairly good quality.

Other new varieties of fruits originated in this division are the spineless gooseberry which has been named Spinefree, and five varieties of ever-bearing strawberries which are distinctly promising. The application of nitrogenous fertilizers to strawberries about the middle of September has resulted in much larger yields the following year than if applied earlier in the season.

Much valuable information has been acquired on the value of cover crops, mulches and fertilizers.

In view of the increased interest in blueberries in certain parts of the Dominion, experiments have been undertaken to determine if high bush blueberries can be grown successfully in Canada.

In co-operation with the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the Division of Horticulture has been actively concerned in the production of foundation and elite stock vegetable seed. Standard descriptions of these vegetables will be published; in fact the first of the series, dealing with beets and carrots, is already in the press.

Three new varieties of corn, Banting, Pickanniny, and Early Malcolm, which were originated in the division, are becoming increasingly popular. Attention is also being given to the breeding of peas for canning purposes.

The Agnes rose, an Experimental Farm production, obtained the first award of the Dr. Walter Van Fleet medal of the American Rose Society.

A new race of lilacs and a new early Columbine have also been developed, and a useful bulletin on annuals has been published.

In the greenhouse some new varieties of chrysanthemums were grown from seed, and different varieties of gladioli and sweet peas were forced in order to obtain information in regard to varieties most suitable for this purpose. The breeding of cucumbers, tomatoes and lettuce was continued.

Many varieties of fruits and vegetables were tested for preserving, jelly making, and canning purposes, and a bulletin on the preservation of fruits and

vegetables for home use has been prepared. Experiments in the dehydration of fruits and vegetables were continued.

Cereal Division

In the production and development of superior varieties of cereals special attention has been given to spring wheat owing to its great importance to Canada. There has been developed by the Cereal Division an outstanding variety of spring wheat known as Garnet. More than 12,000 acres were seeded to this variety in 1926, and undoubtedly it is a most valuable contribution to Canadian agriculture. A bulletin entitled "Garnet Wheat," giving a history of this variety and the results obtained to date, is now in the hands of the printer.

Special efforts are being directed toward the production of varieties of wheat capable of resisting wheat stem rust, and possessing satisfactory yielding, milling and baking qualities. This work is carried on in co-operation with the Division of Botany.

Mackay peas, a high yielding variety, is another valuable contribution from this division.

All possible assistance is rendered to those organizations which are interested in the production of Elite Stock Seed. In this work the division co-operates with the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

For the past three years the Cereal Division has been working on the systematic zoning of the larger grain growing areas of Canada. Within these zones it is proposed to determine which varieties of cereals may be grown with the greatest promise of success. Much valuable information has been obtained.

The seed cleaning plant at the Central Farm has given excellent service. During the past year approximately 9,500 bushels of seed grain were cleaned at a very moderate charge, for farmers living within hauling distance of this plant. The excellent results obtained were in some measure responsible for the installation of somewhat similar equipment at seven other points in the Ottawa Valley. This has resulted in a marked increase in the production of registered seed in the districts contiguous to these plants.

Investigations concerning diseases of cereals are carried out for the most part at the Rust Research Laboratory at Winnipeg.

In co-operation with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Macdonald College, and the University of Alberta, a special study has been made during the past three years to determine the best methods of conducting variety tests in order to obtain the most accurate data. A report will be published shortly.

A bulletin giving the results of extensive studies of spring wheat varieties is now in course of preparation.

Division of Forage Plants

Variety tests of field corn were conducted at the Harrow Experimental Station, but serious interference was encountered from the corn borer.

The work at the Central Farm, Ottawa, comprised variety tests of corn, sunflowers, soybeans and field roots, and other forage crops. The Yellow Intermediate mangel developed at the Central Farm is still outstanding from the standpoint of the amount of dry matter produced per acre.

Numerous tests were conducted with hay and pasture crops, the results being very similar to those obtained in former years. Both Grimm and Ontario-grown alfalfa have proven to be quite suitable for Ottawa conditions.

Tests of red clover grown from seed secured from practically all the red clover raising sections of the world show unquestionably that home-grown seed

gives more profitable returns than imported seed. Much of the imported seed produced plants that winter killed badly.

The work of breeding improved strains of grasses, clovers, field roots, corn, etc., was necessarily restricted during the past season owing to shortage of land. However, some promising strains are being developed. Some most desirable inbred strains of corn which were planted at Harrow were artificially pollinated for further inbreeding. Some of the inbred strains of sunflowers again made more vigorous growth than was secured from our best commercial varieties.

A summary of the three years' data secured on the classification of field corn varieties offered for sale in Canada will be published in the annual report of this division for the year 1926. A complete classification of the various lots of field roots offered for sale in Canada is now in the hands of the printers for publication.

Over forty thousand dry matter determinations were made during the past season at a very low cost per sample due to further improvements made in the dehydrator.

As the result of investigations carried on in co-operation with the Division of Field Husbandry in the range lands of southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, definite plans have been worked out for the establishment of range improvement experiments.

Poultry Division

The Canadian poultry industry made steady progress during the past year. Young stock matured well and production was very satisfactory throughout the Dominion. There has been a steady improvement in the laying flocks throughout Canada, due in large measure to the breeding work carried on at the poultry plants on the various Experimental Farms. Large numbers of hatching eggs and breeding males have been shipped to all parts of the Dominion.

A considerable amount of experimental work has been done, covering all phases of the poultry industry. Special efforts have been directed toward the control of bacillary white diarrhœa, and intestinal parasitism, with excellent results.

Thirteen egg-laying contests were conducted by this division during the year 1926 with an average production per bird of 179.5 eggs, compared with 122.5 eggs seven years ago. In the 1926 Canadian Egg-Laying Contests there were 41 hens which laid more than 300 eggs each; one White Leghorn in the Agassiz Egg-Laying Contest established a world's record with 352 eggs in 364 days. Keen interest is being shown by poultry breeders throughout Canada in the matter of breeding for increased size of egg. This is largely due to the rigid enforcement of the rules governing poultry registration. The registration work shows steady expansion.

The work formerly carried on in co-operation with the Provincial Government of Quebec has been completed, and the activities of the division in that province are now confined largely to registration work.

During the past year poultry exhibits were set up at all the more important fairs and poultry shows, and many lectures and demonstrations were given.

Investigational work with para-typhoid infections, roup, pox, and intestinal parasites is carried on by the Health of Animals Branch in co-operation with this Division.

This division carries much of the responsibility for the administration of the World's Poultry Congress, the Dominion Poultry Husbandman being the General Director. The congress is attracting world-wide attention and a very large attendance is expected.

Division of Chemistry

The demands on the services of the Division of Chemistry are ever increasing. The 4,828 samples received and reported upon during the past year included those collected in connection with the division's investigatory and research work, those submitted in connection with the administration of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, and those sent in by farmers.

Experimental work with commercial fertilizers was continued both at Ottawa and on many of the branch Farms. Much valuable information was obtained and many new experiments were commenced.

Three series of wheat submitted by the Cereal Division were examined and furnished interesting results. The data from the first series furnished interesting evidence in respect to the influence of seasonal conditions on the gluten content; that of the second series, of the influence of irrigation on the protein content; while a comparative study of Marquis and Vermilion wheats was made possible by the data of the third series.

The "Sugar Jack" investigation is being continued in co-operation with the Division of Animal Husbandry.

A further inquiry into the cause or causes of "soft" pork is also being conducted in co-operation with the Animal Husbandry Division. This matter was rather fully investigated in 1902-3 and it is satisfactory to note that the main conclusions then reached are confirmed by the present work.

Insecticidal and fungicidal sprays and dusts, etc., were subjected to chemical and physical examinations, and much useful information was obtained on the strength, purity, and suitability of these materials. The co-operative work carried on with the Entomological Branch has been conducive to improvement in brands of arsenicals on the market.

Of the 140 samples of sprayed apples examined for arsenic in only two instances did the arsenic present approach the safety limit.

Chemical assistance was afforded the Division of Field Husbandry in connection with experiments with silage crops.

Division of Botany

Very careful attention has been given to the problem of weed control. In connection with the Canadian Weed Survey there are now upwards of 25,000 cards on file for ready reference. Several hundred specimens were added to the herbarium. Amongst these, a donation of 150 mounted and labelled plants from Summerland, B.C., collected by Miss Jean Bostock, is gratefully acknowledged.

There has been a steady increase in the work arising out of the examination of plants imported from abroad, and a study is being made of the cause of diseases affecting imported bulbs of all types.

A resumé of the plant diseases prevalent in Canada during the past five years has been completed. The manuscript of a publication entitled "Mushroom-Toadstools" is now in the printer's hands. An intensive study has been made of wood-destroying fungi and a most useful collection of pure cultures of wood destroyers is being built up.

The work of seed potato inspection was continued, and during the past year some 14,000 acres were inspected. Some experiments aiming at the production of disease-free, heavy-yielding strains of potatoes have been very successful.

In addition to other problems, studies of potatoes and their diseases are being carried on at the laboratories at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Kentville, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., and Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, P.Q.

The laboratory at St. Catharines, Ont., is devoted to the investigation of problems connected with the fruit growing industry. The spraying service inaugurated by this laboratory has been of immense value to the fruit growers in the Niagara peninsula.

The principal line of work being carried on at the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory at Winnipeg is that dealing with the control of grain rust. Other grain diseases also are being investigated, and efforts are being made to simplify control measures.

Root rots are under investigation at the Saskatoon Laboratory. This work is carried on in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan.

The laboratory at Summerland, B.C., is devoted to the study of fruit diseases. Good progress has been made during the year.

Fibre Division

In addition to carrying on considerable experimental work in the growing, harvesting, retting, manufacturing and marketing of fibre crops, a good deal of demonstration work has been done and farmers have been instructed how to grow and prepare fibre for the market. Very satisfactory progress has been made. There has been a marked revival in the home-spun linen industry in Quebec, particularly in the district around Ste. Anne de la Pocatière where a small demonstration scutching mill was installed two years ago. During the past year the supply of flax fibre produced in Quebec was insufficient to meet the requirements of the home market, but there is every indication of an increased acreage for the coming year.

Experiments were continued at Lunenburg, N.S., to determine if flax could be grown economically in that vicinity. Although the land on which the test was made was not suitable for flax, eight of the twelve farmers who participated in the experiment made a net profit per acre over all working expenses.

At present prices there is not much profit in producing linen fibre, and with two bad crops in succession the large growers in western Ontario have been very discouraged. With a view to relieving this situation experiments have been conducted at Forest, Ont., in the production of tossed flax for which there is a good demand. This involves a new method of handling the crop, and although complete results of the tests are not yet available, a considerable reduction in costs is indicated.

Some 1,000 acres of hemp were grown in Canada in the past year, mostly in Manitoba, and a permanent supply of raw fibre appears reasonably assured. The Manitoba Cordage Company has installed a hemp plant and also a spinning plant at Portage la Prairie, and will manufacture twine from Manitoba-grown hemp.

Hemp seed has been successfully grown at Harrow, Ont., for the past two years. This has been tested for fibre production in Canada, and it is equal to seed imported from Kentucky for this purpose.

Division of Agricultural Bacteriology

During the past year this division distributed 6,113 nitro-cultures to farmers for the inoculation of legume seed. Of this number 5,011 were for alfalfa inoculation. Seventy-seven per cent of the 400 reports received from those using these cultures in 1926 indicated that inoculation had been of benefit, and where the particular legume was grown for the first time 83 per cent of the reports favoured inoculation. In regard to those cases where inoculation apparently was of no benefit much useful information has been obtained as to the factors which were responsible.

One hundred and eighty samples submitted by farmers themselves, by branch Farms, and by other divisions of the Farm were subjected to microbiological tests and reported upon. These samples consisted of milk, milk products, water from farm wells, canned foods, feeding stuffs, etc.

Experiments dealing with the longevity of nodule bacteria on inoculated legume seed were continued. The relationship of the milking machine to the sanitary quality of the milk obtained is being studied in co-operation with the Division of Animal Husbandry. Considerable time has been given to studies of the bacteria concerned with American and European foulbrood diseases of bees. The "Sugar Jack" process of preparing cattle feed is also under investigation. This work is being carried on in co-operation with the Divisions of Animal Husbandry and Chemistry.

Tobacco Division

In spite of a backward spring, a shortage of plants and bad weather, the usual acreage of tobacco was planted in Quebec, while in Ontario the acreage was increased by at least 25 per cent.

In Quebec the cigar leaf crop was about normal, and there was less damage in curing than in 1925, although some loss from shedburn and fat stems was apparent at stripping time.

The Ontario crop looked particularly promising toward the end of August, but bad weather during harvest and curing caused a loss of at least 25 per cent. Nevertheless, with demand and prices both good the season was a prosperous one.

In co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, a system of collection and publication of monthly crop condition statistics has been inaugurated. The area planted to tobacco in 1926 was 33,356 acres for all Canada, with an estimated average yield of 846 pounds per acre, or a total production of 28,824,000 pounds. The farm value of the crop was $7,379,480.

Many meetings of growers, growers' associations, and other organizations were attended during the year, and inspectors on the staff of the Tobacco Division spent considerable time, during the growing season, amongst the tobacco growers of Ontario and Quebec, offering advice, and looking for diseases in the crops.

The experimental work carried on during the year included varietal tests, cultural and fertilizer trials and disease and chemical studies.

Spent hops and yeast appear to possess good fertilizing value for cigar tobacco, but the liming of cigar tobacco soils in the spring following an application of barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers the previous fall has proven distinctly injurious.

Our exports of tobacco leaf to the United Kingdom alone during the calendar year 1926 amounted to 4,892,386 pounds, while at the same time the domestic demand has been strong .

A growers' association has been formed at Kelowna, B.C., and recent reports indicate that there will be a considerable increase in the area planted to tobacco in the Okanagan Valley in 1927. Some excellent White Burley and cigar-binder types of tobacco were grown in this district and at Morden, Man.

Bee Division

The honey crops in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec during the past year were extremely light due to unfavourable weather conditions. These remarks also apply, in a lesser degree, to Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces. Good crops were harvested in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Results obtained from experiments conducted over a period of years by this division indicate that honey bees are valuable agents in the cross-pollination of fruit.

Queen breeding from selected stock was continued at Ottawa and Kapuskasing, and ninety-eight queens were successfully mated and distributed to various branch Farms.

A further comparison between Carnolian, Caucasian and Italian bees indicated the superiority of the Italians in the matter of production. The Italians also were less inclined to swarm.

Of sixty-one samples of dead brood received for microscopical examination twenty-two were found to be infected with American foulbrood, twenty-eight with European foulbroood, while the remainder had died from chilling or starvation.

A considerable quantity of Canadian honey is being exported to Europe, most of which is handled by the Ontario Honey Producers' Co-operative Company. This honey is graded by the individual producers according to standards set by the company. A temporary inspector appointed by the department in March, 1926, examined 990,000 pounds of honey at the company's warehouses at St. John, N.B., and Montreal, P.Q. The results indicated quite clearly that if we are to maintain our export markets for Canadian honey the present system of grading will need to be changed. A study is being made of the range of colour and of the quality of honey produced throughout the Dominion, and at the same time, information as to the demands of the various markets. When all necessary information is available it is hoped that standard grades and grading rules for export honey will be established.

Division of Illustration Stations

The work of the Illustration Stations is of outstanding importance. Each of these Stations is not only a centre for the growing and distribution of high grade seed of new and improved varieties, but also serves to convey to farmers in remote districts the results of the experimental and research work carried on at the Experimental Farms. During the past year 149 of these Stations were operated.

An effort is being made to introduce a more permanent type of leguminous hay into the rotations on the Illustration Stations, and the growing of alfalfa is being encouraged. Certain sections of land seeded to alfalfa have been treated in some cases with lime and in others with acid phosphate in order to determine the effect of each on the growth and permanency of the alfalfa stand.

New and improved varieties of crops, which experiments on the various Experimental Farms have proven to be the most suitable for certain localities, have been grown on the Illustration Stations in those localities, and surplus seed is offered for sale. The total sales during the past year amounted to 27,370 bushels of seed grain, 7,513 bushels of seed potatoes, and 9,188 pounds of grass and clover seed.

In view of the far-reaching influence it has on the standard of poultry kept in the various districts considerable attention has been given to the development of a vigorous, high producing strain of poultry on each of the Illustration Stations and to the general improvement of the poultry plants. Large numbers of breeding stock and considerable quantities of hatching eggs are sold to farmers each season.

This division also endeavours to obtain, for the use of intending settlers, reliable information on the agricultural possibilities of some of the more sparsely populated but reputed promising districts. The districts which have been either investigated or are under investigation include northern Ontario; those parts of Manitoba and northern Saskatchewan situated along the line of the Hudson Bay railway, and the Grande Prairie district of Fort St. John in northern British Columbia.

While many of the Illustration Station operators maintain highly bred accredited herds of live stock, there are others whose herds leave something to be desired. Attention is, therefore, being directed towards the improvement of the live stock on the various Illustration Stations, and a commendable improvement has been effected.

Extension and Publicity

The exhibits prepared and sent out by this division to numerous agricultural fairs, horticultural, poultry and other shows serve an exceedingly useful purpose in that they convey to farmers, horticulturists, poultrymen and others some of the results of the experimental and research work carried on at the Experimental Farms. In this way thousands of farmers each year are made acquainted with the service which is available to them from the Experimental Farms. During the past year, in addition to sending exhibits to 107 agricultural fairs and other shows, some eighty sets of lantern slides were loaned to various agricultural and horticultural societies, high schools, and other organizations.

The 200 press articles sent out by this division during the past year were very freely and widely used by the agricultural press and by the daily and weekly newspapers in Canada.

"Seasonable Hints", a little publication which contains a wealth of information of practical value to farmers, and which is prepared in this division, and issued three times each year, is becoming increasingly popular. An edition of 418,500 copies of the issue for March, 1927, was necessary to meet requirements. This was an increase of 29,000 copies over the March, 1926, issue.

Editorial work is an important part of this division's activities. During the past year seventy-two publications were edited. These included thirty-five annual reports of divisions and branch Farms, twenty-six bulletins, pamphlets, circulars, etc., and eleven reprints.

The chief of the division addressed a number of service clubs, junior farmers' clubs, horticultural societies, etc., on subjects relating to the work of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

Other Activities

In addition to the work carried on in the various divisions, there are many other activities at the Central Farm. One of the more important of these is the draughting of plans. During the past year thirty-seven sets of plans were prepared including both sketches and working drawings, and 1,245 blue prints were sent out. In addition to preparing plans for new buildings to be erected on the Experimental Farms themselves, advice and assistance is given to farmers in connection with the construction, alteration and repair of farm buildings. That this service is appreciated by farmers is evidenced by the increasing number of requests received.

A bulletin on silo construction is in course of preparation.

Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The spring opened up fully two weeks later than usual. June and July were favourable growing months. The harvesting of roots and other late crops was delayed by showers. Fall work was well advanced before a heavy fall of snow, on December 3, made further work on the land out of the question.

The herd of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle is now headed by a promising young bull "Ottawa Supreme 14 No. 94146," from the Central Experimental Farm,

Ottawa. Many cows and the former herd sire qualified in R.O.P. Steer feeding experiments are under way. A herd of Yorkshire swine is kept and breeding stock is sold to farmers.

Of the 200 birds which entered the eighth Prince Edward Island Egg Laying Contest, twenty-eight qualified for registration. The Farm flock comprises Barred Plymouth Rocks and S.C. White Leghorns. Egg production showed an improvement over the previous year.

Cultural experiments and tests of varieties and strains of cereals and forage crops were continued. Co-operative tests in the production of sugar beets have so far given satisfactory results.

Problems relating to fertilizers were given particular attention owing to the extensive use of fertilizers amongst the potato growers on the Island.

The seventeen colonies of bees at the Station had an average production of eighty-five pounds of honey each.

Much useful work has been accomplished on the Illustration Stations situated at various points on the island. These are supervised from the Experimental Station.

Experimental Fox Ranch, Summerside, P.E.I.

The experimental work is now well established and although it has only been in progress for a little over a year the amount of information obtained has far exceeded expectations. Efforts have also been directed towards building up the breeding stock at the ranch. Very valuable information has been obtained with regard to sterile matings and also the factors that produce oestrus. Attention has been given to the problem of infantile scurvy amongst fox pups, which, apart from causing many fatalities, is also, in many cases, a direct cause of the loss of the tip during the first few weeks of growth. This is a matter of serious concern to the fox breeders.

In addition to the experimental work, over 250 autopsies and examinations of carcasses and live foxes were made, and, in each case, advice was given in regard to dealing with the condition. There were over 700 visitors to the ranch during the year most of whom were seeking advice in connection with problems relating to the raising of silver foxes in captivity.

All questions relating to silver fox and other fur-bearing animal farming sent to the Editor, *Rod and Gun*, the official organ of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, were submitted to the superintendent who prepared answers.

The superintendent also prepared several papers for publication in *Rod and Gun* and the *Canadian Export Pioneer*.

Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.

Spring seeding was not started until the last week in May. Practically all the crops suffered from lack of precipitation during the growing season, and grain ran light per measured bushel. With favourable fall weather farmers had an opportunity to get things in good shape before winter set in.

The Guernsey and grades of the Ayrshire and Holstein breeds are represented in the cattle at this Station. The herd has passed its sixth consecutive clean test for tuberculosis. Breeding and feeding experiments were conducted, and records of costs of production are maintained. In addition sixty-eight steers were fed and finished for export to Great Britain. A herd of Yorkshire swine is maintained for breeding and experimental feeding purposes. There is also a flock of pure-bred Shropshire sheep from which there was an excellent lamb crop.

Field husbandry work included rotation and cultural experiments, and an experiment in the renewal of marsh lands.

Variety tests of wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat and flax were continued. Some sixteen acres were devoted to raising seed stock of Extra No. 1 Banner oats, Huron wheat, and barley.

Forage crops made slow growth until the latter part of the season. The usual variety tests were continued. The Bangholm club root resistant turnip has retained its resistant qualities to a remarkable degree.

Fruits and vegetables, like other crops, suffered from lack of precipitation. The apples were small and immature and bush fruits generally were undersize. The vegetable crop was slightly below the average.

Weather conditions early in the year were not favourable for poultry. However, very satisfactory results are being obtained from the pedigree breeding work, and the Egg Laying Contest had the largest entry to date.

The total production of honey from the fifteen colonies of bees was 788 pounds. The separation of queen and brood has so far proven the most satisfactory method of swarm control.

Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S.

Spring was about 3 weeks later than usual and seeding was not general until May 22. There was considerable damp weather during the lattter part of June and early July which necessitated very thorough spraying and dusting of the orchard crops. The yields of grain and roots were up to the average, but the dry weather in August reduced the potato crop.

A herd of dual-purpose Shorthorns is being developed at this Station. In addition thirty-two steers were carried on feeding tests during the winter of 1924-25, and were shipped to Great Britain in April, 1926. A small herd of Yorkshire swine is kept, mainly for the purpose of raising breeding stock.

Cold weather in the spring and excessive surface moisture delayed operations in the orchard. This was not a good season for apples, the crop throughout the valley being less than half that of 1925.

Some 900 roots of various types of apple stocks developed in England were divided into four lots and grafted to four standard varieties of apples. Some unproductive native Bear Cherries were grafted to sweet cherries, and a small plantation of large fruited varieties of blueberries was set out. Cherries, gooseberries and raspberries yielded heavily; plums, except the Burbank variety, were a good crop, while strawberries were average and currants a light crop. Much valuable data has been obtained from the variety and cultural tests with vegetables. Records of blooming and development of annual flowers, perennial flowering plants, ornamental shrubs and trees are kept.

The club-root resistant strain of Bangholm swede is standing up well and giving good yields on severely infested land. Other forage crops under test are corn and sunflowers for ensilage, field roots, soy beans and grass mixtures.

Variety tests of cereals included oats, barley, wheat, peas and vetches.

The field husbandry work comprised cultural rotation and fertilizer experiments.

A yield of 612 pounds of seed and 450 pounds of line fibre of good quality was obtained from an acre of flax.

Breeding and feeding experiments with poultry were continued with the object of finding the most economical way of increasing egg production. There was a marked increase in the average production per bird in the second Nova Scotia Egg Laying Contest.

The apiary at the Station comprises fifty colonies of bees. In addition two out-apiaries are maintained and a considerable amount of experimental work has been done.

Fourteen Illustration Stations are supervised from Kentville.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, FREDERICTON, N.B.

The spring was very late and seeding not general until May 29. Growth was slow during the early part of the summer, due to cold high winds, but with more favourable weather in the latter part of July the crops picked up and made splendid growth. Wet weather made harvesting difficult.

The Ayrshire, Holstein, and Shorthorn breeds are represented in the herd of dairy catttle, and with these breeding and feeding experiments were conducted. Among the horses at this Station are five pure-bred Clydesdale mares, and a three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Prolific C.E.F. 24364, which was offered for service at a reasonable fee. There is also an exceptionally fine flock of Shropshire sheep, and a herd of Yorkshire swine. With these breeding and feeding experiments are conducted.

Rotation, cultural and fertilizer experiments were conducted, as was also an experiment to determine the relative cost of production and yields per acre of different field crops grown under similar conditions.

Cultural and variety experiments were continued in the orchard, and many new varieties of apple trees were planted. An endeavour is being made to obtain more desirable varieties of winter apples for New Brunswick conditions. The results of 3 years' experiments show that dusting, when done thoroughly, can be depended upon for the control of late blight of potatoes.

Tests of varieties and strains of wheat, oats, barley, peas and buckwheat were continued. Victory oats have given the highest average yield at this Station. A quantity of registered seed of different varieties of cereals was sold to farmers.

Commercial fertilizers are used very extensively in the Province of New Brunswick, and special attention has been given to problems relating thereto.

Pedigree poultry breeding work and feeding experiments were continued. Egg production in the sixth New Brunswick Egg Laying Contest showed a decided improvement over all previous contests at this Station.

Work with forage crops included variety tests of corn, sunflowers, turnips, mangels, carrots, sugar-beets, rape and kale. The results of 5 years' tests indicate that Canadian grown clover seed is the most suitable for New Brunswick. Alfalfa has done well at this Station.

Variety tests of flax and hemp were continued, and the small flax mill was operated.

A good deal of experimental work was done with bees, and 58 colonies were placed in winter quarters.

Sixteen Illustration Stations are supervised from this Station.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, STE. ANNE DE LA POCATIERE, P.Q.

The past season was unfavourable for hoed crops. The hay crop was good but the harvesting was difficult owing to wet weather. The grain crop was badly rusted. The fall season was short and wet, and comparatively few farmers finished their fall ploughing before winter set in.

Breeding and experimental work is carried on with pure-bred Percheron horses. The herd of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle kept on this station is an excellent one. The cow, Beaver Meadow Beauty 6th, produced 16,051 pounds of milk and 702 pounds of butter fat, and won the Canadian championship in the four year old Honour Roll Class. Breeding and feeding experiments are carried on with a flock of pure-bred Leicester sheep and a herd of Yorkshire swine.

Field husbandry work included rotation, cultural, drainage and fertilizer experiments.

Variety and strain tests of cereals were continued, and good progress made, in the production of elite stock seed. A good deal of experimental work is carried on in co-operation with the Quebec Provincial Seed Board.

Much experimental work was also done with different forage crops, including corn, sunflowers, mangels, swede turnips, carrots, grasses and clovers.

Interest having been revived in the flax industry in this district, considerable attention has been given to flax work. Improvements have been effected in the small scutching mill installed at this Station two years ago.

The principal lines of activity in the horticultural work are variety and cultural tests of vegetables and fruits, and spraying, thinning and date of picking experiments.

The pedigree poultry breeding and experimental work is progressing satisfactorily. The Quebec East Egg Laying Contest was again very successful.

The apiary is increasing in size, ninety-two colonies having been placed in winter quarters this year.

Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, Que.

The growing season of 1926 was slightly cooler than the average for the past fourteen years. There was also a little less sunshine, but slightly more precipitation.

A stud of about 100 pure-bred French-Canadian horses is maintained at the St. Joachim Horse Farm under the direction of the Superintendent of the Cap Rouge Experimental Station. During the past five years 368 prizes have been won by horses bred on this Farm.

The herd of pure-bred French-Canadian cattle at Cap Rouge is fully accredited and is one of the best herds of this breed in the Dominion. There is also a herd of pure-bred Yorkshire swine.

Experiments in soil and crop management were continued, and costs of production recorded.

Variety and strain tests of fruits, vegetables, trees, shrubs, herbaceous perennials, bulbs, tubers, and annuals were continued. Many selections have been made of those best suited to conditions in central Quebec. With regard to vegetables, experimental results over a period of years indicate that strain is more important than variety.

Selections have been made of Manchurian barley, Banner oats, and Huron wheat that have out-yielded the parent varieties.

Forage crops work included variety and strain tests of root and hay crops. Different varieties of corn and of sunflowers, and a mixture of peas and oats are being compared for the yield of dry matter.

Work with poultry includes pedigree breeding, feeding experiments and management tests.

Experimental Station, Lennoxville, P.Q.

Herds of dual-purpose Shorthorn, Ayrshire, and Jersey cattle are maintained at this Station. In addition ninety-three stockers were fed during the winter. There is also a flock of registered and grade Oxford Down sheep, and a herd of Yorkshire swine. A good deal of experimental work was done, and breeding stock was sold to farmers.

Field husbandry work comprised cultural, rotation, and fertilizer tests. Crop yields were about average, except corn which was poor due to unfavourable weather conditions.

Variety tests of forage crops included field roots, ensilage corn, sunflowers, hay, and pasture crops. Breeding work was done with mangels and swedes.

The work with cereals was expanded somewhat during the past year, and the system of testing was placed on a more definite basis. Those varieties which prove superior at the Station are subjected to further tests on various farms

throughout the district served by this Station. These co-operative tests are, of course, under the supervision of the superintendent.

Horticultural work included variety tests with tree fruits, bush fruits, strawberries, and vegetables, and various tests with annual and perennial flowering plants. Breeding work is being done with strawberries and blackberries. In addition several experiments in commercial apple orchards are supervised from this Station.

Experiments with hemp have been conducted at this Station for the past three years with excellent results, but tests of flax for fibre have not given as good results, the crop being of poor quality.

The apiary was increased to twenty colonies, but the season was very unfavourable for bees.

Poultry breeding work continues to make steady progress, although hatching results this year were adversely affected by the backward spring. The fourth Quebec Western Egg Laying Contest successfully terminated on October 31.

Experimental Station, Farnham, P.Q.

The weather during the season of 1926, and particularly during the months of April, May, June, was much colder than the average for the seven preceding years. Precipitation was slightly above normal, and as it occurred mostly in heavy showers some of the crops were either drowned or washed out. It was not a good season for such crops as corn and tobacco. Although conditions in the fall were favourable for curing tobacco, the crop was late and most of it was harvested too green. As a result at least 25 per cent of the crop did not cure at all and was lost.

Experiments are under way in the disinfection of tobacco seed to prevent seed borne diseases. A study is also being made of seed bed sanitation for the purpose of controlling black root rot, etc. The formalin treatment has so far proved to be very efficient.

Five strains of cigar binder tobacco obtained by selection and cross-breeding, have now been under test for three years for their resistance to Thielavia root rot and for quality of leaf. The most promising is the Connecticut Havana 142 a3x, an erect type which gives heavy yields of excellent quality binders.

Of the cigar-filler tobaccos tested the Little Dutch Ragondorf has given the highest yield, and is also a good pipe tobacco. Other promising varieties are Little Dutch Shoestring and Zimmer Spanish Kendig.

Among the pipe tobacco tested Belge C.E.F. has given the highest yield. This makes an excellent pipe tobacco when well cured and finds a ready sale.

More than 300 tobacco fields were visited during the year, and useful advice given to the growers.

Two modern curing barns have been built to house the increased crop.

Experimental Station, La Ferme, P.Q.

A backward cool season retarded the growth of the crops, and yields generally were lighter than usual.

Six registered French-Canadian horses are kept at this Station for breeding purposes. There is also an accredited herd of pure-bred and grade Ayrshire cattle headed by the bull, Ottawa Lord Kyle 10th. In addition to carrying on experimental work many bull calves have been sold to farmers in the district. Breeding and feeding experiments are also carried on with a flock of Cheviot sheep and a herd of Yorkshire swine.

In addition to several rotation experiments a good deal of attention is being given to the matter of soil fertilization by the use of ground limestone, farm manure, commercial fertilizers, and green manure.

Variety tests of cereals were continued with a view to determining the most suitable varieties for this district.

A comparison is being made of different seed mixtures for hay and pasture, and of different methods in the production of clover and timothy seed. Variety tests of forage crops and flax and hemp were also conducted.

Good progress is being made in the poultry work. The experimental work embraces incubation, breeding, feeding and housing.

The horticultural work comprised variety and cultural tests of tree fruits bush fruits, vegetables, shrubs and flowers.

Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, Ont.

Owing to cool weather seeding was not possible until May 17. Precipitation during the growing season was less than the average over a nine-year period. Germination was good, and hay, grain and other field and garden crops made very fair growth. The weather in August was excellent for haying operations, and grain matured well.

Herds of pure-bred and grade Ayrshire and Shorthorn cattle are maintained at this Station. In feeding experiments sunflower silage has given somewhat better results than O.P.V. silage both in milk production and body gains. There is also a flock of registered Shropshire sheep and a herd of registered Yorkshire swine with which breeding and feeding experiments are being carried on.

In addition to rotation and cultural experiments the field husbandry work includes tile and surface drainage experiments, and tests of rates and dates of seeding various crops.

Variety tests of bush fruits and variety and cultural experiments with vegetables were continued. A good deal of attention was also given to ornamental horticulture.

A comparison was made of methods of seeding timothy, red clover and alsike for seed production. In addition variety tests were carried out with sunflowers, corn, mangels, swedes, fall turnips, carrots, oats, peas and vetch. In the hay production experiments grasses and clovers were used alone and in various mixtures.

Rod row tests of cereals were continued. The variety tests included fall and spring wheat, fall and spring rye, oats, barley, field peas and beans. Weather conditions favoured cereals, and the results obtained this year were above the average.

Excellent progress has been made in the poultry work. Barred Plymouth Rocks, which is the only breed kept at this Station, appear to be particularly well adapted to this district. Production during the past year has shown a marked increase over that of former years. Hatching results were excellent.

The bees wintered well, and honey production during the past season was very satisfactory. Forty-two queens were successfully mated, most of them being shipped to other branch Farms and Stations.

Experimental Station, Harrow, Ont.

The season of 1926 was rather a trying one for tobacco growers in south-western Ontario. The spring was backward and was followed by a period of drought from June to August. Excessive rainfall from then until mid-November, with frosts on September 25 and 26, resulted in the loss of about one-third of the Ontario tobacco crop. Trouble was again experienced with the corn-borer, but oats and hay gave fairly good yields. Weather conditions made harvesting very difficult.

Practically all phases of tobacco culture which could be of interest to the growers are covered in the experimental work carried on at this Station. The types of tobacco grown are the Burley, Green River, and Flue-cured types. In

spite of the abnormal season, this season's crop was of good quality and brought the top market price. The four and five-year rotations followed on this Station appear to have eliminated all root rot disease from fields which were at one time affected, and in addition have increased the yields and improved the fertility of the soil.

Fall manuring and plowing of grass, clover and alfalfa sod has proven much superior to spring manuring and plowing for Burley and Green River tobaccos. It has also been found that the closer tobacco is planted the brighter the cured leaf and the higher the yield up to distances of 18 inches for the Flue-cured types, 22 inches for the Burley types, and 26 inches for the Green River types.

Steer and hog feeding experiments were again carried out.

Of the thirteen varieties of spring oats tested, Mansholts gave the highest yield, with Irish Victory in second place. Excellent results have been obtained from the crop rotations followed at this Station.

The results of the corn hybridizing work are very promising. A quantity of hand selected Wisconsin No. 7 seed corn was produced. Several varieties of broom corn were tested.

The Kentucky varieties of hemp for fibre show more promise than the French or Russian varieties.

Horticultural work included variety tests of beans, early tomatoes, sweet corn and canning peas. Some of the grafts of new varieties of apples which were made in 1923 are showing up well.

Experimental Station, Morden, Man.

Spring opened early and seeding was done under favourable conditions. Oats did not develop as well as wheat, barley, flax and hay which gave very heavy yields. Late ripening cereals were damaged by rust and harvesting operations were hampered by wet weather.

The herd of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle at this Station is fully accredited. The male calves find a ready sale in the surrounding districts, being used mainly for grading-up purposes. There is also a flock of pure-bred Hampshire sheep. This breed seems to be well adapted to Manitoba conditions, and breeding stock is sold to farmers.

There are five different crop rotations in progress and in three of these corn occupied a prominent place. It developed well and yielded heavily. Oats and peas as a mixture are a profitable crop.

There is abundant evidence of an increasing interest in horticulture by people on the prairies. The increased interest is being fostered by the staff at the Morden Experimental Station where horticultural work is the leading activity. Many new seedling varieties of apples have been developed at this Station and during the past year 654 trees bore fruit for the first time; of these 107 show sufficient promise to warrant their propagation for an extended trial. Greater attention is being given to fruit breeding, both on the plantations and in the greenhouse. In addition to controlled breeding, many seeds from selected trees have been sown. A very promising seedling of Sand cherry has borne excellent fruit resembling the Compass cherry but less astringent, of better size and hardier. Some varieties of crab-apples that are commanding attention are Dolgo, Gertrude, Bedford, Trail and Ivan. Three varieties of Chinese apricot-plum hybrids, Hanska, Kaya and Tokata, have borne well. Plums were a good crop, and sour cherries have done so well that they appear to offer commercial possibilities.

Two varieties of early sweet corn, namely, Pickanniny and Banting, are particularly well adapted to prairie gardens, and an effort is being made to have a supply of selected seed available.

Considerable attention was given to ornamental horticulture and many new shrubberies were planted. Further planting was done in the arboretum and the rose garden was extended.

In co-operation with the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory a study is being made of stem rust infection of the different cereal varieties. In the growing of cereals and corn there is continuous co-operation between the Morden Station, the Brandon Experimental Farm, and the Field Husbandry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Corn breeding is a prominent feature in the forage crops work. Variety tests of alfalfa, sweet clover, grasses, corn, turnips, mangels and sugar beets were conducted.

Tests with commercial varieties of tobacco were very successful, and an expansion of this work is planned.

The flocks of S.C. Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks are being further developed. There is a heavy demand for breeding stock and for eggs for hatching.

The apiary has been increased to eighty colonies and queen rearing has been undertaken.

Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.

The lack of precipitation was greatly felt throughout the northern part of the province during the growing season. Rain fell in the southern part of the province about the middle of June, and while it was too late to be of benefit to the early hay crop, it provided ample moisture for the heavy grain crop. Wet weather during the harvest caused much of the grain to sprout in the stook. Oats were badly rusted but wheat did not suffer much in this respect.

The live stock at this Farm comprises a herd of dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle, a herd of Yorkshire swine, and a flock of pure-bred and grade Oxford sheep. With these a number of breeding and feeding experiments were conducted. Steer feeding experiments also were carried out, and tests of different types of shelter for swine were continued.

Much useful information has been obtained on problems connected with the growing of alfalfa, sweet clover and corn, and a study is being made of the influence of the legumes and grasses on the succeeding grain crops. Experiments in couch grass eradication have been started.

Variety and cultural tests with vegetables were continued. Fruit bushes and perennial flowers winter-killed badly.

The development of many new varieties of cereal crops in recent years has necessitated an expansion of the cereal work at this Farm. Individual plant selections have been made on a large scale and some crossing has been done.

The work of breeding improved strains of forage crops received a setback during the year as most of the foundation material of alfalfa, sweet clover, and meadow fescue was lost through winter killing. This material, however, has all been re-established and a fresh start made. Variety and strain tests were continued.

Very satisfactory progress is being made in the poultry work. Many breeding cockerels and settings of eggs were sold to farmers and poultry breeders. In the recent Manitoba Egg Laying Contest fifty-five birds qualified for registration.

Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

The season opened moderately early, and wheat was seeded on April 15. There was ample moisture in the soil, and with fine weather following seeding the crops got away to an excellent start, and did well throughout the season. On the whole grain crops were good throughout the district, but threshing operations were seriously delayed by adverse weather conditions during September and October.

In addition to maintaining a Clyesdale stud at this Farm, considerable experimental work with horses is carried on.

Two breeds of cattle are carried, a beef herd of Shorthorns and a newly established dairy herd of Ayrshires, which is rapidly increasing. Experimental work is also carried on with a flock of pure-bred Shropshire sheep, and a small herd of Yorkshire swine is also maintained.

A number of practical rotations designed to meet the requirements of the diversified farmer from the standpoint of profit and soil fertility are being investigated. In addition some twenty cultural experiments are in progress.

Variety tests were conducted with cereals, and improvement work in small grains shows considerable expansion.

Much useful work has also been done with forage crops. Emergency hay crops and sunflowers yielded exceptionally well.

Considerable attention is being given to horticultural work, especially cultural methods, with a view to hastening maturity and increasing the yields of certain crops. Selection and breeding work with vegetables is also in progress. The control of plant diseases and insect pests also received attention.

New blood has been introduced into the Farm flock of White Wyandottes and marked improvement is shown. There is an ever-increasing demand for breeding stock and hatching eggs. The number of birds which qualified for registration, in the seventh Saskatchewan Egg Laying Contest, was larger than in any of the preceding contests. The quality of the pullets entered showed a marked improvement.

Experimental Farm, Rosthern, Sask.

The season opened up promisingly after a mild winter. There was an abundance of rain until the end of May, but lack of adequate precipitation during the summer months resulted in yields that were below average. However, grain crops turned out better than was expected, and the hay crop was above the average. Threshing was delayed by rains and grades were lowered.

The herd of Holstein cattle now numbers twenty-nine females, with which experiments in feeding and management were carried on. A flock of high-grade Leicester sheep has been developed by repeated crossings of pure-bred Leicester rams on grade ewes. There is also a small flock of pure-berd Suffolks. Feeding and breeding experiments were conducted with Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth swine.

Field husbandry work comprised a wide range of cultural and rotation experiments. The value of windbreaks and of repeated applications of barnyard manure has been demonstrated in the horticultural work.

Variety tests of cereals and forage crops were continued, but much of the wheat was damaged by early frosts, and most of the alfalfa and sweet clover winter killed.

The poultry work has been particularly successful and much useful experimental work was done.

The apiary has been increased from twenty-two to thirty-four colonies.

Experimental Station, Scott, Sask.

Crop prospects were promising until the end of June when a period of drought set in which dried out the late sown and the stubbled in crops. These, however, were improved somewhat by rains in the last week in August. In some districts crops suffered from frost on August 8. Harvesting and threshing operations were delayed by rains, and much of the grain sprouted in the stook.

A number of pure-bred Percheron foals were raised during the past summer, sired by Jobka-8104, and Justice-10063. Progress is being made in the building up of a pure-bred herd of Shorthorn cattle. Steer and calf feeding experiments were conducted. Flocks of Shropshire, Cheviot and Rambouillet sheep are being graded up by the use of pure-bred sires on grade ewes. Experiments in the feeding of potassium iodide for the prevention of goitre were continued. In addition to carrying on breeding and feeding experiments with a herd of Yorkshire swine, many head of breeding stock were sold to farmers.

Field husbandry work consisted of rotation and cultural experiments.

In addition to variety and strain tests with cereals an experiment is being conducted in co-operation with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to determine whether grain should be seeded by weight alone, or whether the size of the kernels should be taken into consideration.

Forage crops are being tested for hardiness, yield, drought resistance, and trueness to type. The horticultural work at the Station is attracting a great deal of attention. The usual variety and cultural tests with fruits and vegetables were continued.

Poultry breeding work is carried on with a flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Satisfactory progress is being made in the work with bees.

Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.

The past season was an unfavourable one for crops. Dry, windy weather prevailed during seeding time. Precipitation during the growing season was below normal, while July temperatures were above the average. Crops were lighter than usual, and harvesting operations were delayed somewhat by rain.

Breeding and experimental work was carried on with herds of Shorthorn and Holstein cattle, and a herd of Tamworth swine. Twenty-two steers were fattened and exported to Great Britain.

With additional land available the field husbandry work was expanded. Further studies have also been made of the combined harvester-thresher, and a full report will be published shortly.

Many new varieties and strains of common cereals have been tested, and the cereal work generally has been much improved.

Some useful data have been acquired as to the adaptability and culture of different varieties of forage crops. Generally speaking the annual forage crops have proven superior to perennial crops in the matter of yield.

A number of young trees of different varieties of apples, plums and cherries were planted as well as additional varieties of currants, gooseberries and strawberries. Excellent progress is being made in the poultry work.

Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta.

Soil drifting assumed serious proportions during the season of 1926, in the Chinook belt of southern Alberta. In other respects the season was about normal except that the early fall was unusually wet, making it difficult to harvest and thresh the crops, and lowering the quality of the grain several grades.

Feeding experiments were conducted with dairy and beef cattle, sheep and swine. Breeding work included the grading up of a herd of Holstein Freisian

cattle and the range flock of sheep, the production of pure-bred Percheron foals, and the breeding of bacon type hogs.

Rotation and cultural experiments were conducted both on the irrigated and dry farms. Considerable attention is being given to the problem of soil drifting. A study is also being made regarding the use of irrigation water and its effect upon the physical condition of the soil.

The usual variety and cultural tests with vegetables, fruits, flowers, ornamental shrubs and shade trees were continued.

Different varieties of cereals were tested under both dry land and irrigated conditions.

Work with hemp included variety and dates of seeding tests and retting.

Investigations were conducted with a view to finding a means of increasing seed production in alfalfa, and varieties and strains of corn were tested to determine their relative value for ensilage and hogging off purposes.

Very satisfactory progress is being made in the poultry work. The Alberta Egg Laying Contest is serving a most useful purpose.

The work with bees carried on at this Station has been an important factor in the rapid expansion of the beekeeping industry in the irrigated areas of southern Alberta.

Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta.

Due to the exceptionally mild winter there was no winter killing of grain or grasses. The rains in May and June produced excellent pastures and heavy hay crops. The grain crop was very heavy but was slow in ripening and suffered from frost injury in September. The total precipitation for the year 1926, 23.49 inches, is the heaviest recorded at this Station.

Two Shire stallions—Snelston Topper and Rising Sun R.E.S., are available to the public for breeding purposes. The former is a particularly fine horse and his services have been in great demand during the past year.

A beef herd of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle is maintained chiefly for the purpose of supplying breeding stock to farmers at reasonable prices. Experimental work is also conducted with this herd. There is also a dairy herd of pure-bred Holsteins headed by the bull Mutual Pontiac Korndyke 34197. Both of the above herds have been fully accredited for several years past. Swine breeding work is carried on with Yorkshires, Tamworths, and Berkshires. There has been a heavy demand from all parts of the province for Yorkshire and Tamworth breeding stock, but the demand for Berkshires is gradually decreasing.

Rotation and cultural experiments were continued. Records of cost of production indicate that wheat grown on summer-fallow is the most profitable crop for Central Alberta, and that barley and oats are more profitable than hay.

Horticultural work comprised varietal and cultural tests of vegetables and fruits. There is also an interesting collection of flowers, trees, and shrubs.

Wheat, oats, barley, peas, winter wheat, winter rye, flax, and buckwheat were included in the cereal variety tests. Experiments in the control of smut by seed treatment were conducted in co-operation with the Division of Botany.

Results obtained from variety and strain tests of forage crops indicate that alfafa from Alberta-grown seed is the hardiest legume for this region. Sunflowers for silage can be depended upon to produce large yields even in dry years.

A flock of White Wyandottes is maintained for experimental purposes and for the production of breeding stock.

In the apiary there was an increase of eleven colonies during the past year. Colonies protected during the summer gave larger yields than colonies with unprotected hives.

Experimental Sub-station, Beaverlodge, Alta.

The season of 1926 was a most successful one at Beaverlodge. Grain yielded exceptionally well.

Twenty-eight varieties of spring wheat, oats, and barley were tested in drilled plots, and also in rod rows planted by hand. The results were such as to commend the rod-row system of variety testing. An interesting point brought out in the rate of seeding tests is that Banner oats seems particularly prone to dwarfing when too heavily seeded. Dates of planting tests were conducted with both spring and winter grains, and a further comparison was made of selected strains of different grains.

Timothy and red clover did exceptionally well this year. Most of the third season plots yielded at the rate of more than 2 tons per acre.

An interesting field husbandry experiment is that dealing with methods of seeding meadow crops. Studies are also being made in the conservation of soil moisture for crop growth. In order to test the residual effect of the different sods, rod-wide strips of seven different hay crops were ploughed up in 1925 and seeded to barley in 1926.

Small fruits and flowering shrubs made an excellent showing this year, while in the small experimental apiary one colony yielded 280 pounds of surplus honey, after providing winter stores for the two colonies into which it had to be divided.

Experimental Station, Summerland, B.C.

The past season was a very trying one. Precipitation was below normal and there was a shortage of irrigation water. Fruit and vegetables gave about average yields, but forage crops suffered from the lack of water.

The herd of Jersey cattle at this Station is fully accredited, and some creditable R.O.P. records were made during the past year. The most notable achievement was that of Farleigh St. Mawes Retta —21677—, who again established a world's record in the senior two-year-old class, with 11,606 pounds of milk and 648.78 pounds of butter-fat in 305 days. Unfortunately, this animal died following a difficult parturition. There is also a flock of Cheviot sheep and a herd of Berkshire swine from which breeding stock is sold.

Horticulture is the major branch of the work at this Station and a considerable amount of experimental work is done. Among the more important problems being investigated are those of breakdown in apples, dates of picking, and methods of handling and storage. The results obtained substantiate the observations of previous years. In addition to breeding work, variety and fertilizer tests were conducted with vegetables. Tests have also been made with plant protectors for the forcing of early vegetables. Elite stock strains of certain vegetables were also produced. A start has been made in the breeding of asters, peony, iris; bulb trial grounds have been prepared, and new shrubberies, lawns, and roads have also been made. Assistance has also been given in the formation of quite a large number of horticultural societies throughout the district.

Some promising results were obtained in the tobacco work carried on at the Station and at Kelowna. The Burley and cigar binder types gave excellent yields of good-quality leaf.

Experimental Station, Invermere, B.C.

From an agricultural standpoint the season of 1926 was unfavourable. Due to the light snow fall the previous winter there was a shortage of irrigation water. Precipitation was slightly below the average, and unfortunately nearly one-third of the total precipitation for the year fell in September, delaying harvesting operations and forcing the potatoes into another growth.

The live stock buildings at Windermere are now completed, and the herd of Ayrshire cattle was moved over in July. A registered Clydesdale stallion is kept for use in the district, and breeding work is also carried on with a herd of Yorkshire swine.

In the four rotations followed at the Invermere Station the outstanding crops are potatoes, peas, and alfalfa.

Rod row variety tests of cereals were continued. Field peas do remarkably well, but the district does not appear to lend itself to the production of coarse grains.

Alfalfa is the outstanding hay crop and can always be depended upon to produce at least two good crops. Sunflowers are proving better than corn for silage.

In the horticultural work particular attention has been given to peas and potatoes. Three new varieties of peas have been developed. Some good selections of potato seedlings have been made.

The poultry plant has been moved over to the Windermere Farm and much better results were obtained.

The past season was not a favourable one for bees but an average yield of 74.6 pounds of extracted honey per colony was obtained.

Considerable work has been done towards getting the Windermere Farm in shape.

Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C.

The season of 1926 was one of the earliest and driest on record. Precipitation was considerably less than normal but the crops did not suffer as much as might be expected under such circumstances. The clover crop was one of the earliest and heaviest ever harvested. There was an excellent crop of grain, and corn was about average. Roots suffered from the summer drought but made an excellent recovery in the late fall and yielded well.

Five pure-bred Clydesdale horses bred on this Farm were shown at the New Westminster Exhibition and captured one grand championship, two reserve championships and five first prizes. The herd of Holstein cattle again successfully passed the accreditation test. The average milk production of the cows that finished a lactation period during the year was 13,573 pounds of milk and 463.49 pounds of fat. There is also a very fine flock of Dorset sheep and a herd of Yorkshire swine.

In making Stilton cheese it has been found that better results are obtained while the cows are on pasture than when they are kept in the barn.

Included in the variety tests of cereals and forage crops were wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, ensilage corn, sunflowers, mangels, carrots, sugar beets, and annual hays.

An excellent crop of hemp and flax was grown but the former did not produce seed.

The area devoted to variety and cultural tests of fruits, flowers, and vegetables has been enlarged.

The sixth Egg-Laying Contest was remarkably successful. Several world's records were established, outstanding amongst which was the 351 egg record made by hen number six, owned by the University of British Columbia. The Barred Plymouth Rock hen No. 400, which was bred by the Agassiz Farm, laid 326 eggs, and is the highest hen in Canada for points.

Experimental Station, Saanichton, B.C.

After a mild winter, and an early spring free from frost, there was a splendid setting of fruit. On the whole precipitation was light, but timely showers in May and early June produced an abundant hay crop. Strawberries, cherries and pears also yielded exceptionally well. Fodder corn was light but mangels were a very heavy crop. Work on the land was carried on during the entire year.

A small herd of Jersey cattle is maintained for experimental purposes.

Field husbandry work consisted mainly of rotation experiments. Careful records are also kept of the cost of producing various crops.

Horticulture is the chief line of work at this Station and embraces small fruits, tree fruits, flowers, ornamental trees, and shrubs. Different methods of growing strawberries are being studied, while in the orchard, figs, persimmons, quince, medlars and nectarines are under test. There is also an area of six acres devoted to the growing of different varieties of walnuts, hazelnuts and almonds. Commercial bulb culture is also being studied, and in the greenhouse attention is being given to the forcing of many varieties of bulbs.

A means of controlling the narcissus bulb fly is being sought.

The fall seeding of cereals has given splendid results. Many varieties of wheat, oats, barley and peas are being tested, and through careful selection improved strains are being obtained.

A good deal of experimental work has been done with forage crops. The ensilage mixture of Sun wheat, oats and spring vetch continues to give best results. Alfalfa also does well.

In the poultry work special emphasis is placed on the breeding, hatching, feeding, and rearing of chicks. In the third Egg-Laying Contest for Vancouver Island the average production per bird was 215.8 eggs.

A small apiary is maintained for demonstration purposes.

Experimental Sub-stations

Work was carried on as in former years at the various Experimental Sub-stations. At Fort Vermilion spring opened up earlier than usual but there was very little moisture in the ground. Hot dry weather during the greater part of the growing season combined with frosts in May and August had a very adverse effect upon the growth and yields of most of the crops.

The work at Salmon Arm, B.C., is principally with tree fruits. The missionaries at Forts Smith, Resolution and Providence, N.W.T., and Betsiamites, Saguenay county, P.Q., also carry on a certain amount of experimental work, but with very short seasons and greatly varying temperatures, the work, naturally, is limited.

DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE BRANCH

Progress in Dairy Production

We have to record another good season for the dairying industry although in some respects it did not touch the high marks of 1925. Prices for all products were somewhat lower. The dairy produce market was adversely affected by the general stagnation of business in the United Kingdom as a result of labour conditions. There was an increase in creamery butter production of over 7,000,000 pounds as compared with 1925, but the output of cheese dropped to the extent of nearly 11,000,000 pounds.

The following figures show the increase in the combined butter-fat equivalent for creamery butter and cheese in the past twenty-six years:—

Years	Cheese		Butter		Total butter-fat
	Total pounds cheese produced	Butter-fat equivalent	Total pounds creamery butter produced	Butter-fat equivalent	
1900	220,833,269	84,935,872	36,066,739	30,055,615	114,991,487
1910	199,904,205	76,886,232	64,489,398	53,741,165	130,627,397
1920	149,107,233	57,348,935	111,691,718	93,076,431	150,425,366
*1926	166,325,662	65,225,749	176,720,382	144,852,772	210,078,521

*All figures of Production for 1926 are preliminary and may eventually be slightly revised.

There was a further increase during the year in the export of milk and cream to the United States, the total being sufficient to produce at least 25,000,000 pounds of butter or nearly 60,000,000 pounds of cheese.

The total production and disposal of milk is shown in the table which follows:—

CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1925—FINAL REPORT

Product	Quantity	Milk used	Fat Equivalent	Value
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$
Cheese	177,139,113	1,983,958,065	69,438,530	36,571,556
Creamery Butter	169,494,967	3,967,877,177	138,875,698	63,008,097
*Dairy Butter	100,000,000	2,341,000,000	81,935,000	32,170,000
Whey Butter	1,492,573	Nil	Nil	480,938
Condensed Milk	29,832,764	68,018,701	2,380,654	3,599,235
Condensed Skim-milk	4,175,485	Nil	Nil	252,665
Evaporated Milk	44,550,325	98,901,721	3,461,559	4,324,029
Milk Powder	2,843,942	21,102,049	738,570	567,339
Skim-milk Powder	10,634,699	Nil	Nil	1,016,200
Condensed Coffee and Cocoa	297,102	659,566	23,084	48,428
Casein	358,777	92,621,352	3,241,747	36,717
Ice Cream (Gals.)	5,895,694	~~Nil~~	Nil	308,938
Butter Milk Sold	.....	Nil	Nil	7,974,108
Cottage Cheese, Skim-milk, Whey	.....	Nil	Nil	1,059,832
*Milk for direct consumption or otherwise used.	3,964,937,753	3,964,937,753	138,772,819	115,483,623
Totals	.....	12,539,076,384	438,867,661	266,901,705

*Estimated.

GRADING OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, CALENDAR YEAR 1926

CHEESE—ALL CANADA

Province	Number of Boxes	Grades and Percentages		
		Special and First	Second	Third
Manitoba	3,453	76·0	21·8	2·2
Ontario	1,305,211	92·6	6·8	0·6
Quebec	517,247	77·8	21·2	1·0
New Brunswick	469	6·4	70·6	23·0
Prince Edward Island	19,201	88·8	10·7	0·5
Totals	1,845,581	88·3	11·0	0·7
Number boxes different grades	.....	1,629,628	202,560	13,403

The total number of boxes of cheese graded during the calendar year 1926 was almost 50,000 less than during the previous calendar year. This decrease in the quantity graded during 1926 was due in part to decreased production during the year and also to the fact that a considerable quantity of so-called "washed curd" cheese was exported during the year to the United States. "Washed curd" cheese are made for a special trade and the grade standards applied when grading ordinary export cheese are not applicable to this particular type.

The quantity of cheese graded in New Brunswick represents only about 3½ per cent of the total production in that province, while the quantity of cheese graded in Manitoba represents only about 30.3 per cent of the total production of that province. Grading statistics relative to these two provinces should, therefore, not be considered as a necessarily correct index as to the quality of the total production of the two provinces.

ONTARIO CHEESE—BY DISTRICTS

District	Number of Boxes	Grades and Percentages		
		Special and First	Second	Third
Western	234,949	93·4	6·4	0·2
Central	286,654	93·7	5·7	0·6
Eastern	776,801	91·9	7·4	0·7
Northern	6,807	93·9	6·0	0·1

QUEBEC CHEESE—BY DISTRICTS

District	Number of Boxes	Grades and Percentages		
		Special and First	Second	Third
Lake St. John & Chicoutimi	93,517	88·3	11·2	0·5
North Shore	110,095	82·6	16·1	1·3
South Shore	313,635	72·9	26·1	1·0

BUTTER—ALL CANADA

Pasteurized

Province	Number of Boxes	Grades and Percentages			
		Special	First	Second	Third
Alberta	27,575	14·9	62·3	21·2	1·6
Saskatchewan	219,896	0·1	51·2	34·4	14·3
Manitoba	182,869	0·3	66·4	25·1	8·2
Ontario	34,771	.....	81·7	17·5	0·8
Quebec	220,528	1·1	88·7	9·4	0·8
Prince Edward Island	8,549	21·8	76·5	1·7	.....
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	374	.....	82·4	17·6	.....
Totals	694,940	1·4	69·4	22·2	7·0
Number boxes different grades	.....	98·43	482,601	154,457	48,399

BUTTER—ALL CANADA—*Con.*

Unpasteurized

Province	Number of Boxes	Grades and Percentages			
		Special	First	Second	Third
Alberta	31	.....	100·0	.....	.....
Saskatchewan	87	.....	.....	79·3	20·7
Manitoba	2,030	.....	40·5	42·2	17·3
Ontario	2,484	.....	40·5	41·1	18·4
Quebec	123,090	.....	71·6	27·2	1·2
New Brunswick	353	.....	37·4	62·6	.....
Totals	128,075	.....	70·3	27·8	1·9
Number boxes different grades	.....	.....	90,107	35,583	2,385

The decreased quantity of butter graded in the provinces of Alberta and Ontario during 1926 as compared with that of the previous year, does not indicate decreased production in these provinces during the year under review as the preliminary report of production during 1926 shows each of these provinces to have made a slight increase in production as compared with the previous year. Decreased gradings were due to the fact that owing to increased domestic requirements less butter was exported during the year.

Division of Dairy Markets and Cold Storage

ICED CAR SERVICES

As has been the practice for several years arrangements were made with the railways for the operation under certain conditions of refrigerator cars for the transport of cheese, butter and eggs to Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax. Provision was made for the operation of a maximum of one hundred and sixty cars weekly during the months of June, July and August for the transport of cheese to Montreal and Halifax. These iced refrigerator cars give a pick-up service for cheese at l.c.l rates and the routing was arranged by the railroads under an arrangement with the Department whereby each car was required to secure a minimum tonnage before arrival at destination. Iced refrigerator cars giving a pick-up service for butter and eggs at l.c.l. rates, were operated over fifty-five routes to Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax. Under these arrangements shippers of cheese, butter and eggs not operating in sufficient volume to ship in car lots were provided with iced refrigerator car services at l.c.l. rates and thus in many cases avoided the necessity of shipping by express at greater expense, or of waiting until a carload was available with consequent deterioration of quality.

ICED CAR INSPECTION

In order to assure proper service by iced refrigerator cars operated under agreement with the department, iced car inspectors were maintained at the railroad terminals in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax. These inspectors noted the condition of such cars on arrival at destination, quantity of produce carried, temperature of cars and produce therein, manner of stowage of produce, quantity of ice remaining in the bunkers, etc. Reports of any improper conditions as to cars, produce, packages or handling, were transmitted to the responsible parties. Iced car inspectors also, in so far as time permitted, maintained a supervision of conditions surrounding the transport of perishable produce in ordinary box cars with a view to correction of abuses by advising the responsible parties.

CARGO INSPECTION

As in former years cargo inspectors were maintained on the docks at Vancouver and Halifax, as well as at Montreal and Quebec during the season of navigation from these two ports, and at St. John, N.B., and Portland, Me., during the months of December and January. Such inspectors noted the condition on delivery at the docks for export, of perishable produce, of packages containing the same, and the temperature of the produce, and supervised the loading and stowage of the same. Reports of any improper conditions were transmitted to the responsible persons in order to secure improvements. Thermographs (recording thermometers) in perforated locked boxes were placed in each hold containing perishable produce for export.

In the United Kingdom cargo inspectors reported on the condition at discharge and manner of handling of perishable produce at London, Southampton, Bristol, Cardiff, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Leith. Unsatisfactory conditions of produce or packages, as well as of handling, were promptly reported and necessary improvements requested. Inspectors in the United Kingdom also secured the thermographs placed with produce at Canadian ports, removed the charts and mailed them to Ottawa where blue print copies were made and supplied to consignors, shipping companies, refrigerating engineers on the ships and to other interested persons.

INVESTIGATION OF WEIGHING OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

When consignees of butter and cheese were dissatisfied with the report of the public weigher at Montreal, or in cases when a wide difference was shown between marked and actual weights of butter or cheese, an investigator proceeded to the factory at which the butter or cheese originated, arriving there after the following shipment had been prepared for shipment. Actual weights were ascertained by the investigator using his own scales and the actual weight was compared with the weight as previously determined by the manufacturer. Packages weighed by the investigator at the factory were marked and reweighed at destination in order to determine the amount of shrinkage in transit. Shippers were advised of the amount of such shrinkage so that in their weighing of subsequent shipments due allowance for same might be made. This investigational work was of considerable educational value and was the means of dispersing considerable suspicion in the minds of manufacturers of butter and cheese.

DAIRY NEWS LETTER

The Dairy News Letter, containing general information respecting dairying, was, as in former years, published on the tenth day of each month. Monthly statistics of grading of Canadian dairy produce, of Canadian exports of dairy produce, of Canadian and United Kingdom imports of dairy produce and of Canadian and United States storage stocks of dairy produce were regular features of the Dairy News Letter. The Dairy News Letter was sent free of charge to Canadian manufacturers of cheese and butter and to any others sufficiently interested to request the same.

DAIRY MARKETS INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The Dairy Produce Market Report was, as in former years, published each Monday from April to December. This weekly publication contained a review of the trend of dairy market conditions and of transactions in dairy produce on the Montreal, Toronto, and New York markets, as well as on Ontario and Quebec country dairy boards during the previous week and down to noon of the Monday of issue. The market report has for years shown the

receipts of butter and cheese at Montreal during the previous week and from the first of May to the close of the previous week together with comparative figures for the corresponding periods of the previous year. Last year statistics of quantities of cheese graded in Ontario and Quebec during the previous week, as well as from the first of the calendar year to the end of the previous week, together with statistics for the corresponding periods of the previous year, were also shown each week in the report. Since almost 95 per cent of the total cheese production is submitted for grading, such grading statistics are the most reliable index as to the volume of cheese production and were much appreciated by Canadian exporters and United Kingdom importers. The weekly report was sent free of charge to manufacturers of cheese and butter and to others requesting the same. Each Monday and Friday prepaid telegraphic dairy market reports were sent to the different provincial dairy officials for distribution by them and collect telegraphic dairy market reports were sent to any one requesting the service.

CREAMERY COLD STORAGE BONUSES

Specifications as well as blue prints of plans of creamery refrigerators were prepared and sent free to creameries requesting the same. Any creamery constructing a refrigerator in accordance with such plans was eligible for a bonus of $100 provided reports submitted of daily temperatures during the summer months and the report of an inspection by an officer of the division were favourable. Forty-one applications for payment of this bonus were received during the year. Payments of $100 each were made to thirty applicants, and eleven applicants were refused or held over until 1927 pending necessary alterations to the refrigerator.

COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE SUBSIDIES

Several proposals to erect cold storage warehouses under agreement with the department for the payment of subsidies were considered during the year but only in the case of one of the proposals did there seem to be a reasonable likelihood of the warehouse being operated profitably, consequently only one contract was entered into.

INVESTIGATION OF SERVICEABILITY OF BUTTER BOXES

Following a conference held in Ottawa on March 16, 1926, at which representatives of the provincial departments of agriculture and of the various organizations of butter and of butter box manufacturers were in attendance, it was decided to make a study of the relative merits of the three different types of butter boxes now in use, viz., rabbeted corner double nailed, lock corner and dovetail corner. Arrangements were made with the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of the Interior for a series of tests of the different types of boxes without re-inforcement as well as re-inforced in different manners. Each box tested contained fifty-six pounds of butter.

The following quotation is from the report of the tests, issued by the Forest Products Laboratory:—

The information desired is detailed as follows.—

(1) Comparative strengths of the types of export butter boxes unre-inforced.

(2) Comparative strengths of the following types of re-inforcements:—

(*a*) Two wires parallel around sides, top and bottom.
(*b*) Two straps parallel around sides, top and bottom.
(*c*) Two wires at right angles.
(*d*) Two straps at right angles.
(*e*) One wire at centre around sides, top and bottom.
(*f*) One strap at centre around sides, top and bottom.

(3) A comparison of the strengths of the re-inforced and unre-inforced boxes.

The hazard machine is a 17-foot diameter revolving drum with six interior floors arranged in hexagonal form. As the drum revolves the box is dropped from floor to floor and guides are so arranged as to cause it to fall successively on corners, edges and sides, simulating in a comparatively short time the various stresses induced in actual transportation.

Space does not permit quoting the details of the individual tests but the results of the observations of the tests are contained in the following conclusions as stated in the above-mentionel report:—

The results of tests indicate:—

(1) That the Ontario box of dovetail design is the strongest of the four types tested without re-inforcements.

(2) That based on the single tests of the first series, the box with two parallel straps ½-inch by .018-inch withstood five times and the one with two parallel wires, 13 gauge, three times the number of drops sustained by the unre-inforced boxes.

(3) That the lighter strapping ⅜-inch by .015-inch when applied two parallel or two at right angles does not give as strong re-inforcement as the 13-gauge wire similarly applied but still gives double the strength of the unre-inforced box.

(4) That the two parallel wires or two wires at right angles apparently impart re-inforcement of equal value, so far as first failure is concerned, but under continued abuse wiring at right angles holds the box together better than parallel wiring. The same is true for strapping.

(5) That one strap or one wire applied around centre of box gives nearly double the strength of the unre-inforced container.

(6) That the use of reinforcement of one wire (13 gauge) or one strap (preferably ½-inch by .018-inch) applied around centre of box over sides, top and bottom should prove sufficient to increase serviceability of any of the four types of butter boxes tested, namely, Ontario dovetailed, Manitoba nailed, Alberta lock corner and Quebec lock corner, to insure a minimum of breakage on export shipments.

As a result of these tests minimum specifications for three types of butter boxes have been prepared and established by regulations under the Dairy Industry Act, 1914, as amended. Except in so far as provision is made in the regulations for the use of boxes already on hand, or made from box material already on hand and unsuitable for the manufacture of boxes according to the specifications, all butter exported from Canada after June 1, 1927, must be in boxes made according to the specifications as stated and re-inforced with wire or strapping as required by the regulations.

Provision has also been made by regulation for the use on all boxes containing butter for export of a uniform design of marking to be printed on the package. This uniformity of marking or branding will be very effective in improving the appearance of packages containing butter for export.

The Administration of the Dairy Industry Act

The staff engaged in the administration of the Dairy Industry Act was the same as during the previous year, consisting of one senior inspector, five full-time inspectors and five part-time inspectors. The more important provisions of the Act are those prohibiting the manufacture and sale of,—

(*a*) Butter adulterated either by means of foreign fat or by more than sixteen per cent of water;

(*b*) Butter and cheese containing less than the specified minimum of milk fat;

(*c*) Butter in prints of improper weight;

(*d*) Butter or cheese which is falsely or improperly branded.

Inspectors made preliminary tests for water content of samples of butter secured from manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. Samples which according to the preliminary tests show more than sixteen per cent of water as well as samples of butter or cheese suspected of being adulterated by means of foreign fat or of containing less than the legal minimum of fat were submitted for

chemical analyses. Inspectors made preliminary tests of 8,698 samples of butter of which 993 samples showed more than sixteen per cent of water. In this connection, it should be noted that inspectors become quite expert in selecting samples which appear by observation to be suspicious and frequently do not take samples of butter which are manifestly genuine. It should, therefore, not be inferred that the above figures represent the extent of excessive water in all Canadian butter.

The following statement shows the number of convictions secured on account of various offences and amounts of fines imposed:—

Offence	Number of Convictions	Fines
Excess water in butter	48	$ 832 80
Foreign fat in butter	4	828 75
Short weight prints of butter	5	50 00
Butter deficient in fat	1	10 00
Not keeping special book showing purchases of whey cream	1	10 00
Incorporating inferior curd in cheese	1	10 00
Total	60	$1,741 55

Convictions secured during the year show a reduction of 44 as compared with the previous year, and fines a reduction of $1,799.50. These reductions indicate a decidedly better observation of the provisions of the Act.

The authority conferred by the Act to seize and confiscate illegal dairy products or equipment used in the manufacture or manipulation of illegal dairy products is only exercised in extreme cases. Following is a statement of such confiscation of butter showing the number of confiscations on acount of different offences, the number of pounds so confiscated and the proceeds from the disposal of the same:—

Offence	Number of Confiscations	Number of Pounds Confiscated	Net Proceeds
For sale of butter containing foreign fat	11	932	$183 28
Butter deficient in fat	1	784	164 64
Total	12	1,716	$347 92

The proceeds from fines imposed and from sale of confiscated products have been remitted to the Receiver General.

Division of Dairy Research

The Division of Dairy Research completed investigational work commenced in 1925 on the composition of Canadian Cheddar and Process cheese. The object of the investigation was three-fold:—

(1) To make available information regarding the moisture and fat content of different grades and of various textures in Canadian Cheddar cheese.

(2) To determine the correlation, if any, between the ratio of the principal constituents of cheese and the variations in texture.

(3) To determine the moisture and fat content of process cheese manufactured in Canada.

Details of the results were published in Bulletin No. 79, N.S., entitled "The Composition of Canadian Cheddar and Process Cheese."

Work relative to a new butter defect, known by the trade as "surface taint," has been continued. This investigation established the source of the trouble and control methods were recommended, details of which were published in *The World's Butter Review*.

During the year a new organism was isolated from a city milk supply. It was provisionally named *Bacillus viscogenes*. Results of this investigation have appeared in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada.

An investigation was commenced with the object of ascertaining the causes of undesirable cheese flavours. Such factors as starters, water supplies and equipment are under study. Much scientific data has been collected, and the work is still in progress.

Many meetings and conventions were addressed throughout the year. Scientific articles have been contributed to the press. Technical and routine assistance has been given to manufacturers of butter and cheese.

Division of Dairy Manufactures

This division has been engaged during the year, among other activities, in making a preliminary study of the ripening of Canadian Cheddar cheese from a commercial point of view, in order to secure some data respecting the age at which cheese of different texture, moisture content, etc., may reasonably be considered to have reached some degree of permanency of quality. The ripening of cheese is a process of change. The changes usually result in improvement, but not always.

A fuller knowledge on these points would be valuable to the grading service as well as to those engaged in the manufacture and the marketing of cheese.

The work involves the selection, purchase, storing and frequent examination of a large number of cheese of different types.

A very important function of the division is the keeping in touch with the provincial dairy staffs, in order to promote uniformity throughout the Dominion.

As in former years, this division has co-operated with other divisions in research and experimental work and in the grading of butter and cheese.

Milk Utilization Service

The work of the Milk Utilization Service during the fiscal year 1926-27 has been carried on along the general educational lines adopted since the organization of the service.

Exhibits were arranged at nine centres. All of these were personally attended by a representative of this service and at most demonstrations on the uses of dairy products were given—as well as statistical and dietary information. One of these displays was erected in co-operation with a local milk producers' association, an arrangement which will be repeated in a larger space during the coming summer.

Much material was loaned and help given with exhibits under the direction of public health nurses and teachers. Slides, films, posters, etc., were used in this way.

It was found necessary to have reprints of all the publications already issued (seven in number).

Two new booklets were published: "Milk Drinks," a circular; "An Argument in the Kitchen," a playlet for children, in pamphlet form.

Distribution of these publications is made in three ways; upon direct request, to visitors at exhibits, and through various educational and public health organizations such as Provincial Boards of Health, Departments of Education, Child Welfare Associations, etc., the officers of which are in a position to know in what homes they will be of service and have given assurance of careful placing. Indiscriminate distribution of all these publications is avoided.

The Milk Utilization Service co-operated with the Canadian Council on Child Welfare and the National Dairy Council in the publication of a booklet for children, "The Story of the Curlytails." The story was written as part of the work of this service and stresses the importance of milk as food.

During the year many addresses on the food value of dairy products have been given before various audiences in urban centres and in rural communities. These include:—

Two series of lectures in co-operation with the district representatives;

Five weeks' attendance on the Educational Train sent through the province of Nova Scotia by the Provincial Department of Agriculture;

Addresses at a number of normal schools to acquaint the teachers-in-training with the publications of this Branch available as reference material in teaching;

Talks at many public schools upon request of members of the local Board of Education or teaching staff;

Outlines of the work of this service and the co-operation offered in the teaching of food facts to children, at conventions of French-speaking teachers including one convention of domestic science teachers.

No new posters have been secured during the year but those on hand have been in constant demand, being used in displays of this branch and loaned to teachers, nurses and local child welfare committees.

Several newspaper and magazine articles on subjects relating to the value and care of dairy products have been prepared and published during the year. Several stories have appeared in the children's pages of magazines.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH

The three divisions of this branch are essentially employed in the protection of our live stock industry, our foreign markets and our export food trade. Research work is also carried out by the Pathological Division to improve our methods of dealing with contagious diseases and to solve any difficult problems which may arise.

Contagious Diseases Division

The Field Division is concerned with the eradication and control of contagious diseases of live stock within Canada and the prevention of the introduction of infection from foreign countries.

The continuance of serious contagious disease in foreign countries, particularly in Europe, is a matter of grave concern and it is evident there must be no relaxation of the restrictions adopted to protect the live stock of this country.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—Practically every country in Europe has had serious outbreaks of foot and mouth disease and even in Great Britain where a policy of slaughtering infected and exposed animals is carried out this disease has recurred almost continuously since the last report. It is consequently still necessary to prohibit the importation of susceptible live stock.

As Ireland has been free from foot and mouth disease for several years an order was issued March 30, 1927, that applications for permits to import ruminants and swine from that country would be considered. Such animals must have been in Ireland for at least sixty days and be shipped direct from a port in Ireland.

Foot and Mouth disease has now been entirely eradicated from the United States. All restrictions in connection with this disease in Texas and California, which were in force last year, have been removed.

Foot and Mouth disease broke out in Mexico and restrictions on imports from that country were imposed in May, 1926, and are still in force. An outbreak also occurred in Jamaica in June which was, however, not extensive and it was possible to safely remove restrictions against imports from that island in December, 1926.

The certification of fodders used for packing merchandise has become fairly general and it has been possible to deal with uncertified shipments by fumigation stations maintained for the purpose at seaports. The charges made for fumigation act as a deterrent to the use of these stations as a means of evading disinfection of the fodder packing in the country of origin.

The importation of fodder material from infected countries which might be used in connection with live stock is a real danger and any inconvenience suffered by importers of merchandise packed in hay and straw is justified in protecting our animal industry.

Our export cattle trade with Britain was less than in the preceding year. During the period covered by this report 55,015 store cattle left Canadian ports for Great Britain.

A veterinary inspector accompanied each of the one hundred and thirty-six shipments of store cattle to Great Britain. Great care is taken in supervising these shipments of store cattle. They are inspected and isolated for three days before sailing as well as being under the supervision of Veterinary Inspectors at sea. None have been rejected by British officers for disease.

There has been no serious outbreak of contagious disease during the past year but a number of cases of glanders and hog cholera have been dealt with.

Glanders occurred in Quebec and Saskatchewan. These outbreaks are dealt with by a policy of slaughter and payment of compensation.

Hog cholera has been limited to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. These outbreaks were eradicated by the slaughter of infected swine and the immunization of all swine in close proximity with anti-hog cholera serum.

Our policy of quarantining hogs for thirty days before allowing them to enter Canada and the supervision and licensing of garbage feeding has proven effective in reducing the outbreaks of hog cholera.

Mange in cattle has been effectively controlled but still causes much concern. The insidious nature of this disease makes it necessary to treat all cattle which have been in contact with infected cattle. Early diagnosis is important and this is delayed by stock owners failing to report suspicious cases. Owners, particularly of range cattle, are quite familiar with the appearance of Mange and it may be necessary to take prosecution proceedings against owners who do not report outbreaks of Mange in their herds.

Cattle mange has been detected only in the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec.

Sheep scab exists to a limited extent in Alberta and there are several quarantined bands in British Columbia which are held for further observation.

Horse mange has been detected in New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. This disease is not prevalent and is readily controlled by quarantine and treatment of infected and contact horses.

Anthrax is rarely seen in Canada but as it is a very fatal disease and affects all classes of live stock it is necessary to restrict the importation of hides, skins and wool from infected countries. All such shipments if not accompanied by proper certificates are disinfected under the supervision of an inspector of this branch.

No case of anthrax has been confirmed during the past year although the animals on four premises in Quebec and one in Ontario were quarantined on suspicion.

Rabies which made its appearance after a lapse of several years and was mentioned in my last report has not been eradicated although the situation is much improved.

This disease which is transmitted by the bite of a rabid animal not only to livestock but also to human beings is extremely fatal. Owing to the long incubation period before symptoms develop and general ignorance regarding rabies difficulty is often experienced in persuading owners of exposed animals to take the necessary precautions.

With the co-operation of many of the municipalities it was possible to remove the restrictions from the quarantined area with the exception of the island of Montreal. Due to the serious situation which arose in Montreal as a result of lack of co-operation from the municipal authorities and the number of human beings bitten by rabid dogs the Provincial Government took action and latterly the municipal authorities have also taken measures to assist in preventing dogs running at large if not properly muzzled.

As cases of rabies continue to occur in Montreal the island is still maintained as a quarantined area.

Cases have occurred in the country immediately surrounding Montreal probably from the illegal removal of dogs from the island. All of these cases are dealt with by means of individual quarantine.

A single case of rabies was diagnosed in Prince Edward Island the origin of which has not been established. Immediate control of dogs was undertaken and no other case has been confirmed. Isolated cases have also occurred in Ontario and one case of rabies was reported from Alberta.

Dourine, a serious breeding disease of equines, has not been detected for several years. Every precaution is taken to investigate any case where suspicion exists.

Tuberculosis.—Considerable progress has been made in the control of tuberculosis. The benefits derived from maintaining tuberculosis-free herds are more fully appreciated by live stock men and applications for assistance have increased beyond our capacity to deal promptly with all of them. Delay in testing many of the herds has been unavoidable.

The tuberculin testing of herds to eradicate Tuberculosis is limited by the enormous cost and the amount of work which can be carried out by the veterinary inspectors available.

Restricted Area.—The testing of all cattle in restricted areas is gaining favour with owners as their herds are practically free from risk of infection from neighbouring cattle, a risk which is always more or less present in dealing with individual herds. When an area is established for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis no cattle are admitted into the area without having passed a clean test except those for immediate slaughter.

Under the area plan large numbers of tuberculosis-free herds are found and these are consequently guarded against infection and maintained clean without the initial cost in compensation which is paid for reactors in infected herds.

The Restricted Area Plan admits of the greatest progress in Tuberculosis eradication at a minimum cost to the Department.

There is a steady increase in the number of owners taking advantage of the Accredited Herd Plan for pure-bred herds and the Supervised Herd Plan for grade herds. After the initial expenditure for compensation in herds under the former it has been found practicable to maintain the herds free from Tuberculosis at a moderate cost.

A Restricted Area has been formed in each of the provinces excepting Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Alberta.

In the Carman area in Manitoba with over sixteen thousand cattle the percentage of tuberculous animals has been reduced to three-tenths of one per cent.

The Huntingdon area in Quebec with approximately 52,000 cattle has now less than one per cent of tuberculous animals.

Prince Edward Island with approximately 95,000 cattle at the first test had less than six-tenths of one per cent of tuberculous cattle.

The Fraser Valley Area in British Columbia with over 46,000 cattle, which had over seven per cent of reactors at the first test is showing just over one per cent at the second general test now in progress.

The Last Mountain Area in Saskatchewan with over 21,000 cattle had less than one per cent of reactors when tested.

The Harvey Area in New Brunswick, a small area with less than 3,000 cattle, had approximately three-quarters of one per cent of reactors.

Accredited Herds.—There are now 2,724 fully accredited herds in Canada and 2,457 under process of accreditation while 424 herds are awaiting the test. Many stock owners who were unable to comply with the requirements of the Accredited Herd Plan have had their herds tested under the Supervised Herd Plan and over a thousand herds have been dealt with.

Municipal Tuberculosis Order.—Supervision is still maintained over the herds supplying milk to thirty municipalities under the Municipal Tuberculosis Order but no new municipalities have been accepted under this order for four years. This order is largely a public health measure but much better progress in the control of tuberculosis is possible under our other policies. The question of withdrawing from this work and allowing the municipalities to maintain it as is provided in the order is still under consideration. This would release a number of inspectors who could be employed in Restricted Area work with better results in so far as tuberculosis control in cattle is concerned.

Inspection of Stock Cars and Yards.—Close supervision over stock cars and stock yards has been maintained by officers of this division. Railway companies are required to maintain their premises used for live stock in a sanitary state at all times. All stock cars and stock yards are systematically cleansed and disinfeced under the supervision of our inspectors and only approved disinfectants in proper strength of solution are permitted.

Pathological Division

HEADQUARTERS AND RESEARCH CENTRE:

Biological Laboratory, Ottawa, Ont., and Research Station, Hull, P.Q.

BRANCH LABORATORIES AND STATIONS:

Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta.,
Research Station, Agassiz, B.C.
Poultry Laboratory, Ottawa, Ont.

The work of the Pathological Division has many times multiplied during the past few years. Five years ago, the work had so outgrown the accommodation and facilities provided in the little laboratory erected by the Health of Animals Branch, at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, 1903-04, that temporary quarters were taken up in an old roomy residence in Ottawa, while plans were being made for the erection of a large modern laboratory that would provide for the present requirements of the Health of Animals Branch and make possible a more extended and deeper research into the problems of diseases among live stock. In May, 1926, work was commenced on the new building which has been designed and laid out as the headquarters of the Pathological Division and as a centre for research in comparative pathology. This building

is now nearing completion, and, provided with modern installations and equipment will, it is believed, compare favourably with institutions of a similar kind in other countries, placing Canada upon an equal footing as regards research and laboratory services pertaining to animal diseases and in the application of scientific methods and principles for the adequate protection of the different livestock interests.

The work of this division is, for the most part, of a highly technical nature, and includes the manufacture of the diagnostic agents, tuberculin and mallein, required by the Branch in conducting field tests, the preparation and examination of pathological materials and specimens, the identification of animal parasites, bacteriological determinations, blood and serum tests, also the examination of meat and canned food products for contamination, and all work coming under the heading of routine laboratory services. In addition, there is a great deal of work of an investigational nature upon various diseases of economic importance such as Contagious Abortion of cattle, Bacillary White Diarrhœa of poultry, and, perhaps the most important of all, a continuous program of tuberculosis research.

Research on tuberculosis is conducted at the Biological Laboratory, Ottawa; at the Research Station, Hull, P.Q.; and at the Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta. The time and effort of six officers of this division have been devoted almost entirely to problems and studies relating to tuberculosis. In connection with the important question of vaccination and immunity which at the present day is receiving wide interest and publicity, both in America and in Europe, our officers have had to undertake somewhat elaborate studies upon natural infection and resistance, and upon the varying degrees of virulence and pathogenicity of different strains of the tubercle bacillus. They have evidence that cattle, especially young cattle, may acquire naturally, without the aid of artificial vaccination, a considerable degree of resistance to infection, and are studying the conditions under which such natural resistance develops. They have also experimental evidence that an appreciable resistance may be conferred through the means of vaccination. However, infection in cattle, more frequently than not, is an insidious and slow development and undergoes long periods of inactivity due, no doubt, to the varying degree of resistance which sometimes, and especially when animals are subjected to the continuous strain of reproduction and heavy milking, breaks down and results in progressive disease. They have ascertained that cattle enjoying a partial or temporary resistance may be carriers of virulent tubercle bacilli for long periods—a fact of much significance. It is inadvisable to arrive at any definite conclusions with regard to the efficacy of anti-tuberculosis vaccination until a sufficient number of experimental animals have completed a normal span of life or outlived their usefulness.

An interim report of the many series of experiments covering this work is now in preparation for publication.

The study of tuberculin, its chemical nature and properties, the isolation of its active principle and the standardization of it—a study of very great practical importance—is continuing and progress being made.

The tubercle bacillus of the avian type which infects not only poultry, but certainly swine and possibly cattle as well, is an additional factor in tuberculosis eradication work and for laboratory experiments and research.

Outbreaks of rabies have occurred in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Alberta. During the year, 177 heads of suspected animals have arrived at our laboratories, 99 of which showed evidence of rabies on microscopical examination.

Bovine infectious abortion and bacillary white diarrhœa of poultry seriously interfere with reproduction and cause great annual loss to breeders of

cattle and to poultry husbandmen. A great deal of investigational work is carried on in connection with these two diseases. A fairly satisfactory laboratory test, known as the agglutination test, is a great aid in the diagnosis of these infections and is carried out at each of our laboratories in very considerable numbers. The demand for laboratory services in this connection is increasing from year to year.

Parasitic infestations, particularly worms which infest the stomach, intestines or lungs, are the cause of heavy losses in all classes of livestock, including poultry and fur-bearing animals. Intensive breeding and overcrowding, insufficient pasturage and unsanitary conditions in pens and inclosures invariably result in heavy parasitic infestation and proportionate losses. A large proportion of the laboratory examination of specimens, and carcasses of young animals results in a diagnosis of parasitic disease.

In British Columbia, a study has been made of the poisonous plants causing losses to live stock, and a bulletin on this subject will shortly be ready for publication and distribution.

Meat and Canned Foods Division

During the past year the staff has been exceptionally busy largely owing to the increase in the number of animals slaughtered which approximated 230,000.

During the year a number of new plants were brought under inspection while a few of the small, older plants discontinued business.

It has been a somewhat trying time for the meat packing establishments as the prices received for exported bacon were not such as would encourage the packer to continue to pay the same prices to the producer as formerly. There was, however, a considerable movement of live hogs to the United States which absorbed much of the surplus and resulted in a steadying of prices.

Every effort has been made to continue the high standard of sanitation in these plants. Many new improvements have been made noticeably in the more modern equipment being obtained. Non-absorbent and easily cleaned fixtures made of monel metal, aluminium, etc., are rapidly replacing those made of wood. The majority of the meat-packing plants to-day are models in appointments. Cleanliness is a striking feature and conditions, generally, are far in advance of those that obtained a few years ago.

The regulations were amended in order to control more effectively the interprovincial shipment of dressed calves by farmers. The new requirements permit only the export of such calves as have been calved, fed and slaughtered on the premises of the shipper. This prevents the farmer-dealer from buying animals of questionable age, killing them and shipping them out as having been raised by him.

A further change was made by which certain meat foods after being properly cooked under supervision and so marked may be sold.

Many inquiries were received during the year regarding inspection. Several meat food plants are making such structural and other changes as are necessary to comply with the law in order that they may have the benefit of official supervision and marking. This marking is being insisted upon by those who are giving the safety of their food supply the consideration it merits.

The establishments engaged in the canning of fruits and vegetables had a reasonably good year although they were required to meet rather strong competition from the United States for that country had an exceptionally heavy pack of vegetables.

The standards of quality have been well maintained in Canada but considerable difficulty has been experienced with imported products in regard to the labelling for quality. Many of these shipments have been placed under detention until labelled in accordance with the regulations.

There has been continued, steady improvement in sanitary conditions, and both structural changes and equipment are being brought into line with modern ideas. The various managements are making great efforts to produce a high class product and results are becoming apparent.

Condensed and evaporated milk and milk powders find a steady market both at home and abroad and the plants engaged in this business are kept in such splendid sanitary condition as to make further comment unnecessary.

THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Horse Division

The fiscal year of 1926-27 showed still further improvement in the horse industry over the preceding year. In fact so great was the improvement in the way of increased market demands and higher prices that districts that had for the last decade almost neglected horse breeding are now once more giving it serious attention. The interest in horse breeding this year exceeds that of any since the hey-days of 1911 or 1912. The farmers of the western provinces are breeding more mares than heretofore while the demand for good sires in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces is greater than at any period since 1914. The market for big draught horses at good prices continued, the demand exceeding the supply and this made for improvement in conditions generally but particularly in the prices obtained for heavy chunks and agricultural horses for bush and farm work. Prices were at least 25 per cent higher than during the previous year, while on the other hand western breeders were able to dispose of hundreds of their smaller horses, which had hitherto been a liability rather than an asset to them. During the year, 20,530 horses were shipped from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada. Of this number 988 went to Russia, the balance being divided approximately as follows: Ontario, 6,700; Quebec, 10,000; while the Maritime Provinces took the balance. The shipments east, last calendar year, exceeded those of the previous year by over 4,000 head exclusive of the horses shipped to Russia. They also exceeded the shipments of 1925 by over 2,800 horses. At the beginning of this year it was predicted that fewer horses would be brought east. However, during the first three months the number sent down was 6,283, or a total of 1,475 more than was shipped during the same period of last year. From this it would appear that the demand is increasing.

During the year the sale of 1,000 horses to Russia helped considerably in finding a market for range horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds and for which there was no demand in this country. These horses must have been satisfactory to the Russians as their delegates are enquiring for some 4,000 of this light type for shipment this year.

Saddlers, hunters and polo ponies continued to find a ready market at prices increased on the average from 15 per cent to 25 per cent, while outstanding animals brought correspondingly high prices. The difficulty has been not in finding a market but rather in finding horses to supply the market, as the demand is steadily growing, not only in our larger cities and towns, but also in the United States where Canadian horses have long since established a name for themselves. Good polo ponies, by which is meant a pony standing not less than 14.3 and up to 15.1 hands, and built in proportion, but of the thoroughbred type, whenever found, find a ready market. These ponies in addition to being strong and possessing courage and stamina must have the speed of the

thoroughbred for a short dash, as only the fast ones are wanted for the game to-day. The principal section for their production is the Calgary district and west thereof in Alberta.

Improved financial conditions in the country have undoubtedly reacted on the horse industry, first in that there has been a greater demand at higher prices than at any time during the last dozen years, and secondly in the increased demand for good sires, particularly of the draft horse breeds and of thoroughbred stallions for the production of saddlers and hunters and horses of that type.

CLUBS

During the year the number of clubs in operation under the Federal Assistance Policy increased some twenty per cent over the preceding year. There was also a demand for better sires. Importers found ready sale for their good stallions and more could have been sold had they been offered. Horsemen are slowly but steadily realizing that like begets like, accordingly that if they wish to improve the quality of their horse stock they must breed sound, individually excellent stallions to their best young mares. This is being demonstrated from year to year through the Club Policy which enables a community to secure and retain the services of a good stallion for two or three years at a reasonable service fee. Club members are protected in that all stallions must pass a rigid inspection as to size, correct type and freedom from hereditary unsoundnesses. By mating these good, sound stallions and taking care of the dams and their colts, a steady improvement is being brought about in the horse stock of the country. The Federal Policy is also doing much to establish a definite type and to grade up the horses of a district by requiring a club to adhere to one breed. The owners of good stallions are also protected in that they are assured of a fair return on investment with a minimum amount of trouble on their own part, and further they are largely freed from the competition of cheaper horses which they would have to meet under ordinary conditions.

BREEDING STATIONS

During the year two additional stations were opened, one at Russell, Man., and the other at Kamloops, B.C. This makes seven in all, now in operation. More might be started if suitable stallions were obtainable. Over 1,000 mares were bred at these different stations and while the number of foals has not yet been reported it is estimated that the percentage will be well over the 50 per cent mark. The colt shows held in connection with the various stations go to prove the prepotency of thoroughbred blood, as the foals from the same sire show a marked resemblance even though their dams vary greatly in size, type and conformation. One stallion imported from Britain sired, during the first year, some thirty-five foals and the comment made by a well known horseman was that the foals were as alike as peas. These shows are proving particularly beneficial not only from the fact that they advertise the district to the outside world but also they are steadily making the breeding of this type of horse more popular in the districts themselves, as the farmer loves to breed and develop, and exhibit a good horse. Another great incentive is that these colts when three years old, and even as two year olds bring comparatively high prices, while extra good yearlings are readily picked up by fanciers who are always prepared to pay high prices for likely prospects. As an example, the Chaffey's Locks district, where a station has been in operation for the last five years, has now become so well known that it is literally combed by prospective buyers. Needless to say the farmers of the district are now quite enthusiastic over the scheme and the same is true of the other districts where stations have been established for a few years.

The demand for good saddlers and hunters has increased during the year and there is also a steadily growing market in the farming communities for good, big driving horses of this type, although not possessing as good quality and conformation. The ideal riding horse should not be less than 15.3 hands in height and weight upwards of 1,200 pounds. Horses 16 to 16.1 hands, however, are preferred, while good specimens standing 16.2 and weighing around 1,400 pounds command very high prices, due to their scarcity. Splendid saddlers and hunters are obtained by mating a stout thoroughbred with plenty of bone, to ordinary grade mares, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds and possessing good conformation with normal sized heads and feet and particularly clean hocks. Mares faulty in one or other of the above mentioned points are liable to throw colts that, while good otherwise, are disqualified through having a very coarse head, large feet or coarse hocks. Colts of this type that, through faulty conformation or otherwise, are not suitable for the high-class market, find a ready sale as fire, police, and light delivery horses, and for farm work. Owing to the prepotency of the thoroughbred, however, the precentage of colts faulty in the above particulars is, comparatively speaking, small indeed. The chief difficulty, at the present time, in the production of light horses lies in the scarcity of good sires of the hunter type.

FUR FARMING

Silver Black Foxes.—After the inspection work for the year 1925 was completed, when some 45,000 foxes were inspected and tattooed for registration purposes, it was predicted that the high water mark had been reached, as this number contained some thousands of foxes, one year old and upwards, which were registered as foundation stock, in addition to the pup crop of the year. The first estimate for 1926 of 25,000 purebred pups was later raised to 30,000, the final count, however, being in the neighbourhood of 37,000 foxes which was in reality a considerable increase over the previous year. Despite the increase, however, prices of live foxes held steadily; in fact a slight increase was reported. Later in the year, pelts in the open market commanded a higher price on the average than the previous year.

As heretofore, foxes were exported to various countries of Europe as well as to the United States. Taken as a whole the year was a most successful one for the fox breeders. Despite the increasing number of ranch bred animals the demand for furs has steadily grown and the prices obtained yield a good profit to the rancher. Silver fox farming is now one of the established industries of the country and bids fair to go on increasing for many years to come.

Other Fur Bearers.—The last fiscal year saw a considerable increase in the raising in captivity of various other kinds of fur bearing animals. The demand for mink for breeding purposes greatly exceeds the supply. A few years ago a pair of mink could be secured for prices varying from $60 to $80. To-day the prices for single animals runs from $75 to $150, while single mink skins at the recent Auction Sales brought as high as $42. This beautiful fur is always popular and commands a fair price. Mink thrive well in captivity and can be raised at comparatively low cost.

Chinchilla rabbits during the year have also increased considerably in number as the fur closely resembles the Chinchilla of South America and makes a very beautiful garment. The breeding of these little animals is bound to increase rapidly.

Muskrat farming is also receiving considerable attention. This is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that there are countless lakes and marshes scattered throughout Canada suitable for muskrat raising. On these marshes sufficient food grows to feed the rats. The chief expense, therefore, is the cost of fencing for the purpose of keeping the rats in and keeping out mink, foxes and other enemies. Muskrats are prolific breeders, having usually three litters per

year, numbering from five to ten per litter. One breeder raised eighty-seven rats from three pairs in one season. Muskrats have also been raised successfully in pens. This method, however, increases the cost, but owing to these animals being so prolific and their pelts bringing a good price, the breeders have been able to realize good returns on the investment.

Marten, beaver, skunk, raccoons, are also raised in captivity, while even coyote and badger farms have been successfully established. The raising of fur bearing animals other than the foxes in Canada is only in its infancy. The climate and conditions are particularly suitable and most of the fur bearers thrive well in captivity. To this should be added the decreasing supply from the wilds and the increasing demand in the world's markets.

Cattle Division

BOYS' CLUB WORK

During the past year the most outstanding development in the work of the Cattle Division was the extension of boys' club work in Eastern Canada. Some five years' experience in this work has demonstrated that through it is provided one of the best contacts with any particular district for the carrying out of a general cattle improvement program. While the work in each district has as its primary object the interesting of both boys and girls in better live stock and in giving them a training in the judging, feeding and general management of cattle, it has invariably been found that the interest of the junior members of a family is transmitted to the adults and that information and advice which could not otherwise be acceptably given have been taken advantage of with profit by the whole community.

BOYS' CATTLE BREEDING CLUB POLICY

This policy was inaugurated in 1921 and has been utilized to the best advantage in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Through the co-operation of the banks club members have been able to finance the purchase of in-calf heifers at the time of the inauguration of a club and, as the heifers are purchased with a view to having them freshen as closely together and as soon as possible after they are secured, the boys have not only a revenue-producing undertaking to start with, but have also the element of competition as an incentive from the commencement of the work. A systematic keeping of records is required and at the competition each fall recognition is given to the nature of the records obtained in combination with the ability demonstrated in bringing out the heifer and her calf in good condition.

The boys have been closely supervised in the work through the representatives of the provincial departments as well as through the fieldmen of the Live Stock Branch and care has been taken not to increase the number of clubs more rapidly than the gradual extension of the supervisory service would warrant. The work has, however, grown steadily year by year and in addition to the three provinces already mentioned, is now attracting considerable attention in Ontario. Originally it was understood that each club would be supported for three years only. Last year, however, a supplementary feature was authorized which provided for the enlargement of the work after the second year and for the consolidation throughout a whole district of the improvement program covering a total of five years' work.

In the province of Quebec, where the largest number of clubs is operating, the Sherbrooke Exhibition Association has co-operated with the two departments in putting on an inter-club competition at the Sherbrooke Exhibition for the past two years. This competition provides for the entering of a group of

three calves from each club. In both years, the quality of the calves and the condition in which they were brought out was such that this event was one of the outstanding features of the cattle end of the show. In addition several of the individual calves were able to stand at or near the top of the open classes in competition with entries from herds of the veteran exhibitors of the province.

BOYS' CALF FEEDING CLUB POLICY

As the name implies, this policy has for its primary objective the training of boys and also of girls in intelligent feeding, management and showing of calves. The policy was inaugurated in the province of Quebec five years ago. The first year only ten clubs were started but these were closely supervised and so much enthusiasm was created in the districts affected that each year since the principal difficulty has been the placing of proper limitations on the extension of the policy. Year by year, however, the number of competitions has been increased and in 1926 fifty of these events were held in that province. As the work has grown, the policy has been amended from time to time and it is now much more comprehensive and far-reaching in its effects than in the earlier years of its operation. Approximately 1,500 boys and girls came under the influence of this work in Quebec during the past year and, as already intimated, the benefit in each district has by no means been confined to the junior members of the families affected. In fact, in the majority of cases where work has been carried on for two or three years a very material improvement in the general care and management of farm herds throughout the districts covered by these events is already noticeable.

The Sherbrooke Exhibition Association has featured the calf breeding work in conjunction with the Boys' Cattle Breeding Club work and at the last two exhibitions inter-club competitions, open to Calf Feeding Clubs as distinct from Boys' Cattle Breeding Clubs, were provided for at that show. While the prize money in both cases was financed by the federal and provincial departments, the association contributed its share through the providing of accommodation for both the calves themselves and for the boys and girls and also contributed toward the transportation costs. At the 1926 show, the Calf Feeding Club entries were even more outstanding than those of the Boys' Cattle Breeding Club and attracted highly favourable comment. The calves entered under these two classifications numbering nearly 100 headed the live stock parade before the grandstand each day and as all of their owners were dressed in white and as appropriate banners were provided, they made a very effective spectacle.

In co-operation with the various provincial departments, arrangements have been made for the inauguration of similar policies in each of the Maritime Provinces in 1927. It is expected that a total of at least thirty clubs will be organized in these provinces during the present year.

WINTER FEEDING PROGRAM

The past year did not prove a highly satisfactory one to cattle feeders. In the fall of 1925, the Old Country market dropped to a lower level due to the meat war between the American and British interests engaged in the Argentine trade. This was followed by the outbreak of the prolonged coal strike in Great Britain with its resulting depressing influence on industry and on the purchasing power of a large percentage of the British population. From the standpoint of the Canadian cattle trade, this unfavourable condition in the British market was particularly unfortunate, since this country has during the past three or four years been steadily increasing the number of cattle put on winter feed annually. Moreover, in the fall of 1925 strong prices were paid for good quality feeder cattle and, particularly in Western Canada, feeding operations

were materially extended. While many of these cattle were fed at a loss and while those engaged in the Old Country trade experienced a great deal of difficulty throughout the season, prices for cattle at Canadian market points were nevertheless not nearly as disappointing, during the greater part of the season, as had been anticipated in view of the condition of the British market. This was due almost entirely to improved domestic demand. While our top grades of cattle did not at times make as satisfactory a sale as would ordinarily have been expected, it is a fact, nevertheless, that lower grades sold to better advantage than in any year since the war.

The Live Stock Branch has been intimately associated with the program having for its objective increased winter finishing of cattle. There is no question that the steady annual increase since 1921 in the number of cattle fed in the Prairie Provinces, as well as in Ontario, has been largely due to the active campaign which has been carried on. When it became apparent during the past year that the operations of many feeders were likely to prove disappointing, efforts of the fieldmen of the branch were directed toward curtailment of losses. It is gratifying to know that as a result of the advice given in many cases, a prospective loss was turned into an actual profit.

Support to the various feeder shows, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, and Calgary, was continued in 1926 and was extended to a new show at Toronto. The latter event proved one of the most successful shows which has yet been held and demonstrated the wisdom of enlarging the circuit to include one eastern point. The feeder shows have given splendid publicity to the feeder cattle movement during the fall months. They have also provided a good advertising medium to individual stock growers and have furnished a purchasing opportunity to farmers in search of choice loads of well sorted, superiorly bred cattle for finishing purposes.

In order to promote a direct connection between the eastern cattle feeder and the western stock grower, the branch again paid the one-way travelling expenses of farmers from Eastern Canada who purchased one load or more of steers sold at any of the three feeder shows mentioned or who purchased a car or more of young steers direct from the range. This policy was in effect for three months commencing September 1st and a similar policy was operative in Western Canada covering cattle purchased in carload lots for feeding purposes at one of the feeder shows or on the stock yards.

SIRE PURCHASE POLICY

Under the terms of this policy, the branch is prepared to fill orders for bulls, boars and rams subject to certain conditions. An applicant is required to deposit a definite percentage of the purchase price with his order. The sire when secured is shipped to him on approval. If no complaint regarding the animal is made within three days after delivery, the balance of the purchase price becomes due.

As a result of this service, a more extensive use of selected sires has been encouraged and farmers have been provided with an agency through which such sires could be procured with a minimum of expense and difficulty. In the past six years, upwards of 400 bulls have been purchased for farmers who were not in touch with breeders and who were so situated that they could not start out to purchase for themselves without running up travelling expenses out of proportion to the amount of the investment involved.

GET OF BULL COMPETITIONS

With a view to advertising good bulls in districts in which they are located and in order to encourage the proper development of their progeny, the Branch has during the past four seasons assisted a limited number of agricultural societies in financing Get of Bull Competitions. Fifty per cent of the prize

money awarded in these competitions was paid by the branch, the remainder being financed by local funds. Three yearling progeny of one bull constitute an entry, but it is not required that all of the animals entered in one group should belong to one owner. In the year 1926, some seventy-five competitions were held under the terms of this policy.

ADVANCED REGISTRATION OF DAIRY BULLS

In May, 1925, the Live Stock Branch co-operated with the Dairy Cattle Committee in establishing Advanced Registration for dairy bulls. A substantial grant was made to the committee by the branch and the following breed associations have also contributed financially to the undertaking:—

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association,
Canadian Jersey Cattle Club,
French Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association,
Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association,
Canadian Red Poll Association.

Under this scheme, the aim has been to give definite recognition to bulls in which desirable type is found in combination with standardized credentials as regards production.

To be eligible for inspection as to type, a bull must possess certain credentials from a production standpoint. It is entirely optional with any breeder as to whether he takes advantage of Advanced Registration since inspection of bulls is confined to those for which application is made.

While the number of bulls which have been passed has not been high in relation to the total number annually produced, it is felt that recognition which has been given to the bulls which have been granted Advanced Registration to date has resulted in a more definite fixing of attention on the essential qualifications of a sire if he is to prove of value at the head of a dairy herd. This has been reflected in a very material increase in entries of cows in the Record of Performance as breeders are beginning to realize that to find ready and profitable sale, young bulls must not only be good individuals themselves but they must also be from dams of recognized merit as regards production.

Advanced Registry bulls are divided into three classes as follows:—

Class A.—Commercial bulls which may be considered primarily as suitable for the improvement of grade dairy herds.

Class AA.—Bulls rated on a stiffer basis as regards both type and credentials—potential herd headers for pure bred herds.

Preferential bulls.—A limited class in each breed consisting of outstanding sires which have demonstrated their right to be regarded as especially valuable sources of improvement in the breed.

As regards production, during the past two years a total of 536 bulls have been registered as Class A and 65 as Class AA.

COW TESTING

The new system of cow testing introduced in January, 1926, was well received by the dairy herd owners in the several provinces in which the Dominion Live Stock Branch is responsible for the work. A great deal of the promoters' time for the first five or six months was required in introducing and explaining the new plan to prospective members. This accounts for the fact that many of the records in 1926 were for less than eight months' duration. Now that the work is better understood it is expected that the weighing and

testing of the milk will range over fairly long periods during the year and thus enhance the value of the records as indicators of the true worth of the individual cows in a herd.

Nine promoters working in Alberta, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island organized eighty-six associations, comprising 1,195 herds with 12,142 cows. These organizations without exception carried on the work throughout the first season and, with a few adjustments, are all continuing for the season of 1927.

Briefly, the system now in operation is designed primarily to interest farmers who are prepared to accept cow testing as the fundamental factor in herd improvement and who appreciate the importance of daily weighing in providing a close check on their dairy business. Aside from the desirability of improving the system, it was found absolutely necessary to reduce the cost per herd and to cut down overhead expenses in relation to total work performed. The following includes a few of the general principles:—

(*a*) Agreement on the part of the branch to provide a testing service under certain conditions as set forth in any district in which a minimum of ten herds are definitely entered.

(*b*) Daily weighing of the milk of each cow entered.

(*c*) Testing by an official of the branch at each centre in each district every alternate month instead of each month.

(*d*) A visit to each farm by the inspector at the time of each test, ostensibly to return samples and to relate butter-fat tests to stable records of milk produced for each cow, but also to discuss with the farmer any questions in feeding or general herd management which might grow out of the month's work.

A comparison of the amount of work conducted in 1926 and that planned for 1927 indicates that there is an increase of 18 associations, 203 herds and 2,861 cows.

The following is a summary of the work being carried on for the year 1927:—

Province	Associations	Herds	Cows
Alberta	3	41	438
Quebec	49	647	9,002
New Brunswick	16	201	2,207
Nova Scotia	31	449	2,993
Prince Edward Island	5	60	363
Total	104	1,398	15,003

COW TESTING REGISTER

The special feature of the Cow Testing Policy, namely, the Cow Testing Register, introduced in 1925, is making steady progress. Twenty-six herds of which sixteen have completed one year's work have been entered to date. In the sixteen herds, seventy-eight cows have been enrolled in the register. This constitutes an increase of four herds entered and forty-three cows enrolled to date over last year.

Under this plan, in any district in which a Cow Testing Association is being supported by the Dominion Live Stock Branch a limited number of farmers may arrange with the branch for sufficiently close supervision to justify the issuing of a production certificate to any cow which reaches a standard of 6,000 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of fat in twelve consecutive months.

Under this scheme, the promoter in charge of the associations visits once every two months each herd listed with him for special supervision. At the time of each visit, the tester weighs, samples and tests night and morning milk of all cows entered from that herd.

For this service, each member applying for supervision is charged a fee of $10, which must accompany the application for the year's test. In addition, the member provides board and lodging and transportation of the tester to and from his farm and agrees to carry out all details of the work as called for in the regulations.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE FOR PURE-BRED DAIRY CATTLE

The past year was marked by a further expansion in the work of the Record of Performance, upwards of 7,200 cows being entered in the test, as compared with 6,200 in the previous year. While the inauguration of Advanced Registration has been in part responsible for this increase, it is annually becoming more necessary to the owner of a pure-bred herd to establish production credentials for his cows if he is to find ready and remunerative sale for young breeding stock.

The rapidity with which the work has grown has made it very difficult to increase the staff often enough to provide for fully efficient supervision. Last year five additional inspectors were appointed and a further increase of ten men has been authorized for the coming year. At the same time, steps have been taken by agreement with the associations interested to impose some restrictions on the service with a view to limiting it as far as possible to herds in which the results obtained will be in some degree commensurate with the expenditure involved.

The following is a summary of the number of cows entered during the past year and the number of certificates issued for cows and bulls during the same period, also the number of cows and bulls which have qualified for certificates since the inauguration of the Record of Performance.

NUMBER OF COWS ENTERED FOR THE TEST DURING THE PAST YEAR

Ayrshire	2,290
Brown Swiss	4
French-Canadian	311
Guernsey	261
Holstein-Friesian	2,660
Jersey	1,193
Red Poll	58
Shorthorn	431
	7,208

NUMBER OF RECORD OF PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE PAST YEAR

	Cows	Bulls
Ayrshire	736	32
French-Canadian	141	6
Guernsey	109	4
Holstein-Friesian	1,046	42
Jersey	485	19
Red Poll	23	1
Shorthorn	280	10
	2,820	114

TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

	Cows	Bulls
Ayrshire	4,704	212
Brown Swiss	10	1
French-Canadian	457	17
Guernsey	435	16
Holstein-Friesian	6,439	304
Jersey	3,083	129
Red Poll	109	3
Shorthorn	1,537	40
	16,774	722

Poultry Division

The year 1926 has revealed a degree of satisfaction and prosperity which may be considered as phenomenal in the poultry industry. This condition was not confined to any one group but was general throughout the whole country.

The price of eggs obtained by producers was slightly higher in 1926 than in 1925. Only one slight break occurred in the uniform price curve that has been strikingly apparent since egg grading affecting domestic trade went into effect. This break occurred during the month of June, when wholesale distributors, finding their stocks in storage less than their normal requirements, advanced the price. This was the only period during the season when storage demand superseded immediate consumptive demand as the dominant factor in determining the market.

The adverse judgments rendered by the courts of Ontario on the constitutionality of the egg regulations, together with the discussions that took place during the 1926 session of the House of Commons, have served more than anything else to reveal the strength of public opinion behind egg grading. This favourable expression has not been confined to dealers and handlers of eggs, but has been widespread among the producing public as well, notably the co-operating marketing associations. It is now freely conceded that egg grading has been a very decided factor in bringing about the present prosperous condition prevailing in the poultry industry.

Some concern has been expressed in some quarters over the decline in export shipments. This is explained by the continued firm tone of the home market, Canadian eggs in the spring of the year being actually higher in price on the home market than Irish eggs laid down in Great Britain. Prices to producers in Canada have also been higher than similar prices prevailing in the United States over the greater part of the year.

The satisfactory condition apparent in eggs has also been reflected in the marketing of poultry. While it is true that no national standards have yet been adopted, yet the fact that co-operative associations and other bodies are using a basis of grading that has been generally recognized as the basis for national standards has had the effect of affording a remunerative and satisfactory market for a considerable portion of the product.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE EGG REGULATIONS

Developments of the past few years give some conception of the value of the egg regulations to the poultry industry. In 1920 egg production was 144 million dozen. In 1926 it had increased to 262 million dozen. Exports and imports have shown practically no change in the interval and home consumption has been stimulated to such an extent as to take care of this great increase in production. Per capita consumption in 1920 was 16.8 dozen per year, while in 1926 it had risen to 28.1 dozen. The improvement in the egg trade may be considered as a direct result of the application of the standards and the persistent efforts of the Egg Inspection Service in presenting to dealers and the public

the benefits of trading in a standardized product. Dealers throughout the country are now practically unanimous in ascribing improvements in the egg trade to the adoption of the standards and regulations for marketing. Farmers are interested in the production of a better product, country dealers find transactions profitable where previously there was a loss. The urban retailers have a better product to sell to the consuming public; in brief there has resulted more and better business to all parties engaged in egg production and marketing.

The standards and regulations provide for the inspection of export, import, and interprovincial shipments. The following are comparative statements of the work of the Egg Inspection Service, including interprovincial or voluntary inspections:—

TABLE No. I—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORT, INTERPROVINCIAL AND LOCAL INSPECTIONS

—	Number of cases inspected	Shipments approved	Shipments not approved
1925	421,647	3,062	249
1926	500,912	3,978	298

TABLE No. II—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORT, INTERPROVINCIAL AND LOCAL INSPECTED EGGS

—	Export		Interprovincial		Local		Total	
	Number Inspections	Number Cases	Number Inspections	Number Cases	Number Inspections	Number Cases	Number Inspections	Number Cases
1925	499	81,101	1,597	216,407	1,179	119,495	3,275	417,003
1926	381	57,968	2,767	326,222	1,128	116,722	4,276	500,912

TABLE No. III—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASES INSPECTED BY GRADE

INTERPROVINCIAL

Year	Extras	Per cent	P. Extras	Per cent	Firsts	Per cent	Seconds	Per cent	Total
1925	56,182	26	2,026	1	87,800	41	70,399	32	216,407
1926	71,042	22	3,064	1	128,741	39	123,375	38	326,222

Increase 109,815

LOCAL

Year	Extras	Per cent	P. Extras	Per cent	Firsts	Per cent	Seconds	Per cent	Total
1925	40,740	34	29	.....	60,309	51	18,417	15	119,495
1926	43,330	37	45	.....	58,916	51	14,431	12	116,722

Decrease 2,773

EXPORT (Actual)

Year	Extras	Per cent	P. Extras	Per cent	Firsts	Per cent	Seconds	Per cent	Total
1925	13,362	17	215	.....	66,762	82	762	1	81,101
1926	8,593	15	398	1	46,181	83	586	1	55,758

Decrease 25,343

BUSINESS OF INSPECTION (Condensed)

Year	Inspections	Approved	Per cent	Not approved	Per cent	Cases	Approved	Per cent	Not approved	Per cent
1925	3,311	3,062	92	249	8	421,647	394,038	93	27,609	7
1926	4,276	3,978	93	298	7	500,912	472,298	94	28,614	6

TABLE No. IV—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INSPECTED EXPORT SHIPMENTS BY PROVINCES

—	1925	1926
	cases	cases
Ontario	52,931	35,894
Quebec	19,462	13,996
Prince Edward Island	4,857	4,870
New Brunswick	1	47
Manitoba	1,615	.....
Saskatchewan	1,000	.....
Alberta	500	.....
British Columbia	735	951
Total	81,101	55,758

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS

—	1925	1926
	cases	cases
Fresh eggs	9,775	6,071
Storage eggs	71,326	49,687
	81,101	55,758

TABLE V—IMPORTS, 1926

—	Fresh	Storage	Total
Montreal	46,279	3,394	49,673
Ottawa	4,543	.....	4,543
Quebec	10,513	395	10,908
Toronto	45,336	1,839	47,175
Miscellaneous East	4,284	400	4,684
Winnipeg	1,975	455	2,430
British Columbia	.....	1,921	1,921
Miscellaneous West	1,717	64	1,781
Total	114,647	8,468	123,115

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT IMPORTS

—	Number of inspections	Number of cases
1925	763	88,692
1926	591	123,115

With the exception of exports, a notable increase is apparent in the work of inspection during the current year. The above are inspections by approval, in addition to this the egg inspectors made approximately 30,000 calls on retail and wholesale dealers for the purpose of checking up their methods of doing business, inspecting their product, and correcting abuses and irregularities. Where deliberate offenders were found, legal proceedings were undertaken on approval from headquarters.

The inspection staff have also been engaged in giving lectures before student bodies, women's clubs, etc., and candling and grading demonstrations at all the principal exhibitions throughout Canada, school fairs, boys' and girls' clubs, etc.

During 1926 a total of sixty-four prosecutions were conducted throughout Canada. Fifty-eight of these were successful while six were dismissed on technicalities. Two appeals were made during the year and in both instances the convictions were maintained but the fines were reduced.

Approximately at the close of the past fiscal year enabling concurring legislation to the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act was adopted by the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island. Similar legislation, empowering the Federal government to enforce the domestic requirements of the Act had been passed previously by the six other provinces. This concurrence on the part of provincial legislatures overcomes the difficulty which arose in Ontario following two adverse decisions in county and supreme courts last year, in which it was ruled that the clauses of the egg regulations affecting domestic trading were ultra vires of the Federal government. It is worthy of note that in the face of these adverse decisions phenomenal support and encouragement was received from the majority of the trade, who refused to revert to the old methods of handling eggs on a flat basis.

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY STANDARDS

The experience gained in exporting dressed poultry last winter has revealed more than ever the need of a definitely recognized standard for dressed poultry. The British market is very fastidious as to quality, finish, weights and packing of dressed poultry. Two or three large United States firms who have pretty well standardized their methods are Canada's principal competitors on the British market. Canadian supplies for export are drawn from many small packers whose methods vary, the result being great difficulty in satisfactorily filling export orders.

At a conference held in Winnipeg in January, 1927, Standards for Canadian Dressed Poultry were drawn up and it was decided that these should become compulsory on September 1, 1928. This compulsory inspection will apply to export and interprovincial shipments. Previous to this conference there had been some difficulty in arriving at satisfactory terminologies for the grades, but this matter has now been definitely settled.

It is proposed that the work of inspection shall be undertaken by the present promoter service, the men in this service being already familiar with the details of grading owing to the fact that the proposed standards have been largely adopted by the Co-operative Marketing Associations.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AND POULTRY PROMOTION

The farmer's problem is largely economic, based on obtaining a profitable return for the produce which he grows. This is as true of the poultry business as of other lines of farm activity and the problem becomes intensified the further the producer is removed from his market. The farmer's own attempts to solve this problem have taken the form of co-operative marketing.

The outstanding development in co-operative marketing of eggs and poultry this year has been in the Prairie Provinces and in the Maritime Provinces. In the Prairie Provinces, in Alberta and Saskatchewan, the pooling idea has been extended to eggs and poultry and representative organizations formed. In Manitoba, the Manitoba Co-operative Egg and Poultry Marketing Association continues to make steady progress. During the past summer this association marketed 104 cars of eggs and upwards of sixty cars of poultry last fall. In eggs

they operated on the basis of three pooling periods between the first of April and the first of September and returned this year net to their 7,000 members slightly better than 25 cents a dozen for the eggs supplied during the season.

In the Maritime Provinces the Prince Edward Island Co-operative continues strong while in Nova Scotia during the summer there was organized a Co-operative Exchange similar to that in New Brunswick. These two organizations have since been amalgamated into one central selling agency.

In Quebec the Co-opérative Fédérée is steadily increasing its volume of business in eggs and poultry and the United Farmers of Ontario report another successful year. British Columbia at the present time is the only province in Canada that is not marketing a considerable block of its product co-operatively.

The carlot movement of live poultry again assumed considerable proportions. This was pioneer work in many parts of Canada started by the promoter service. This year in the east, as was the case in the west last year, private firms are also becoming active in carlot shipping, selecting certain lines of railway and routing live poultry cars over these lines and making arrangements for several stops. The advantage of this to the producer is very evident in that he gets weight at shipping point, and has the advantage of being present when his own product is graded, the educational value resulting therefrom, backed up with the differential in price between the high and low grades, being one of the best factors that have been brought to bear in the way of improvement.

From the standpoint of the promoter service, the most important problem confronting the co-operatives and private firms, more particularly in the west, is finding a satisfactory outlet for Seconds. Numerous appeals have been made to the department to locate better markets for Seconds. The department has replied that it is not concerned with securing a market for low grade product, that a stiff differential in price has been established with the object of discouraging it and that the best way of dealing with it is to stop its production at its source by better production methods.

Much has been said at different times about the newer knowledge of nutrition and its possible effect in an economic way. Research has revealed, however, that the opportunity offered to correlate feeding practice and environmental conditions to quality in eggs is of no less economic import. Variation in quality in eggs has long been known, but that there is a definite relation between the kind of feed fed and the strength of the albumin, and between condition under which the poultry are kept and the colouration of the yolk is new to the great mass of producers the world over. In no country, however, has its significance been so quickly appreciated as in Canada, and just in proportion to the extent to which the economic importance of this knowledge can be brought home to the producer, will the quality of the product improve.

EGG AND POULTRY MARKETS INTELLIGENCE

In the education of the producer to the more intelligent marketing of his product, it is essential that he should have a thorough knowledge of market conditions in all sections of the country. Such information enables him to compare local prices with those prevailing elsewhere and to seek out more desirable markets if his own are unsatisfactory. To provide such information is the function of the markets intelligence service of the Poultry Division, and while the service is intended primarily for the information of the producers, it is also used widely by country shippers and urban wholesalers.

The dissemination of egg and poultry market information is carried on through a number of different channels. Every Tuesday a weekly report is issued which contains full reports from all the principal Canadian markets, a list of prevailing prices at different centres, a general review of the whole market

situation and other information of a pertinent nature. This report has a wide mailing list and is sent to all sections of the country. A daily report is also issued, containing price quotations and short summaries of conditions on the principal markets. This report is circulated through the Canadian press and appears in daily papers throughout Canada. It is also mailed each day to parties requesting it and who can be reached in the over-night mail. The radio is also used to broadcast market information and special wires are sent to co-operative marketing associations and other firms at cost. Through these various channels the markets intelligence service reaches a big percentage of the larger producers, country shippers and urban wholesalers.

Correspondents in each principal centre supply the information which is included in the market reports. Wires are received at periods varying from daily to weekly, according to the importance of the centre reported. The men sending these reports are, in every instance, well connected in their own locality and able to secure reliable and accurate information. The egg inspection staff is also utilized for this purpose and daily reports of egg and poultry prices and market conditions are forwarded to Ottawa by the inspectors. Quotations on the larger American markets are received daily by wire in order that producers and dealers may be kept in touch with American developments. Market cables are sent weekly from Liverpool, London and Glasgow and these are supplemented by weekly letters from London and monthly letters from Liverpool. This English market information is of great service to Canadian shippers, especially during the export season.

The Weekly Report, which is perhaps the most important part of the service is now issued in printed form. The change from the old mimeographed report has met with much favourable comment throughout Canada.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE FOR POULTRY

This work has proven very satisfactory during the past year, both as regards its scope and volume and the benefits to the entrants. Two more Record of Performance Breeders' Associations were organized by the breeders themselves. These associations are now in active operation in eight of the nine provinces in the Dominion. One association in particular has been very active during the year in making sales for the members, chiefly in the foreign markets. Breeding stock has been shipped to Great Britain, Denmark, France, Belgium, China, Japan, Peru, Argentine, Australia, Mexico, and many other countries. Sales of over $30,000 are reported by this association, in addition to the sales made privately by the breeders themselves.

Since its inception one of the main objects of Record of Performance has been to encourage the breeding of birds combining as far as possible both standard and production characteristics. An outstanding proof of the success being attained along this line was given at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, in 1926, when four White Leghorn hens holding Record of Performance certificates won first, second, fifth and seventh prizes in the open class of over twenty-five birds shown by some of the best exhibition breeders in Canada. This win was all the more noteworthy as awards were placed by one of the outstanding Leghorn judges in America.

A good business is developing in the sale of Record of Performance cockerels to hatcheries, to head their flocks. One of the largest Canadian hatcheries tried these males this year and as a proof of satisfaction has placed a larger order for next year. Many hatcheries in the United States are looking for Record of Performance males, and the breeders are very optimistic in regard to increased demand along this line. The use of Record of Performance males by Canadian

hatcheries in particular is being encouraged by the department, as by this means Record of Performance may exert a still greater influence in the economic development of the Canadian poultry industry.

A further increase in Record of Performance work has taken place this year, 253 breeders entering a total of 32,228 birds, as compared with 227 breeders and 26,380 birds during the previous year. Of the 25,703 birds banded for the year 1925-26, 3,632, or 25.5 per cent, qualified for certificates by laying 150 eggs or over, averaging two ounces in weight. Advanced certificates were issued for 2,230 birds, or 8.8 per cent of those banded, which laid over 225 eggs averaging two ounces in weight. The percentage of birds qualifying for certificates was slightly lower than in each of the three preceding years, due to the fact that requirements in regard to egg weight were raised somewhat.

EXHIBITS

The purpose of the exhibits work carried on by the Poultry Division is to acquaint the interested public with the various policies of the division. Through the exhibitions a very large number of producers, country merchants and consumers are reached and the various policies as they apply to their particular needs are explained to them.

The policy of Record of Performance for poultry has received much publicity in this manner and the use of pens of live birds is found to attract much attention and build up keen interest in this work. Egg grading has been furthered through exhibits by pointing out the benefits of grading and by actual candling demonstrations which have always aroused a great deal of interest. Cooking demonstrations and talks pointing out the value of eggs in the diet, and the uses of the various grades in culinary practice, have been the latest development in the furtherance of increased egg consumption through exhibits. Better methods of poultry marketing have been explained, and killing and plucking demonstrations have been given, more especially at the smaller fairs in the producing sections.

All the larger shows throughout Canada are attended each year. This includes the Class "A" circuit in the West, consisting of, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, New Westminster, and Victoria. An exhibit dealing with egg marketing and especially suitable to prairie conditions was used on this circuit, including Prince Albert, while an exhibit dealing particularly with British Columbia conditions was used at the coast fairs. A permanent exhibit is used at the Canadian National Exhibition and the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto. An exhibit suitable to Maritime conditions was shown this year at Amherst Summer Fair, Fredericton, St. John, and Amherst Winter Fair. In addition to these main shows many smaller fairs are attended throughout the country.

Sheep and Swine Division

INTRODUCTION

Sheep.—Sheep raisers have experienced one of the best years in history and in consequence thereof are optimistic for the future. The lambing season was favourable throughout the Dominion with the exception of Quebec Province where the late cold spring caused a heavy mortality among the lambs and to some extent caused deaths in the ewe flock.

The season has been favourable to the growth of lambs and good pastures during the fall months helped to provide the necessary finish. Grass lambs were somewhat later in maturing than usual, but as pastures were good farmers delayed marketing and were more particular in sorting their lambs for market

at the proper weights with the necessary finish. Grain feeding on pastures was more in evidence this year than previously, due, no doubt, to a greater demand for finish and quality on the part of the packers and an effort on the part of producers to bring their lamb revenue up to the maximum. An increased tourist trade stimulated local demand for early finished lambs and increased packers' demand early in the season. The result was that the market absorbed a sizable volume of lambs throughout the late summer and early fall at very favourable prices. Consumptive volume continued good until the end of the season and prices were maintained at profitable figures. There was a considerable falling off in exports to the United States, but this was made up for the most part by increased consumptive demand in Canada.

A further expansion of the sheep industry is taking place. Many new flocks were established and ewe lambs were retained in considerable volume to increase the size of present sheep flocks. Imports of breeding ewes from the United States, under the duty-free exemption order, will run into considerable numbers, these ewes going towards the establishment of new range bands. Pure-bred breeders did a considerable business in orders for show and breeding stock from United States buyers. Two small shipments of sheep to Russia are expected to be the forerunners of further business with that country. A small shipment of sheep was also made to Jamaica. These shipments indicate that pure bred sheep from Canada are standing up in competition with stock from other countries.

The wool clip was one of the best in many years, both from the standpoint of weight of fleece, strength of fibre and quality of staple. The market for wool was draggy throughout the greater part of the season and this encouraged the consignment of wools for grading and co-operative sale. Sheep raisers are not looking for big prices for their wool, but aim to market in such a way that they receive full market value. As the breeding of the sheep flocks improves, farmers are paying more and more attention to the preparation of their wool for market with the result that the market outlet to Canadian mills, the United States and Britain is improving steadily.

Swine.—Hog raisers have experienced a record year. Prices are considerably above the average of last year, while feed prices have been considerably lower. The number of hogs marketed shows a decrease of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirteen head. This decrease was anticipated as a result of the reduction in breeding stock which occurred in 1924. Quebec has increased her breeding stock slightly and the Maritime Provinces are making rapid strides. There are probably more hogs in the feedlot in Alberta than a year ago. Saskatchewan is almost back to normal as far as breeding stock is concerned. Manitoba and Ontario, although considerably short in production this year, are getting back to normal quite rapidly.

Indications at the present moment show that there is a considerable volume of damaged grain in the country and, consequently, with grain prices relatively low, there is still good money in feeding hogs, particularly in the case of farmers who have quantities of low grade grains on hand.

The demand for good breeding stock of bacon type continues good and the replacement of brood sows is now mostly of the bacon breeds. There are still too many young boars being used, but farmers and associations are gradually coming to appreciate the necessity for keeping in service tried sires of the desired type with good breeding records.

The hog runs at the various stockyards are now showing decided bacon tendencies indicating that the bulk of commercial hogs are out of bacon breeding stock. Owing to the fact that last year and this year were both good crop years, the average weight of the hog run will be considerably above that of last year so that while there is a decrease in numbers marketed, this is to some extent made up in increased weight.

The coal strike in Britain had an effect on consumptive demand for bacon, consequently prices were hardly as good as a year ago. The passing of regulations forbidding the export of fresh pork to Britain from the continent has had the effect of causing countries which previously exported pork to turn a considerable portion of their product into bacon. During the year Canadian bacon has had to compete against many new brands of bacon on a market which was somewhat limited in its buying power. Owing to these disturbing factors in Britain and the shortage of hogs in the United States which maintained prices at a very high level, Canadian packers faced a very difficult year in the export bacon section of their business.

The volume of Canadian bacon for export has decreased somewhat as compared with last year, but the quality of product has been maintained and improved. Canadian bacon now ranks with the best on the British market and is steadily gaining in favour with the British consumer.

PURE BRED RAM PREMIUM POLICY

The extent to which this policy influences the purchase of pure-bred rams for the first time by owners of grade flocks is evidenced by the fact that during the year applications for 3,151 second premiums and for 1,251 first premiums were received. The operation of the policy with a view to developing community sheep-breeding centres using one breed of pure-bred rams is working out very satisfactorily. Scores of districts have already made a choice of one breed and as a result their flocks are being graded up on a uniform basis. As the rams are usually exchanged at the end of each two-year period, the development of progress in this direction is assured for some considerable time.

There are very few cases of applications having to be refused. This indicates a general application of dipping, docking and castrating by farmers who apply for the premium. Attention to these details and the results of an infusion of pure-bred blood has had a big effect in increasing the market value of the lamb crop.

The following tables show the extent to which the policy is applied in the various provinces, also the number of rams of the various breeds for which application is made:

FIRST ANNUAL PREMIUMS PAID, 1926

Breed	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Oxford	.....	14	25	499	36
Shropshire	7	31	11	338	31
Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	97	.....
Leicester	.....	.....	.....	192	10
Cotswold	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Cheviot	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Total	7	45	36	1,163	77

SECOND ANNUAL PREMIUMS PAID, 1926

Breed	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Shropshire	7	12	14	561	24
Oxford	.....	37	72	664	79
Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	134	.....
Leicester	.....	.....	.....	198	14
Cheviot	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Cotswold	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	7	49	86	1,592	117

PURE-BRED RAM CLUBS

During the year twenty-three pure-bred ram clubs were organized, the members buying a total of 431 rams. Nine of these clubs purchased Shropshire rams, nine purchased Oxfords, four purchased Leicesters and one purchased Cheviot rams.

In addition to rams placed in new clubs organized some 732 head were placed in club districts previously organized. It is working out in actual practice that where clubs are once organized it is only a matter of time until almost every farmer in the district is using a pure-bred ram. Orders for pure-bred rams for replacement purposes are also increasing in number from year to year, this in itself indicating that the use of a pure-bred ram is becoming a settled policy.

SHEEP FAIRS AND LAMB SALES

The Sheep Fair and Lamb Sales have now to a large extent passed the experimental and demonstration stage. These fairs are fast becoming a permanent institution for the marketing of lambs in the various districts. The demand for new fairs is increasing steadily. The various improvement activities related to sheep extension and promotion work are culminated commercially, as well as educationally, in the Sheep Fair and Lamb Sales Policy. The docking and castration of lambs which have been recommended for years have now become fairly general in practice, in fact farmers are not allowed to exhibit undocked and uncastrated lambs at the Sheep Fair. Lambs exhibited and sold through the fairs on account of being ewes and wethers escape the cuts which have been instituted by the packing industry at the principal stock yards of the Dominion. A great many districts now realize the importance of the use of supplementary feeds and grain for the finishing of lambs, in order that the finish may be improved and the grade higher. A larger percentage of sheep fair lambs each year are going into the good to choice grades.

The Sheep Fair and Lamb Sale has provided the necessary demonstration to convince the farmer that it pays to use a pure-bred ram and that, in addition, it is necessary to cull his ewe flock replacing undesirable ewes with ewe lambs of improved breeding. These fairs have demonstrated beyond doubt the economic saving through reduced marketing cost where several hundred lambs are marketed co-operatively. When a sufficient number of fairs are organized in the province, especially where the dates run consecutively, it is possible for lamb buyers to arrange to follow the fair schedule, thus developing greater competition in the buying of lambs at country points. Sheep Fairs and Lamb Sales establish the local price for lambs in the districts in which they are held. As sheep fair lambs are of improved quality, the price established is always for a quality product and, hence, is the highest price that the market can afford to pay. Through the holding of these fairs a speculative element in marketing lambs has been to a large extent eliminated. Through the introduction of local competition in buying, the local sales committees are now able to gauge the competitive purchasing limits of buyers representing the different markets, sales being made to representatives at the marketing point which can pay the most money for a quality product.

Sheep fair organizations are becoming organized on a more permanent basis from year to year. Penning accommodation is being provided and where the fairs are held in conjunction with the county fair more adequate and modern pens are being provided. When the sheep fair and lamb sale is held in conjunction with the county fair, the sheep section is much larger and of greater interest and educational value to those in attendance at the fair. The lambs are delivered to the fair grounds previous to ten o'clock on the morning of the fair. Each farmer's lot is weighed as it arrives, the lambs being graded

according to weight and as far as possible according to finish. Entries are made in groups of five or groups of ten. The judging is performed on the basis of correct market weights, uniformity, finish and type. The weighing of each group and the judging gives the various exhibitors an opportunity to study the good points and the poor points of the various entries. Further information regarding the judging may be obtained on request from the judges. The class for ram and progeny provides ample material for demonstrating the importance of prepotency in sires. Pure-bred rams whose progeny stand high in the market classes are always keenly sought after as flock sires and in this way many useful lambs which previously went for slaughter are now being retained for breeding purposes as long as they remain useful.

As soon as the judging is completed, the sales commitee for each fair proceeds to sell the lambs. Many of the fairs have adopted the policy of selling by public auction to the highest bidder, a method which seems to give general satisfaction, as it permits of competitive bidding by both local and outside buyers. The lambs are sold according to grade, the No. 1 lambs being sold first, followed by No. 2 lambs and the culls. It has been found most profitable to sort out the feeders and culls in order that they may be offered for sale to local buyers. The demand for choice ewe lambs for the establishment of new flocks is growing from year to year. The sales committees endeavour to ascertain the probable number of ewe lambs that are likely to be required for prospective buyers of breeding stock and these are sorted out as the lambs are delivered in the morning. Breeding stock is offered for sale in lots to suit prospective buyers. The selection of suitable ewe lambs for breeding purposes and the encouragement of their sale locally is perhaps one of the most valuable features of the lamb sale. Grants for the sheep fairs and lamb sales are provided by the federal and provincial Departments of Agriculture. Each fair has the necessary organization which is assisted by the promotion staffs of the federal and provincial departments. Additional money for special prizes is secured from donations by the local citizens or organizations who are interested in the development of the sheep industry. In 1926, 127 Sheep Fairs were held at which 41,246 lambs and 659 sheep were sold. The lambs averaged between 75 and 82 pounds for the various provinces.

SIRE LOAN POLICY FOR RAMS AND BOARS

The demand for loans of pure-bred rams has increased somewhat during the year, the largest increase being in the province of Alberta where there has been a definite increase in the establishment of small farm flocks. The loaning of rams has been restricted to districts where it is found necessary to use the Loan Policy as a medium for the introduction of the pure-bred sire. There has also been an increased demand for the loan of boars of pure-bred type. This is due largely to the extension of the Swine Club Policy in a number of the provinces and also to some extent to the necessity for introducing good bacon type sires in districts where the bacon type hog is not known. There are at present 162 rams and 218 boars on loan.

SHEEP AND SWINE MARKETING COURSES AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

Several series of sheep and swine marketing courses were held during the year. These usually commence in the late fall extending through until April. The program for the most part covers two days, although numerous courses are held of one day duration. In Ontario many of the courses were held in conjunction with the regular short courses organized by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The program for the first morning in the case of sheep usually consists of lectures and discussions on sheep raising in general, the breeds of sheep and points in connection with the establishment of flocks, feeds

and feeding. At swine marketing courses, the first morning is usually devoted to a hog grading demonstration, particularly where the date of the course has been arranged to coincide with a regular hog shipping day. This gives the farmer an opportunity to study market requirements and market type in hogs, as well as getting acquainted with the official grades of hogs. Other matters dealt with at the sheep courses are: flock improvement and the production of market lambs, lamb grading, finishing for market, wool grading and co-operative wool marketing, the grading of lamb carcasses and how to cut a lamb carcass for the retail trade. Demonstrations are also given on shearing, dipping, docking and castrating. At the swine marketing courses, markets at home and abroad are discussed in detail. Judging classes are used to demonstrate the type and quality of breeding stock necessary for the production of select bacon hogs. Feeds and feeding, including rations for the growing pig as well as rations for finishing purposes, buildings and equipment, and practical suggestions in hog management are also dealt with. Such courses appear to be of special interest to farmers, particularly now that the grading and co-operative sale of both hogs and lambs make it possible to relate market conditions back to the individual farmer in terms of dollars and cents. The demand for marketing courses and meetings was larger than ever in 1926 and the attendance reached as high as three hundred at certain courses.

During the year a great many special and regular meetings were held in the various provinces. These meetings are called for the purpose of dealing with the application of policies, the organization of clubs and associations, organization of sheep and bacon hog fairs, the initiation of hog grading and other matters pertaining to the sheep and swine industry.

RAM GRADING

The demand for graded rams continues to increase in all the provinces where the Ram Grading Policy applies. The buying of rams all over Canada, either for the local trade, for interprovincial trade or for export is rapidly reaching the point where transactions are made on the basis of XXX and XX standards. The bulk of demand is for XXX rams and this has been a great factor in interesting the pure-bred breeder in flock improvement. Pure-bred breeders are now selecting the best herd sires available and this along with a rigid practice in the culling of the ewe flock is eliminating undesirable factors in the various breeds. The grading of rams is now performed in eight out of the nine provinces. A total of 2,654 rams were graded during the year.

SWINE AND SHEEP DEMONSTRATION WORK

The establishment of many new flocks of sheep both on the farms and on the ranches as well as the expansion and improvement of the swine industry has developed a demand for a large amount of demonstration work at country points. While a great deal of the country has been covered in so far as demonstrations on dipping, docking and castrating as well as sheep shearing and the preparation of wool for market are concerned, there is still much of the country that requires instruction and advice on these matters. The cuts on undocked and uncastrated lambs which now apply at stock yard centres have resulted in many farmers attempting to trim their lambs without expert advice and in a great many cases this has resulted in loss. In other cases farmers are diffident about performing these operations unless shown how and, in consequence thereof, there has been very little slacking off in the demand for these demonstration services.

The construction of hundreds of concrete dipping tanks has demonstrated that the permanent tank and community dipping is the most effective means of keeping the farm flock free of ticks and other external parasites. The low cost and serviceability of the concrete tank has stimulated the demand for their construction and in consequence thereof, the present staff is hardly able to take care of the requests that are received from sheep breeding districts for direction along this line. When dipping is done cheaply and effectively, farmers realize that it is essential for the production of good market lambs and better wool. The practice of annual dipping is now being put into general practice in many districts, especially those that have permanent tanks and where dipping demonstrations have been held. The expansion of the sheep industry is tending to create a bigger demand for sheep shearing demonstrations and instruction on the proper methods of preparing the fleeces for market. In order that the number of expert sheep shearers might be increased in the country, a number of special classes were held, these being well attended. Students from these classes are now contracting for sheep shearing work in a number of districts and where they operate the fleeces are properly rolled and tied. Encouragement is being given towards the organization of carlot shipments, thus reducing market expenses and tending to stimulate the consignment of wool for grading and co-operative sale.

Now that the bacon type hog is being generally accepted as the national type throughout the Dominion, farmers are showing renewed interest in the production of bacon hogs. Drovers and shipping agents are finding it to their advantage to buy and sell on a graded basis, consequently the demand for grading demonstrations is on the increase. The hog grading demonstration has proved to be one of the best educational features, not only in illustrating to the farmer the official hog grades but also in showing him the proper type and the right finish associated with quality. The hog grading demonstration also provides an excellent opportunity to illustrate the desirable points in a good brood sow. Many farmers have availed themselves of the assistance which the hog grader is able to give in this connection, and have bought their brood sows from neighbours whose pigs were up to standard. As public opinion in favour of hog grading and the bacon hog continues to grow, the volume of good breeding stock is becoming more plentiful, consequently it is becoming easier and easier to supply farmers' demands with outstanding individuals of the bacon breeds.

WOOL GRADING

Wool graders were again provided to handle the co-operative consignments of wool shipped for grading and co-operative sale. The volume of wool in 1926 was considerably above that of 1925. The various grades on the whole were somewhat superior being stronger of staple and slightly heavier in average weight. Owing to the fact that wool grading has now been in operation for a number of years, it is decided to institute a charge of one-tenth of a cent per pound for this service. This charge is accordingly made for all wools graded at the central warehouse. The volume of wool sales throughout the year was somewhat lower due to a falling market. It is expected, however, that the low point has been reached and that more activity will prevail during the early part of the coming year. The 1926 season was also notable because of the better demand for the lower grades, particularly Eastern Domestic low combing which was in demand for the manufacture of papermakers' felts.

The following table shows the amount of wool graded by provinces in 1926:—

Province	Range	Western Domestic	Eastern Domestic	Total
British Columbia	42,585	185,959	.....	228,544
Alberta	1,432,811	373,055	.....	1,805,866
Manitoba and Saskatchewan	234,119	538,379	.....	772,498
Ontario	.....	.....	778,438	778,438
Quebec	.....	.....	106,907	106,907
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	66,956	66,956
New Brunswick	.....	.....	18,922	18,922
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	29,619	29,619
Sundry shipments	21,031	.....	74,269	.....
	1,730,546	1,097,393	1,075,111	3,903,050

SHEEP AND SWINE EXHIBITS

During the year special exhibits were featured at Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Brandon, London, Amherst and at both the Canadian National and Royal Winter Fairs at Toronto. In addition a number of the Class B Fairs were covered. The wool exhibit illustrated wool grading and displayed the quality of Canadian made manufactured woollen goods. In British Columbia the exhibit at the three large fairs was of a very practical nature showing desirable types in sheep and hogs for the production of ideal market lambs and bacon hogs. Ideal lamb carcasses and quality in bacon cuts as applied to the Canadian trade were also illustrated with a view to directing the consumer so that the demand for better quality meats would be increased.

CO-OPERATIVE SHEEP AND SWINE MARKETING

The organization of co-operative shipping associations is confined to districts where as a result of the operation of improvement policies, expansion has resulted and such districts have now reached the point where they have hogs and sheep to ship in carload lots. It is necessary in the case of initial shipments that farmers be given the proper direction in weighing, loading and caring for their stock in transit. Such associations are not acquainted with transportation costs, freight schedules, stock yard charges and methods of sale. In order that the necessary experience may be obtained on these matters, associations are encouraged to send a representative with the initial shipments. In this way a more direct contact is made between the farmer and the stock yard officials. When the proceeds of sale are returned to the association, it is important that the local secretary be advised regarding the prorating of marketing costs, shrinkage and other items of expenditure. In as far as possible, associations are encouraged to start off with a proper system of book-keeping. The various details of co-operative marketing are explained so that the members have a full understanding of the methods and practices involved. Co-operative shipping associations are a big factor in stimulating the production of both sheep and swine in new districts. Through these organizations improved breeding stock can be brought in and better sires can be obtained.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SWINE CLUBS

After six years of operation, the Swine Clubs in a number of provinces are nearing the point where they have served their purpose. This is true in the province of Ontario and will shortly be true in the provinces of Quebec and Prince Edward Island. In the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the demand for Swine Clubs

continues to increase and as a result of clubs the community breeding of bacon type hogs is being established throughout these provinces. As a result of the organization of Swine Clubs, hog raising has been introduced on many farms where hogs were not previously kept. Much new interest has been created in the raising of bacon hogs and in the older clubs through the activities of members, the breeding of hogs has now reached the point where regular shipments are being made to market of hogs a high percentage of which are in the select bacon grade.

Each spring the Swine Clubs are responsible for the distribution of a large number of richly bred bacon type gilts. In most cases gilts are retained and become brood sows on the farms in which they are placed. Swine Club members are visited from time to time when such matters as proper feeding rations, feeding of dairy by-products, the growing of green feeds, proper location of pens and the provision of outside hog yards are discussed. In so far as possible members are kept advised of the progress which various members of their club and other clubs are making and in this way confidence is created and interest is maintained in the development and finishing of hogs at correct market weights. The improvement in the type of hogs marketed, from swine club districts, is the best testimonial for the effectiveness of this policy in laying the foundation for improved conditions as applied to both breeding and marketing practices.

The local Swine Club Fairs were again held during the year in each Swine Club district. These are proving a greater success each year as in addition to providing a medium for educational work in demonstrating hog grading, finish and market values, they are gradually demonstrating the importance of breeding operations so that carloads of hogs of the proper type can be offered for sale at regular and stated intervals. Each member exhibits a pair of hogs and in the older clubs where brood sows are kept litters of finished hogs are exhibited. In this way the members and parents have an opportunity to study the results of careful feeding and good management. The importance of breeding is not overlooked and members who stand high in the classes at the various hog fairs invariably have no difficulty in selling their good female stock for breeding purposes to farmers in the district. The Swine Club Fairs also develop a knowledge in the art of exhibiting pigs and each year a larger number of Swine Club members are gaining sufficient confidence and experience to enter their stock for competition at county and other larger fairs. In addition to practical suggestions on feeding and management, Swine Club members are given instruction on the judging of hogs during the summer months, and at the local fair the members of each club compete in a judging competition. The two best judges from each club constitute a team to enter the Inter-Club Judging Competition for the province, this competition being held at a central point in each province. The Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway give the winning teams in the various western provinces free transportation to the Central Judging Competition and the winning teams for each province are the guests of the railways at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, where they again compete in a competition which includes judging and the giving of a demonstration on the export bacon market. As a result of judging work many Swine Club members are being trained in the art of judging. The trip to the Central Judging Competition gives at least two members from each team in each province a personal contact with the agricultural representatives and stockyard marketing facilities, while the trip to the Royal Winter Fair gives the winning team in each province an opportunity to visit the best live stock exposition on the North American continent. In 1926 the Swine Clubs marketed sixty-nine carloads of finished market hogs. The Decker Swine Club in Manitoba has the distinction of being the first club in the Dominion that marketed

a carload with 100 per cent hogs of the select bacon grade. The following table gives the number of carloads and the total number of hogs and the percentage of select bacon hogs marketed by provinces:—

Province	Number of clubs	Car lots marketed	Total hogs marketed	Per cent select bacon hogs
Prince Edward Island	6	5	408	55
Nova Scotia	21	6	331	54
New Brunswick	20	2	111	41·44
Quebec	40	40	3,432	22·7
Manitoba	23	11	660	58·5
Saskatchewan	20	.....	.....	.....
Alberta	14	11½	690	42
British Columbia	4	4	.....	.....

The assistance in organizing and directing of Swine Clubs is taken care of by the agricultural representatives and agronomists of the provincial departments. Supervision and personal contact is carried on co-operatively between officials of the Dominion Live Stock Branch and the provincial Departments of Agriculture. Prize money for the local Fairs is contributed one-third by the Dominion Live Stock Branch and two-thirds by the provincial Departments of Agriculture and the local districts. Prize money for the Inter-Club Carlot Competition and the Inter-Club Judging Competition is contributed by the Dominion Live Stock Branch.

BACON GRADING

The policy which provided for the standardization of our export product and the granting of official recognition and advertising to that portion of the product coming within approved specifications was not applied during the year. The two factors chiefly responsible for this were, first, the continued improvement in the quality of our exports resulting in a steady lowering of the differential between Danish and Canadian prices and, second, the gradual decrease in our exports due to the collapse of the British market. The factors responsible for this latter situation originated in Britain. They were the placing of an embargo on fresh pork imports from Holland and the lowering of the purchasing power of consumers through the effect of the great coal strike. The embargo took effect in June and in the ensuing six months, Holland, turning from the fresh pork trade to cured bacon sent over 60,000,000 pounds to the British market. The Baltic States increased their exports over those of the year previous by about 31,000,000 pounds. This flood of European bacon on a weakened consumer's market established prices at low levels. Under such conditions the institution of a campaign to further popularize Canadian bacon on the British market was out of the question.

In view of the fact that market conditions have compelled us to restrict our exports, we will no doubt suffer the loss of valuable connections in the trade, and when conditions again return to normal and we seek to re-establish our trade with Great Britain, it may be found advisable to apply a policy of standardization backed up by advertising and publicity.

BACON HOG FAIR

The Bacon Hog Fair is designed to develop further the work of swine improvement in a community where the Boys' and Girls' Swine Club Policy has been the medium of introducing better stock and creating the necessary interest among farmers for better stock. It is a step in advance of the swine club and can properly be termed a follow up policy for the purpose of establishing permanence in the production of hogs of the proper type and quality.

These fairs make provision for both market and breeding classes and the prizes are derived from equal grants from the Dominion and provincial Departments of Agriculture, supplemented by local contributions.

The market classes are graded by an official grader as they are brought into the fair and the judging of both market and breeding classes is performed in such a way that the fullest and most complete information is available to all in attendance.

The advantages of community effort in breeding have long been recognized but in practice it has never been sufficiently applied. These fairs tend to encourage and promote community action both in the production of market and breeding stock. Attention is focused on the most desirable breeding stock in the community by means of the winnings of their progeny. This has a tendency to create a greater use of the most desirable at the expense of the poorer types.

The hogs in the market classes are sold on a graded basis to further emphasize the importance of producing what the market demands. At most fairs arrangements can be made to purchase from the committee of management young gilts which have been shown in the market classes. This provides farmers with a splendid opportunity to purchase good breeding gilts without going to excessive expense or trouble. Eight fairs were held during the year.

New ground is being taken in each year with these fairs and an endeavour is being made to establish this activity as a local institution which will operate on a self supporting basis and continue to serve the farmer as a medium through which to maintain a high standard of quality in the breeding stock of the community.

BACON PRODUCTION TEST WORK

The department in co-operation with the Joint Swine Committee has been endeavouring to develop a plan for the advanced registration of bacon type breeding stock. After repeated consultation with the breeders and following discussions at meetings of the Joint Swine Committee, the policy is nearing completion although it has taken time and much careful study to develop various phases connected with records, marking, production tests and other factors related to credits for sows and boars. It is now proposed to establish an Advanced Registry Board and to operate a policy experimentally with a view to providing complete and authoritative pedigree information in regard to herds coming under its control. This will provide for the entry of herds on a voluntary basis and the experience gained will permit of developing the policy to the point where it can be reviewed with a view to making it part of the Canadian National Records system.

HOG GRADING

	1923		1924		1925		1926	
Total hogs graded	2,476,527		3,166,689		2,863,418		2,754,505	
Grade	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Selects	370,742	14·97	459,778	14·52	463,224	15·20	431,362	15·66
Thick Smooths	1,464,289	59·13	1,892,029	59·75	1,758,530	60·99	1,723,255	62·56
Heavies	135,097	5·45	126,817	4·0	98,049	3·41	135,982	4·94
Extra Heavies	17,225	0·70	19,075	0·60	17,683	0·61	26,088	0·95
Shop Hogs	324,069	13·09	423,334	13·37	379,281	13·15	197,730	7·18
Light and Feeders	90,985	3·67	126,006	3·98	90,242	3·13	129,661	4·71
Roughs	3,913	0·16	4,352	0·14	3,845	0·13	4,992	0·18
No. 1 Sows	29,096	1·17	59,525	1·82	41,053	1·42	44,913	1·62
No. 2 Sows	37,606	1·52	53,835	1·70	51,312	1·78	55,259	2·01
Stags	3,505	0·14	3,938	0·12	5,200	0·18	5,263	0·18

The hog grading policy has now been in effect for four years and the above table shows the number of hogs which have been graded each year and the number and percentage of each grade. These figures show a steady improvement in quality, although unfortunately the actual improvement in quality can not be fully presented by a statistical record. The average quality of the hogs in the Thick Smooth grade is now very much higher than in 1923. This factor has been of great importance in the improvement of our product. The policy of hog grading has gained steadily in popularity and is now recognized as a distinct asset to the industry by producers, the trade and packers. Farmers as well as drovers and shippers are showing a desire to become better acquainted with the official grades. The demand for hog grading demonstrations and short courses was never greater and this factor alone is establishing a widespread volume of opinion in favour of hog grading. The purchase of hogs on grade lost considerable ground during the year especially in the province of Ontario. The packers responsible for this maintained that they could not continue to meet competition based on American live hog prices in view of the collapse of the British market.

The Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers has requested that the department call a conference of the packers, the producers' representatives and provincial and federal officials to review the agreement reached at the 1921 Swine Conference when it was agreed that the basic price for hogs would be set on the thick smooth grade and that a ten per cent premium over the basic price would be paid in favour of the select bacon grade. It is proposed that the matter of premiums and differentials will be fully considered at the proposed conference which will be called early in the year.

LIVE STOCK PURCHASED FOR ASSOCIATIONS AND FARMERS

No importations of breeding animals from the British Isles took place during the year owing to the prevalence of foot and mouth disease. There was a considerable internal trade in rams and boars. Special shipments of bacon type boars were made from Ontario to Western Canada. These animals were specially selected and the assistance rendered was much appreciated by the breeders obtaining same. Shipments of rams from Ontario to Quebec were not as large as in previous years owing chiefly to the fact that a larger supply was available within the province.

The demand for Rambouillet rams for improving western range flocks exceeded that of the previous year and importations of considerable size of both rams and ewes were approved under the duty free exemption clause by officers of the branch responsible for these inspections. The use of this new blood should do much to maintain the hardiness and increase the wool and market lamb producing qualities of the range bands.

GOAT PROPAGANDA WORK

Interest in the raising of goats continues to increase. The demand for breeding stock during 1926 was exceedingly good, in fact in many instances would-be purchasers experienced difficulty in securing suitable stock.

The promotion staff was able to render most effective service to the breeders by directing intending purchasers to breeders who had stock for sale.

During the year an agreement was reached with the goat breeders regarding the establishment of milk production standards. The branch, however, was unable to undertake the organization and conduct of this work owing to lack of sufficient funds for the purpose. A policy has been decided upon and will be applied as soon as sufficient provision is made for the carrying on of this work.

Markets Intelligence and Stock Yards Services

The policies administered by the federal Live Stock Branch, through these services, have to do with promoting the production, purchase and sale of commercial live stock in Canada. In 1926-27, over 1,000,000 cattle, 300,000 calves, 2,754,505 hogs and 500,000 sheep and lambs were sold under Government supervision. The value of this stock was approximately $126,000,000 and the market year one of the best for farmers' live stock in the past quarter century.

Through the Live Stock Commissioner, regulations are enforced, governing the construction, maintenance and operation of public stock yards through the Dominion, and the means of procedure employed in actual sale and purchase of all live stock marketed at such yards. The markets intelligence service consists of detailed information on supply and demand of the commercial live stock marketed at, or passing through any or all of these yards. This service, provides a bureau of intelligence in regard to general live stock and meat trade, both domestic and foreign, and issues daily, weekly, monthly and annual reviews and comments on supply and demand from domestic and foreign markets, but specializing in analyses of our own live stock situation.

The stock yards duties are discharged by qualified officers of the branch stationed at each of the public stock yards. These yards, eight in number, are located at the following places: Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alberta; Prince Albert, Sask.; Moose Jaw, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Toronto, Ont.; East End, Montreal, P.Q.; and West End, Montreal, P.Q.

The market reports data and allied information, are obtained through co-operation of the stock yards agents and their assistants with the Markets Intelligence editorial and statistical staff at headquarters.

During the past year live stock values exceeded those of the previous year by a considerable amount, and average returns on the rank and file of the offerings were eminently satisfactory during the greater part of the market period. The market conditions incident to the sale of this stock were analyzed for the benefit of producer, trader and consumer, and permanent statistical records were made of each purchase and sale, for future reference.

The chief activities of this service are hereunder enumerated:—

1. Enforcement of regulations, as provided under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, resulting in,—

(*a*) The bonding of commission men, operating on public stock yards;

(*b*) The operation of Live Stock Exchanges, under Government supervision;

(*c*) The regulation of service charges; and

(*d*) Improvement in the accommodation provided for live stock, and the regulating of the quality and cost of feed supplied.

2. Officers of the branch located at the Central Stock Yards at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert and Moose Jaw, graded for publicity purposes all live stock offered for sale, obtained detail as to the selling price, origin and disposition of the stock, and, as well, the general condition of supply and demand.

3. The stock yards officers supplied the press with daily market news, letters and representative live stock sales. These, together with the weekly, monthly and annual analysis of supply and demand, have practically eliminated all other markets information services. Accurate analysis and quick service has in this way taken the place of the often contradictory and ambiguous statements of market conditions formerly in circulation.

4. The inter-Stock Yards Telegraph Service inaugurated during 1919 was continued throughout the year. Telegrams are prepared by each stock yards agent after a careful analysis of the condition of trading and are wired each day

as soon as the market is established, to the other stock yards agents. Previously, only those who could afford a telegraph service were able to benefit through immediate knowledge of the day's trading conditions at other than their own market.

5. The Daily Press Telegraph Service, inaugurated in 1919, is being continued. This consists of analysis of the conditions of supply and demand, telegraphed each day over the Canadian Press Limited, for publication in the daily news press of Canada. These wires are prepared by the officers at each of the yards at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, and appear the same evening and the following morning in practically every evening and morning paper in Canada.

6. The Weekly Markets News Service is being provided to the agricultural press of Canada, to district representatives of agriculture, to a selected producers' mailing list, to the various provincial Departments of Agriculture, and to the British and American trade. This service consists of an analysis of live stock supply and demand, comments on prospects for future markets, statistical tables showing the grading, numbers, average price, price range for bulk of sales and top prices of all live stock offered for sale, the disposition and comparative receipts of the same, the grading of hogs under the Hog Grading Policy and the exports of live stock to foreign countries.

7. To meet a growing demand for the same, the Markets Service undertook in March, 1925, the translation into French of the commentary section of the weekly Live Stock Market Report. The French edition is being mailed to the French press, Agronomes in Quebec, and to a list of live stock producers who have requested the report.

8. A special report on the opening market of each week is prepared by the stock yards representatives and sent to the farm press in time for publication in the current issue.

9. Each month publicity is given to the live stock industry by the distribution of information on domestic and foreign crops, weather conditions, live stock and allied industries.

10. Memoranda on production, distribution and consumption of live stock and live stock products, both domestic and foreign, are prepared for the information of officers of the department and outside parties.

11. This service continues to build up an information bureau on the statistical position of the live stock industry, general conditions under which live stock production is undertaken, the foreign live stock situation, world's animal food stuffs situation, the condition of the import and export trade in live stock and live stock products and the financial conditions influencing the industry.

12. The service is recording the point of origin, class, grade and sex of all stock offered for sale at stock yards. These records cover the sales during the past six years and are compiled in such a way as to be of value in estimating the condition and extent of the marketable surplus, either locally, provincially or for Canada as a whole. A monthly statement is sent to each of the agricultural representatives in the various provinces of Canada, showing the shipments from his particular county, in detail, to public stock yards, abattoirs and on export.

13. The inspected packing plants throughout the Dominion continue to supply weekly statements as to their country purchases. As a large percentage of the total annual slaughterings by inspected establishments are not sold on the public market, the information obtained is indispensable to a complete survey of the supply and demand situation.

14. Through arrangements as between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Customs, the branch records and issues information covering the origin and destination of all classes of live stock exported from the

Dominion. This information completes the record of the total movement of Canadian live stock during any period of the year and allows for the working out of formulae on which to estimate probable production and distribution.

15. A weekly cable service of the British market for Canadian cattle and bacon is telegraphed by the division to the Canadian newspapers. The information is being supplied by the most reliable operators on the markets at Glasgow, Liverpool and London. These cables are elaborated in the branch and given the widest publicity possible through the medium of the Associated Press of Canada and our periodical publications.

16. A daily wire service is operative between the stock yards officers and the United States markets, with a view to obtaining exact and immediate knowledge of the prospects for export. Considerable financial benefit to the live stock industry is resulting from this service, shippers now being better able than heretofore to estimate the margin between domestic and foreign market prices before making shipment.

17. The Sixth Annual Review of the Live Stock and Meat Trade Situation was published and distributed.

18. The Sixth Annual Report on the Origin and Grades of Commercial Live Stock was published and distributed.

19. The policy whereby immature calves offered for sale on public stock yards are subject to condemnation, was again administered by the Live Stock Commissioner through the stock yards representatives. This policy has been effective for a number of years and has resulted in marked improvement in the quality of veal offered for public consumption.

20. The Markets Staff is taking care of the compilation of the statistical information in connection with official hog grading under the Federal Hog Grading Policy. The stock yards agents co-operate with the hog graders in promoting satisfactory development of grading of hogs at the yards.

21. The stock yards agents have extended their activities toward promoting familiarity with required market types of live stock. On request, the agents have addressed meetings, paid visits to farms for the purpose of grading the stock into the various classes and, as well, have encouraged the clearance of unsuitable feeding stock and the purchase of that of good feeding type and quality.

22. A radio markets and agricultural news service developed during the spring of 1924, has been appreciably extended. Under arrangements with the Canadian National Railways Radio Department the Markets Service broadcasts the latest reports on the live stock markets in Canada twice each week, supplementing the live stock, poultry, farm produce, crop and weather reports with talks on farm practices and general agricultural developments. At present, this service is being broadcast weekly from the following cities: Moncton, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, and twice weekly from Ottawa. In addition, daily noon reports are broadcast from Moncton, Montreal and Winnipeg, giving a summary of quotations on the same morning's markets.

During 1927-28, this division will confine its efforts to further enlarging the projects already in operation.

THE SEED BRANCH

The Seed Division was established in 1902 and recognized as a branch in 1905. The organization has grown from a staff of three occupying a small office in Ottawa to a staff of one hundred and seventy-five with officers in every province. The Seed Control Act of 1905 was improved in 1911 and again in 1923. The administration of the Feeding Stuffs Act was undertaken in 1920, the Fertilizers Act in 1922, and the Inspection and Sale Act in 1924. The

branch organization now includes four main divisions, and for the enforcement of the Acts Canada is divided into six inspection districts, namely, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Eastern Ontario, Western Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and Alberta and British Columbia. Encouragement is given to seed production, markets information is provided in regard to seeds, feeding stuffs and fertilizers, and laboratories are maintained for testing these products.

The Laboratory Division

The activities of the laboratory division may be grouped under three main headings:—

1. The analysis of seeds.
2. Microscopical analysis of feeding stuffs and fertilizers.
3. Chemical analysis of feeding stuffs and fertilizers. A certain amount of laboratory work is also required in the enforcement of the Inspection and Sale Act.

SEED ANALYSIS

During the year ending March 31, 1927, 48,443 samples of seeds were received in the five laboratories situated at Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary. Each of these laboratories serves one inspection district with the exception of the Ottawa laboratory which, in addition to the Eastern Ontario district, provides service for the Maritime Provinces. The number of samples from the latter district, however, has shown a marked increase during recent years, and it will be necessary to establish a laboratory there in the near future.

The volume of work in the different laboratories varies somewhat according to the crop season, but a steady growth has been recorded since the inception of seed testing in 1903. The following table gives the number of seed samples received in each laboratory during the past year and their sources:—

—	Trade	Customs	Official	Total
Quebec	3,588	1,215	856	5,659
Ottawa	5,642	1,287	1,162	8,091
Toronto	7,063	3,696	969	11,728
Winnipeg	8,262	1,870	440	10,572
Calgary	9,746	2,200	447	12,393
Totals	34,301	10,268	3,874	48,443

Trade refers to samples sent in by merchants, farmers and institutions.

Customs refers to samples taken by customs officials in accordance with the provisions of the Seed Importation Regulations.

Official samples are those taken by inspectors from lots which are sold or offered for sale and suspected of violating the Seeds Act.

The samples are analyzed for purity or germination, in many cases for both, particularly the cereals and grasses. In the following table the number of purity and germination tests are shown for each laboratory:—

—	Purity	Germination	Total
Quebec	5,010	4,167	9,177
Ottawa	5,522	5,601	11,123
Toronto	11,141	9,347	20,488
Winnipeg	6,420	10,025	16,445
Calgary	4,503	12,734	17,237
Totals	32,596	41,874	74,470

Seed testing is very unevenly distributed over the year, up to 80 per cent of the total number of samples being received during the four months December to March. A nucleus of permanent staff is kept all the year round, and as far as time permits investigations are carried on during the summer months. This work has, as its main purpose, the improvement of existing methods for seed analysis and related subjects, and samples dealt with in this connection are not listed in the above tables. Some major projects were carried to a conclusion during the year, notably a survey of the weed seed impurities in Canadian-grown seeds, an investigation into the distribution of weed seeds by irrigation waters, and experiments with a view to determining the utility value of hard seeds in alfalfa under the climatic conditions of Alberta. Other projects have been continued and some new work was undertaken. These include a descriptive catalogue of economically important seeds, the relation of the vitality of seeds to their catalase activity, comparative field and laboratory tests on herbs and certain cereals, morphological seed studies in the genus *Agropyron*, red clover seed studies, and others. As far as practicable each laboratory is assigned one or more projects of direct importance to the agriculture of the district served by it.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The distribution of seed collections has been continued. There was a heavy demand for the small sets prepared last year, and some provinces bought enough to supply all their rural schools. A reprint of the bulletin " Weeds and Weed Seeds " became necessary and the subject matter was revised and rearranged. Reprints of papers published by officers of the division were widely circulated, and a number of articles were prepared for the agricultural press.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED STAINS

New seed importation regulations adopted simultaneously by Canada and the United States prescribe that imported seed of red clover and alfalfa be stained certain distinctive colours according to the country of origin. It was deemed advisable to supply, at cost, to the seed trade the required solutions and instructions as to their use.

MICROANALYSIS OF FEEDING STUFFS

During the past year 580 samples of feeding stuffs were analyzed microscopically in the Ottawa laboratory. Of these 535 were collected by the inspection staff; the remainder were sent in by feeders. The samples may be classified as follows:—

Mixed feeds	186
Mill feeds	184
Screenings and scalpings	65
Chops	42
Fish and meat products	33
Oil seed products	23
Cereal by-products	33
Miscellaneous	14
Total	580

It has been found that the mixed feeds need constant checking to keep them up to the standard claimed for them in the application for registration. There is a tendency to omit ingredients or to substitute other materials during the process of manufacture. This would not be noticed by the average purchaser. For the most part the materials used in manufacture were found to be clean and free from any objectionable character. New products found in mixed feed this year include cod liver meal, a by-product from the cod liver oil industry, yeast cake, and iodized salt.

The mill feeds examined were, on the whole, of a high character. In a few cases, however, mill scourings and screenings were used as an adulterant of bran and shorts, and in other cases too great a proportion of bran coat was found in shorts and middlings.

The examination of screenings and scalpings showed them to be, for the most part, quite up to the standards. Injurious weed seeds were found only in very few samples of the poorer grades. In a few instances oat mill by-products were used to adulterate oats scalpings.

Fish and meat products seem to be increasingly taking the place of vegetable concentrates such as oil cakes, even in calf meals where palatability is a major consideration. The samples received in the laboratory were chiefly of good quality and free from objectionable odour. Hoof was still found to be used to a limited extent in meat meals, though not always claimed as present. Investigation is being made of the use of this material in feeding stuffs.

Of the cereal by-products those from oat meal mills were found most unsatisfactory. Feeds sold as oat middlings vary from very floury products of high feeding value to inferior products very high in fibre. A few corn gluten feeds examined were found to be decidedly acid.

Besides the examination of samples, investigation has been carried on to improve methods of analysis. Mention may also be made of the part taken in the experiments conducted by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of North America and of experiments on oilcake and meat meal adulteration which were carried on by the staff of analysts.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FEEDING STUFFS AND FERTILIZERS

A total of 884 samples were received at the Ottawa laboratory for chemical analysis. Most of these were official samples taken by the inspectors throughout the country, and a few were sent in by farmers, dealers, and manufacturers. The latter are charged a fee which amounts to ten dollars for a feed, and from five to fifteen dollars for a fertilizer, depending on the work required.

The samples may be divided into groups as follows:—

Feeding Stuffs—	
Mixed feeds	195
Bran	110
Shorts	119
Middlings	43
Feed flour	36
Screenings and scalpings	50
Oat hulls and oatmeal by-products	31
Other cereal by-products	25
Tankage, meat and fish meals, etc	59
Oil cake meals	26
Miscellaneous	14
Total	708
Fertilizers—	
Basic slag	30
Mixed fertilizers	42
Acid phosphate	23
Bone meal, tankage, etc	28
Pure salts	28
Sheep manures	10
Miscellaneous	15
Total	176

The quality of feeding stuffs and fertilizers is dealt with under the contributions from the respective Divisions.

THE SEED DIVISION

The work of the Seed Division consists in part in the study of foreign and domestic seed legislation, also import and export regulations in effect in all

countries from which seed imports emanate or to which exports are made. The study is made with a view to drafting new or redrafting existing control measures to be submitted to the Advisory Board under the Seeds Act as a basis for consideration and recommendation to the Minister. The division, therefore, deals primarily with the operation of the Seeds Act and regulations thereunder, which crystallize into law the recommendations made by the Advisory Board and approved by the Minister in regard to the control of all seed importations and to the sale and inspection within Canada of all farm and garden seeds offered for seeding purposes. Attention is given to seed production and seed supply as between districts and provinces, and to international trade in seeds of all kinds.

THE SEEDS ACT

The Advisory Seed Board was convened in September. This board is under the chairmanship of the Seed Commissioner and includes an equal representation of seed growers and seed merchants and a representative of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons. The personnel of the board was changed to include a representative of the seed growers of British Columbia in the person of Mr. J. T. Mutrie, Vancouver, B.C., who replaced Mr. J. S. Corner, Oxdrift, Ont. The Chief of the Seed Division is secretary, and all matters relating to seed control in Canada which the interested public may desire to have placed before the board should be referred to him with a request for consideration at the next meeting.

Recommendations were made by the board, and approved by the minister, embodying such changes in the minima of quality with respect to both purity and germination as was believed should be applied to certain kinds of seed for the ensuing year in order that adequate stocks might be secured for the Canadian trade. The principal changes refer to standards of purity with respect to grasses or the kinds included under table 3 of the regulations, and were made with a view to facilitating the entry into Canada of imported lots of seed. Changes were also made with respect to the grade definitions of cereals and other kinds included under table 1 of the regulations.

The classification of weeds was further simplified by the elimination of terms "harmful" and "useless" and the substitution therefor of the term "other weeds." This list excludes a number of sorts which, while of no serious importance in relation to Canadian agriculture, were in some instances regarded as cultivated sorts in other countries and interfered seriously with the importation of some kinds of seed which are not being produced in Canada. Germination standards were lowered for certain grasses. For cereals, fodder and forage plants, and for field root and garden vegetables, the term "pure living seed" as applied to germination standards was abolished and the term "germination" was re-established to be used in that connection. Wild oats were transferred from the secondary noxious list to the primary noxious list, but in view of later representations by officials of provincial Departments of Agriculture and other interested parties, to the effect that only a small quantity of seed oats could be obtained for grade No. 1 on this higher basis of purity, wild oats were again transferred by regulation to the secondary noxious list.

Provision was also made under the importation regulations for the adoption of the principle of staining imported alfalfa and red clover seed with distinctive stains to indicate the country or region of origin. These regulations harmonize with similar legislation adopted concurrently by the United States and facilitate international trade in these kinds of seed. Both countries allotted the same colour stains to seed from outside of America, namely, red to the extent of 10 per cent of any shipment originating in Italy, Africa and part of Turkestan, and green to the extent of 1 per cent of any shipment originating in any other country. Canada allotted orange to the extent of 1 per cent of the

shipment for seed of the kinds grown in the United States and entering this country. The United States reciprocated and gave to Canada the distinctive colour iridescent violet, to be applied to the same extent to seeds of the kinds grown here and exported to that country. Previous investigations had shown conclusively that alfalfa and red clover originating from seed produced in the warmer countries lacked the degree of winter hardiness necessary for our more rigorous climatic conditions. It is anticipated that these regulations will increase the demand for homegrown seed or red clover in Canada, and place a premium on our winter hardy northern-grown alfalfa for export to the United States.

Control measures included under the Seeds Act prohibit the use of false or spurious variety names and misrepresentations as to variety or description of seeds or plants in any form of advertising or otherwise. Variety names for the particular kind and variety generally employed in Canada during the year ending March 31, 1923, are allowed, and provision is made for the licensing of new variety names on the basis of a report made by any plant specialist designated for the purpose of making the required test or examination. A number of tests have already been made, and since the inception of this work the following new variety names for the kinds specified have been licensed for general use in Canada:—

Kind of Seed	Variety Name
Wheat	Renfrew
	Michikoff
	Brownhead (Broatch's)
	Whitehead (Broatch's)
	Early (Broatch's)
	Axminster
	Golden Ball
	Red Bobs No. 222
	Vermilion
Oat	White Cross No. 19
	O.A.C. No. 114 Oats
	Gopher
Bean	Excelsior Climbing French
	Dwarf No. 301
	Golden King
	Nancy D.
	O.A.C. No. 211 Soy Beans
Pea	O.A.C. No. 181 Field Peas
Timothy	Swallow
Rye grass	Fyra
Cabbage	Penn. State Ball Head
	Colossal
	Golden Acre
	The Vaughan
Potato	British Queen
Mustard	Florida Broad Leaf
Chicory	Small Rooted (Radichetto)
Corn	Banting
Flax	Winona
Pepper	Early Giant (Harris)
Musk melon	Lake Champlain
Radish	Twenty Day Forcing
Rhubarb	Ruby
Tomato	Canadian
Swede	White Garden
	Yellow Garden

Under the Act as at present a license cannot be refused so long as the variety is a new one. This has resulted in some new varieties of very little, if any, merit being recognized and licensed. The Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons passed a resolution recommending an amendment to section 6 of the Act to provide that a license may not be issued for a new variety of wheat unless it is reported to possess merit on the basis of a field and baking test. This action was taken following a meeting between the officers of the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Committee, when the point was strongly emphasized that as a result of the planting of inferior varieties with recognized

varieties of merit the reputation of our wheat was being menaced in the world's markets. It was later arranged with a grower who had secured a license for a new variety of wheat of questionable merit that the sale and distribution of the variety should be withheld.

Work in connection with the establishing of a standard list of variety names to be employed in seedsmen's catalogues and other forms of advertising, and in labelling seed lots for the Canadian trade, has culminated in a supplement to the regulations under the Seeds Act entitled "Official List of Established Variety Names, 1926." The list includes 226 distinct varieties of merit which were selected from 2,425 variety names advertised or used in Canadian seed catalogues in 1923. Revisions and additions will be made when necessary to include recognized new varieties.

Progress is being made in establishing standard varietal descriptions and type photographs of field roots and garden vegetables. Investigations to date would indicate that as a result of the variations shown in field tests of the so-called same variety of some kinds it will be impossible to arrive at anything definite with respect to these varieties until Elite stock seed of the kind and variety has been produced. This applies particularly to vegetables. Aside from the value of such work it may also be emphasized that when this has been achieved and such stocks multiplied, Canadian-grown vegetable seeds should be even more popular than at present. Their adaptability to Canadian conditions, combined with genuineness of stock or trueness to variety names, will make them very superior to imported commercial seed and thereby enable them to command a premium in the market.

SEED GRADING

It is required that commerce in general farm seeds be conducted on the basis of seed grade names, Registered, Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, or No. 1 Mixture, No. 2 Mixture, and No. 3 Mixture, and seed so merchandized must conform to prescribed grade definitions and general quality standards. The soundness of this principle is indicated by the high international regard for Canadian seed control work, by the many encomiums received on the high quality of our graded seed, and by the recognition given on foreign markets to Canadian seed graded and sealed in the sack over the certificate of a seed inspector. Most of the rape, field root and garden vegetable seeds are imported and may be sold under guarantee of a minimum quality. Grades are, however, provided for these seeds and, while not compulsory, they are steadily gaining in favour.

The following general definition applies to all domestic grades: "Registered and Extra No. 1 grades shall be derived from a seed crop for which a Crop Registration Certificate has been issued, and shall be sealed in containers by an inspector with a seal approved by the Minister. All grades shall consist of seed which shall (1) within comparative latitudes for different grades be well matured, sound, sweet and well cleaned and graded to remove small, shrunken, immature or broken kernels and inert matter; (2) be at least equal in general appearance to standards of general quality that may be fixed from season to season; and (3) comply with the minimum standards of purity and germination prescribed by regulation."

A Crop Registration Certificate for a seed crop is issued by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and is based on records and reports of crop inspections made in accordance with standards established by the association.

The degree of general quality for seeds of all grades is fixed in accordance with the quality of the season's crop in order that about the same percentage of seed may from year to year be brought within the several grades. In this connection it may be said that as a result of the very unfavourable weather conditions which prevailed over practically the whole of Canada during the last

harvesting season and later, a very difficult situation was encountered in fixing the minima of quality for cereals, alsike, red and sweet clovers, and alfalfa. The problem was met, however, and adequate supplies of seed were included in grade No. 1 to meet the demand.

Grade definitions have also been prescribed in connection with seed lots graded for export. These are based on minimum percentages of pure seed and of germination, also on maximum percentages of prescribed injurious weed seeds. A code for Canadian export grades has been devised to designate the kind and grade name, with prefixes and suffixes indicating variety name, colour and other cultivated sorts with percentages of each.

The grading of seed for commerce on the basis of control samples received at the district offices constitutes a very large and important part of the work of our inspection staff. Grade names are given and control sample certificates issued in the names of the senders of the samples. A control sample certificate is defined as "a certificate that is issued on a control sample of seed received for analysis and grading at the office of the district inspector." This means that the full responsibility of sampling the seed lot purported to be represented by the control sample rests with the sender, and that in making sales he must maintain the quality up to the standard of the control sample.

Stressing the nature of the responsible duties and volume of work involved in placing in commerce under grade names all agricultural seeds and a large part of the field root and garden vegetable seeds required for domestic use, it may be pointed out that 30,706 control samples were examined and graded at laboratory points during the year. Many of the individual samples represented car lots, while the total amount of seed represented by the control samples would be several millions of bushels. The percentages shown for each kind of seed in the following table indicate the proportionate number of control samples and the sources from which they were derived by inspection districts, each of which comprises territory as follows, foreign meaning points outside of Canada:—

District No. 1—Maritime Provinces.

District No. 2—Quebec less counties of Wright and Pontiac.

District No. 3—Ontario east of lake Nipigon and east of but not including counties of York, Simcoe, Muskoka and Parry Sound, and Wright and Pontiac counties in Quebec.

District No. 4—Ontario west of and including the counties of York, Simcoe, Muskoka and Parry Sound.

District No. 5—Ontario west of lake Nipigon, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

District No. 6—Alberta and British Columbia.

—	Dist. No. 1	Dist. No. 2	Dist. No. 3	Dist. No. 4	Dist. No. 5	Dist. No. 6	Foreign
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alfalfa	.....	0·5	4·0	74·0	3·4	17·7	0·4
Alsike	0·3	3·0	12·5	80·0	3·5	0·7	.....
Red clover	0·7	35·3	25·0	32·0	2·5	1·5	3·0
Sweet clover	.....	0·2	15·0	40·5	35·5	8·7	0·1
White clover	0·7	10·0	7·0	33·0	3·0	26·0	20·3
Timothy	3·5	21·0	25·0	13·5	4·3	14·3	18·4
Orchard grass	.....	4·5	.....	13·0	1·5	15·5	65·5
Brome grass	.....	.....	0·5	.....	90·0	9·5	.....
Perennial rye grass	.....	.....	.....	35·0	.....	32·5	32·5
Western rye grass	.....	.....	1·0	.....	81·5	17·5	.....
Italian rye grass	.....	.....	.....	21·5	.....	43·0	35·5
Meadow fescue	.....	4·5	7·0	4·5	66·0	9·0	9·0
Blue grass	.....	.....	3·5	54·0	8·0	17·2	17·3
Red top	3·5	3·5	6·0	28·0	6·0	3·5	49·5
Bent grasses	81·5	.....	3·2	12·0	.....	.....	3·2
Crested dog's tail	.....	.....	.....	9·5	.....	81·0	9·5
Millet	.....	.....	7·0	48·0	29·5	2·0	13·5
Wheat	1·0	1·7	1·8	1·5	28·2	65·5	.....

—	Dist. No. 1	Dist. No. 2	Dist. No. 3	Dist. No. 4	Dist. No. 5	Dist. No. 6	Foreign
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Oats	3·3	23·7	3·6	10·9	17·9	40·0	0·6
Barley	0·7	7·0	14·0	6·5	40·0	31·5	0·3
Rye	.....	3·0	8·0	34·0	34·0	20·0	1·0
Buckwheat	3·4	13·5	22·0	27·0	27·0	3·6	3·6
Sunflower	.....	7·0	5·0	12·0	21·0	35·0	10·0
Vetches	.....	40·0	4·2	32·0	.....	18·0	5·8
Peas (field)	.....	24·3	33·8	13·2	13·0	11·0	4·7
Corn (field)	0·2	3·6	18·2	43·0	8·6	14·3	12·1
Flax	.....	.....	5·0	8·4	81·8	4·8	.....
Peas (garden)	.....	.....	9·0	60·0	10·0	11·6	9·4
Beans (garden)	.....	.....	13·4	5·0	21·4	26·0	34·2
Corn (garden)	.....	0·4	18·0	40·0	18·0	8·8	14·8
Mangel	1·0	7·0	3·0	36·0	13·0	34·0	6·0
Beet	.....	9·0	7·0	12·7	25·4	12·9	33·0
Turnip	4·0	7·3	1·7	17·0	22·0	18·6	29·4
Radish	.....	9·2	0·7	8·0	29·4	23·4	29·3
Cabbage	.....	6·2	1·1	6·2	32·0	22·5	32·0
Cauliflower	.....	9·5	4·7	2·3	40·0	17·5	26·0
Lettuce	.....	6·5	9·0	16·8	29·0	18·7	20·0
Onion	.....	8·5	6·0	21·7	25·3	18·7	18·8
Tomato	.....	9·0	.....	17·5	32·0	9·0	32·5
Cucumber	.....	11·0	.....	11·0	28·5	21·5	28·0
Melon	.....	9·0	.....	4·0	23·0	16·0	48·0
Squash	.....	11·0	1·4	8·3	29·0	12·8	37·5
Pumpkin	.....	4·1	4·1	4·2	37·5	16·5	33·6
Spinach	.....	8·4	3·4	12·0	34·0	18·5	23·7
Carrot	.....	4·0	1·7	12·6	27·9	31·1	22·7
Celery	.....	1·4	11·2	21·0	36·6	8·8	21·0
Parsnip	10·0	10·0	.....	8·0	34·0	30·0	8·0
Parsley	.....	15·4	3·0	10·0	36·0	7·6	28·0

The quality of seeds of the kinds listed in the following table and represented by control samples is indicated by the percentages coming within the several grades by making a separate division of the factors purity and germination, and the sources of origin are indicated by the percentages stated under the headings Farmers, Merchants, and Institutions:—

—	Source			Purity				Germination			
	Farmers	Merchants	Institutions	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Rejected	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Rejected
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alfalfa	31	63	6	51	25	13	11	95	2	2	1
Alsike	9	88	3	26	26	25	23	85	7	6	2
Red clover	51	43	6	19	34	28	19	89	3	4	4
Sweet clover	42	48	10	28	37	24	11	92	3	3	2
White clover	5	88	7	23	35	24	18	92	3	2	3
Timothy	48	46	6	19	43	20	18	93	1	2	4
Orchard grass	.....	45	55	28	28	20	24	91	5	2	2
Brome grass	25	52	23	43	26	20	11	68	16	13	3
Perennial rye grass	3	90	7	48	39	13	.....	82	7	7	4
Western rye grass	36	50	14	55	16	18	11	93	1	3	3
Italian rye grass	.....	100	.....	57	29	7	7	69	7	8	15
Meadow fescue	27	52	21	50	27	14	9	78	9	9	4
Blue grass	.....	80	20	22	24	19	35	33	21	10	36
Red top	2	86	12	43	11	17	29	95	4	.....	1
Bent grasses	80	16	4	46	15	11	28	80	2	4	14
Crested dog's tail	31	31	38	30	5	10	55	57	14	9	20
Other fescues	3	75	22	40	34	10	16	48	16	8	28
Other grasses	3	86	11	33	43	11	13	57	24	6	13
Millet	27	70	3	37	31	14	18	84	7	5	4
Wheat	71	12	17	46	9	26	19	71	19	7	3
Oats	72	11	17	40	11	24	25	90	4	4	2
Barley	63	16	21	52	10	18	20	89	4	3	4
Rye	25	62	13	33	23	22	22	85	5	.....	10
Buckwheat	31	65	4	40	16	26	18	80	10	4	6
Sunflower	12	74	14	77	8	11	4	83	9	5	3
Peas	34	60	6	63	23	9	5	90	4	2	4
Corn	13	68	19	78	7	8	7	72	6	7	15
Flax	63	23	15	30	24	14	32	70	7	8	15
Vetches	12	80	8	50	7	24	19	86	4	6	4

—	Source			Germination			
	Farmers	Merchants	Institutions	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Below minimum
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Peas (garden)	7	87	6	92	3	3	2
Beans (garden)	16	63	21	87	2	3	8
Corn (garden)	12	74	14	82	7	4	7
Mangel	10	70	20	55	15	11	19
Beet	.....	75	25	55	16	12	17
Turnip	5	73	22	71	9	7	13
Radish	6	63	31	75	8	10	7
Cabbage	3	70	27	48	10	20	22
Cauliflower	.....	52	48	47	17	19	17
Lettuce	.....	80	20	82	5	3	7
Onion	5	78	17	61	7	8	24
Tomato	2	68	30	84	6	4	6
Cucumber	.....	71	29	84	3	7	6
Melon	.....	77	23	72	13	9	6
Squash & Pumpkin	.....	63	37	67	9	14	10
Spinach	.....	74	26	60	12	23	5
Carrot	3	71	26	34	30	22	14
Celery	6	70	26	44	20	16	20
Parsnip	11	55	34	45	8	13	34
Parsley	.....	77	23	30	23	24	23
Other vegetables	1	72	27	59	9	10	22

Vegetable seeds below certain minimum germinations must be labelled to show the actual germination.

Many seed lots were graded on growers' premises or at central cleaning plants, and seed inspection certificates were issued by seed inspectors to cover these lots. A seed inspection certificate is defined as "a certificate given by an inspector on seed sampled, examined and graded by him or under his direction." In carrying out this class of work there were inspected and graded the following kinds and quantities of seed:—

—		Registered	Extra No. 1	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Wheat	bush.	69,567	20,013	23,178	3,277	1,262
Oats	"	18,778	18,120	90,370	15,149	15,030
Barley	"	9,770	3,177	1,642	.....	.....
Corn	"	170	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax	"	162	23	275	1,225	.....
Peas	"	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soy beans	"	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye	"	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa	lbs.	162,939	49,996	596,247	.....	199
Sweet clover	"	2,035	.....	4,490	69,330	13,205
Brome grass	"	.....	.....	16,000	.....	850
Western rye grass	"	.....	.....	48,680	.....	.....
Timothy	"	.....	.....	656,600	101,000	14,700
Browntop	"	.....	.....	42,000	12,000	6,000
Swede turnip	"	1,260	.....	900	.....	.....
Mangel		.....	198	.....	.....	.....

The grading of practically all seeds sold for seeding purposes in Canada requires the services of several inspectors in each district during the season when seed stocks are being cleaned and graded on growers' premises and at central cleaning plants. A seed grader also operates at each district office where large numbers of control samples are received. The nature and volume of the work and the wide interprovincial and interdistrict distribution given to seeds make it very important that all grading be done uniformly. To this end, and in order that timely study may be made of the general quality of seeds from the several producing centres, one officer exercises general supervision over seed grading in the several inspection districts.

SEED IMPORTATION REGULATIONS

Regulations applying to the import of seeds have a very important bearing on Canadian seed supply. With the co-operation of customs officials, regulations which control the importation of seeds to be sold for seeding purposes are being applied without causing any serious inconvenience to the importers. The measures of control embodied in the regulations are deemed necessary since the trend of the trade in many kinds of seed would seem to indicate that unless our seed control regulations are equivalent to those of other countries we are apt to have offered to our importers too much seed of inferior quality. That the regulations are having the desired effect in safeguarding our seed users is clearly demonstrated by results obtained in check tests on shipments received at Canadian ports of entry. During the year 15,348,830 pounds of seed were entered at ports of entry under the importation regulations.

The following table includes the kinds by main classes and countries of origin, as indicated by customs advice notes covering the consignments:—

—	United States	British Isles	New Zealand	France	Holland	Germany	Denmark
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Red clover	1,569,795	380,724	204,712	881,037	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa	877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White clover	62,589	19,664	.....	.....	100	3,080	.....
Sweet clover	2,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timothy	5,239,759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue grass	190,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red top	84,269	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brome grass	76,776	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchard grass	14,039	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	18,200
Fescues, etc	97,735	86,513	172,980	.....	15,200	.....	4,326
Millet	490,627	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunflower	145,905	1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vetches	20,905	26,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape	22,966	6,186	.....	300	103,712	5,075	.....
Corn (field)	759,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cereals, etc	58,323	2,012	.....	.....	320	.....	.....
Flax	8,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp	4,945	.....	.....	4,400	.....	.....	.....
Field roots	238,087	137,540	.....	4,156	15,996	325,876	2,200
Vegetables	3,093,770	357,506	618	38,510	150,182	599	8,351
Other kinds	11,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

China supplied 109,950 lbs. of sunflower and Poland 32,077 lbs. of field root seed.

SEED PRODUCTION

It is generally conceded that the best seed supply for Canadian conditions is that produced in our own country. The Seed Division, therefore, co-operates with the provinces in conducting seed crop competitions, combined seed crop and cleaned seed competitions, seed fairs, and provincial seed exhibitions, and makes subvention payments to the Provincial Departments of Agriculture for this account. Some changes were made in the plan for payment of these subventions last year, and the maximum amount made available from the Seed Branch appropriation for each of the competitions is now as follows:—

Standing field crop competition	$ 50 00
Combined seed crop and cleaned seed competition	200 00
Local seed fair	50 00
Provincial seed fair	600 00

The total amount of subvention must not exceed $1,200 to each province having less than one million acres under field crops, and $1,200 pro rata for each additional million acres under cultivation in field crops, provided that the total subvention to which any province is entitled shall not exceed $1,200 pro rata per 100,000 of total population.

Provincial Departments of Agriculture are paid these subventions up to one-half of the prize money actually paid by the provinces. The payments are governed by regulations which have been amended from time to time for the purpose of improving the quality and increasing the quantity of the seed supply. Several millions of bushels of improved seed are produced annually as a result of these competitions and seed fairs.

From 1912 until last year subventions were paid on the basis of two-thirds of the prize money, but with the revision of regulations requiring registered seed stocks for the combined seed crop and cleaned seed competitions, the Seed Branch has performed the inspections. Organization and other judging expenses are borne by the provinces, the total expenditures as between each province and the Dominion being approximately on a fifty-fifty basis.

The amounts paid by the Seed Branch to the provinces during the fiscal year were as follows:—

—	Standing Field Crop Competitions		Combined Seed Crop and Cleaned Seed Competitions	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	9	$ 1,642 25
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	4	207 50
New Brunswick	.....	.....	10	546 35
Quebec	114	$ 5,416 66	113	10,283 83
Ontario	213	7,987 50	36	6,434 50
Manitoba	34	1,310 00	2	285 00
Saskatchewan	122	3,270 25	13	2,600 00
Alberta	4	162 50	.....	.....

—	Local Seed Fairs		Provincial Seed Fairs	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	$ 184 70
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	* 1	184 70
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	184 70
Quebec	74	$ 3,680 00	2	1,200 00
Ontario	8	305 00	2	959 84
Manitoba	15	745 00	1	600 00
Saskatchewan	12	365 58	2	600 00
Alberta	14	518 75	2	1,000 00

*Maritime Seed Fair.

While amounts of subventions shown above were paid during the fiscal year, such amounts were not all due on account of seed fairs and crop competitions held or conducted during that time. Some payments were made in the case of delayed subvention claims in order that all such claims might be brought up to date, and because amounts actually due these provinces had not previously been used.

In the case of British Columbia an annual grant of $2,500 is paid towards encouraging the production and marketing of field root and garden seeds. The provincial Department of Agriculture authorizes the expenditure of an equal amount for this purpose.

The production of high grade seeds in Canada is steadily increasing in importance. Canadian-grown seeds command recognition on foreign markets by virtue of their inherent qualities of winter hardiness and vigour of growth, and because our standards of quality for graded seeds of all kinds are so highly regarded. Stocks of high-class seed of wheat, oats, barley, alsike clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, brome, blue and Rhode Island bent grasses were available for export last year. There was a gratifying increase in the production of timothy seed in Alberta and British Columbia. Imports of this seed have always been heavy, but with further encouragement our production will soon be equal to requirements. Alfalfa seed again showed a decided increase. Imports of this seed were formerly 900,000 pounds per year. After meeting home requirements, which have been quadrupled in the last six years, approximately 5,200,000 pounds were exported chiefly to the United States from Ontario and Alberta. Red and alsike clover seed production is now being developed in British Columbia in the Sumas area. An initial yield of 60,000 pounds of red and 12,000 pounds of alsike clover seed was obtained last season. Browntop or Rhode Island bent grass seed is produced in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Field root and vegetable seed production is making steady progress in British Columbia. These seeds have found great favour owing to the outstanding excellence and uniformity or trueness of type of the crops produced therefrom.

ASSISTANCE TO CANADIAN SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association is a national organization of farmers who specialize in the production of Registered and Extra No. 1 seeds. They multiply for commerce the foundation stock seeds called "Elite Stock Seed" produced by Dominion and provincial Experimental Stations and sometimes by private growers. The association office functions as a registration bureau for seed crops, directs the work of the growers, and publishes a seed catalogue. Registered and Extra No. 1 seed provides much of the seed stocks for field crop competitions, local seed fairs, and provincial seed exhibitions. Complete information as to the work of the association may be obtained from their annual report. Financial support from the Seed Branch was continued during the past year to the extent of $10,000.

The Feed Division

Under the provisions of the Feeding Stuffs Act, 206 manufacturers registered 626 brands of commercial feeding stuffs during the registration year ending September 30, 1926. These were distributed as follows:—

Province	Firms	Registrations
Alberta	19	32
British Columbia	38	126
Manitoba	11	23
New Brunswick	1	1
Nova Scotia	2	6
Ontario	86	323
Prince Edward Island	1	1
Quebec	22	67
Saskatchewan	5	9
Great Britain	4	5
United States	17	33
Totals	206	626

The brands of registered feeding stuffs may be classified according to their nature or trade designation as follows:—

Animal products	72
Barley products	6
Beet pulp (dried)	4
Brewers' and distillers' products	23
Buckwheat products	1
Calf meals	26
Cocoanut products	1
Corn products	9
Cottonseed meal	21
Dairy and cattle feeds	24
Fish products	9
Horse feeds	2
Linseed meals and cakes	19
Milk products	1
Oat products	18
Peanut products	1
Pig feeds	22
Pigeon feeds	9
Poultry mash feeds	188
Poultry scratch feeds	68
Rabbit feeds	4
Rice products	7
Screenings and scalpings	21
Sheep and goat feeds	4
Soya bean products	4
Miscellaneous mixed feeds	56
Miscellaneous unmixed feeds	6

Commercial feeding stuffs are sold subject to the manufacturers' guarantees both as to chemical composition and ingredients. Wheat millfeeds and chop feeds, although not subject to registration, must conform to defined standards of quality and purity. In order to check these feeding stuffs for compliance with the provisions of the Act, 6,102 inspection visits were made, 708 samples were submitted for chemical analysis, and 580 samples for botanical micro-analysis. A number of warnings were issued to manufacturers and dealers for minor infractions, and one firm was prosecuted.

Due to the supervision exercised over their sale there has been a marked improvement in the quality of feeding stuffs over a period of years. Wheat millfeeds, once the cause of innumerable complaints, have been brought to a highly satisfactory basis. They are now well standardized, and vigilant supervision has quickly revealed and stamped out the occasional attempt at adulteration or evasion of the standards. While commercial feeding stuffs range in quality from strictly high grade materials and mixtures to those of low digestibility and feeding value, the nature of the latter is revealed to purchasers by the analysis and ingredients labelled on containers. A careful check is maintained to ensure that there is no substitution of inferior ingredients for those registered and that all feeding stuffs are free from weed seeds and materials deleterious to the health of live stock or poultry.

ELEVATOR SCREENINGS

The policy of co-operating with the Grain Inspection Department in the application of conventional standards for elevator screenings has been continued, and to this end an inspector is continuously employed at Fort William. Screenings at best are a variable product, but this policy has contributed to greater uniformity in the composition and quality of recleaned screenings offered in the feed trade.

Standard recleaned screenings consist chiefly of broken and shrunken wheat and wild buckwheat, and the relative proportions of these vary according to the locality of production and to seasonal conditions. Wheat threshed during a prolonged dry spell is very brittle, and as a direct result the standard recleaned screenings contain a higher percentage of broken wheat. The reverse is true

when the wheat is threshed while tough or damp. In general standard recleaned screenings contain about 50 per cent to 70 per cent of wild buckwheat and 20 per cent to 40 per cent of broken and shrunken wheat, some wild oats and other coarse grains, and not over 3 per cent fine weed seeds. The weight per bushel averages from 45 to 52 pounds.

Oats scalpings are a still more stable product consisting of about 75 per cent wild oats, 15 per cent domestic oats, and a trace of barley and wheat. They are practically free from fine weed seeds and range in weight from about 28 to 41 pounds per bushel.

The following table shows the quantities and distribution of the various classes of unground screenings originating at Fort William and Port Arthur during the crop year ending July, 1926, and in addition about 900 tons of standard recleaned screenings, 1,600 tons of oats scalpings, 590 tons of elevator screenings, and 3,360 tons of refuse screenings were ground at the head of the Great Lakes.

—		Standard recleaned screenings	Oats scalpings	Elevator screenings	Refuse screenings
Fort William	tons	98	46	495	71
Eastern Canada	"	19,348	22,642	400	.....
Western Canada	"	3,009	.....	350	57
Exported	"	4,897	40,428	4,591	63,923
Totals	"	27,352	63,116	5,836	64,051

The information regarding the distribution of screenings is based upon billing instructions covering shipments. Practically all shipments of oats scalpings destined to Eastern Canada points were consigned to elevators which are utilized largely as transfer elevators, and it seems probable that large quantities of these eventually went out of the country.

MINERAL FEEDS AND STOCK TONICS

There are two classes of products sold for live stock and poultry feeding which, while not commercial feeding stuffs within the meaning of the Feeding Stuffs Act, nevertheless come under our observation and are the subject of frequent inquiry and complaint. These are mineral feeds and stock tonics or conditioners.

As might be expected in view of the prominence given by experimentalists in recent years to the mineral requirements of farm animals and poultry, there is a notable increase in the manufacture and sale of mineral mixtures. Some manufacturers would welcome the opportunity to register these products as commercial feeding stuffs, but since the labelling requirements of the Feeding Stuffs Act respecting nutrients are not appropriate for mineral mixtures, to do so would serve no useful purpose and might be construed by the purchasing public as official recognition of merit in these products for the purposes for which sold.

A number of products composed of various ingredients of medicinal or tonic properties, usually in association with a filler of bran or other suitable material, are offered on the market. No nutritive value is claimed by the manufacturer; hence they are not subject to the legal restrictions governing commercial feeding stuffs. While no general indictment of such products or their manufacturers is being made, there have been directed to our attention, and investigated, complaints of a number of instances where questionable sales practices have been employed and extravagant claims made to secure binding contracts with feeders and dealers for quantities of goods much beyond their

requirements or their ability to merchandise. One selling scheme that has been adopted consists in the issuance to purchasers of an "indemnity guarantee" under which the manufacturer contracts to indemnify the purchaser against loss by death from contagious disease of stock fed with the tonic or conditioner, continuously and according to directions, for stipulated periods of time, usually three months, prior to the death of any animals. The disease preventing properties implied for the products in such contracts have been potent selling factors. Moreover, although an expressed stipulation to the contrary is included in some of the guarantees, the view is held by the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada and by the Commissioners of Insurance for two states of the Union, in which companies selling in Canada were located, that these constitute contracts of insurance. Inquiry regarding these two companies revealed that they had not complied with insurance laws either in Canada or in their home states, but had discontinued business. Our inspectors throughout the Dominion are on the look-out for further practices of this nature in order that offending firms or persons may not be allowed to conduct short and profitable sales campaigns in evasion of Canadian laws.

HAY AND STRAW INSPECTION

In spite of a considerable decline in the 1926 hay crop, both in Canada and in the United States, markets in general remained dull and a fairly substantial carry-over of old hay is anticipated. Efforts have been made to acquaint producers and the trade with the tendency of market demands to swing from timothy to legume hays, and to encourage more care in the preparation and marketing of their product. Under present conditions of production and demand, only the more suitable types and higher qualities find ready sale, and low grade hay is a drug on most markets. This condition seems likely to continue and even to increase, particularly in our principal export market, the United States, where the horse population is decreasing rapidly.

The following table shows the quantity and grade of hay and straw inspected during the fiscal year in accordance with the provisions of the Inspection and Sale Act. Fees totalling $2,669.70 were collected for this inspection service, of which amount $1,429.09 was retained by certain inspectors whose only remuneration is the fee collected, and the balance was deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.

Kind	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No Grade	Shipping Grade	Rejected
Timothy.....tons	25	872	1,487	1,217	5,389	430
Clover..... "	.....	18	6	12	.....	6
Mixed..... "	43	123	46	974	.....	177
Straw..... "	9	195	.....	197	304	70

Practically none of the hay listed under "Shipping Grade" is actually graded, but is inspected to ensure that it meets the minimum standard of quality required for hay and straw to be fed to stock during ocean transit. That such a high percentage of all hay inspected falls into the lower grades is not due entirely to inferior quality, but may be explained in part because of the present statutory grades. These are based on market conditions which existed when timothy for horse feeding purposes was the principal type of hay in demand and any admixture with timothy was considered to reduce the market value and hence the grade. As a result much mixed hay of good quality and feeding value must be thrown into the lower grades. Unfortunately under such circumstances the official certificate lends itself to abuse by receivers who seek to secure unfair price adjustments with shippers. With the growing importance of legume hays in producing

areas and consuming markets, a revision of these grades would render the inspection service of much more value to the interested public and eliminate some undesirable trade practices. To this end a survey has been made of the types and qualities of hay produced and marketed in various sections of the country.

Markets and Fertilizer Division

The service of reporting seed, feed and fertilizer markets has again advanced substantially during the year. A larger number of markets were included in the reports, and the number of correspondents reporting domestic market conditions and prices increased from 1,000 to 1,798. An additional service was provided the press in the form of specially prepared weekly reports for publication. The market reporting service is gradually being extended to cover more seed, feed and fertilizer items as the public demands.

The following phases of this service are now provided:—

(*a*) The publication in both English and French of an eight-page report, printed bi-weekly and entitled "Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Markets."

(*b*) The preparation of monthly statements regarding markets for publication in the bulletins of agricultural statistics and the trade year book issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(*c*) The preparation of weekly statements for publication by the press.

(*d*) Correspondence in which information is given farmers and the trade regarding prices and market prospects.

In each issue of the pamphlet "Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Markets" there are now quoted 104 of the principal markets of Canada and abroad. This involves about 900 price quotations of 216 items. In addition, detailed statements of exports and imports are given by provinces. The latter information is procured direct from the Statistical Branch of the Department of Customs.

The correspondents reporting the condition of domestic markets are representative of wholesalers, jobbers, retailers and farmers who have definite interest in the trade of the commodities reported. The prices and other information provided by them are based on the grades or qualities defined in the Acts which control the sale of the various commodities. Prices and information from markets abroad are based on the respective grades and qualities recognized in the various countries, and are secured by the co-operation of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioners and wholesale dealers in those countries.

A cable service is arranged with the following countries: Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Argentine, Chile and New Zealand. Almost daily communication is had with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C., regarding markets in the United States.

During 1926 about 7,100 English and 5,100 French copies of the pamphlet "Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Markets" were distributed bi-weekly to subscribers, correspondents and officials. The information was widely quoted by the general press as worthy of interest to their readers.

The effect of this service is seen in greater public demand for the higher grades and qualities of the commodities reported, and in the levelling of prices according to freights throughout the country. The reports also serve as a valuable price guide to seed and feed producers when placing their products on the market. The feed quotations permit the live stock producer to figure comparative costs of rations for current use.

Fertilizers

The number of brands registered during the year ending June 30, 1927, was 293. The number of renewed registrations was 209, and the number of regis-

trations of previous years not renewed was 254, making a total of 547 registrations since the Fertilizers Act came into operation in 1922. During the same period 126 registrations were cancelled for various reasons; thus at the end of the year there are 421 registrations on file eligible for renewal next year.

The number of registrations and renewals during the year ending June 30, 1927, by provinces and countries, and the number of firms were as follows:—

	Firms	Registrations
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Nova Scotia	5	19
New Brunswick	6	10
Quebec	8	20
Ontario	16	126
Manitoba	0	0
Saskatchewan	0	0
Alberta	1	11
British Columbia	11	31
Great Britain	3	4
United States	11	72
Totals	61	293

The registration and renewal fees collected during the year amounted to $7,510.

The 293 brands eligible for sale during the year through registration and renewal might be classified according to general character as follows:—

1. Mixed fertilizers complete	182
2. Mixed fertilizers containing only two of the three plant food elements; (*a*) nitrogen and phosphoric acid; (*b*) phosphoric acid and potash; (*c*) nitrogen and potash	93
3. Fertilizers containing only one of the three plant food elements and not exempt from registration under Section 8 of the Fertilizers Act	18

Practically all the brands on the market were inspected one or more times, and the results of analysis of the samples taken by the inspectors were compiled and issued to the interested public in bulletin form.

Of the 284 brands inspected 263 were found to meet the guaranteed analysis either directly or by compensation. The balance of twenty-one brands did not meet the guarantee and as a result five prosecutions were conducted. Numerous warnings were given the trade for first offences and violations of a minor nature. Incorrect labelling and abuses of section 8 (*a*) of the Act, i.e., selling under prescription, were the principal offences other than failure to meet the guaranteed analysis.

Microscopic analysis was resorted to for the first time in determining the adulteration of certain fertilizer materials of organic origin. In this way evidence was procured confirming our suspicion that certain brands of bone meal were adulterated with natural rock phosphate, and tankage with humus and other decomposed vegetable matter.

During the year some amendments to the regulations under the Fertilizers Act were proposed and adopted by ministerial authority. These amendments provide a measure of protection to purchasers of stable and refuse manures, and exempt from the provisions of the Act fertilizers offered for sale in small original packages of 1 pound net weight or less. Stable and refuse manures were classified and defined, and in future must be offered for sale under their correct names. Sheep and other animal manure when sold in packages must not contain more than 15 per cent of ash when submitted to an ignition test at 650° C. The exemption of fertilizers in original packages of one pound net weight or less, while proving beneficial from an enforcement point of view, should not in any sense impair the value of the Fertilizers Act.

Fertilizer demonstrations were continued in the counties of Richmond, Wolfe and Megantic in the province of Quebec. As in previous years they were planned with a view to educating the farmers how to use the standard fertilizers profitably on their own farms. One hundred and eighty-one farmers participated in the demonstrations, 110 with turnips and 71 with forage crops. The farmers paid one-half the cost of the fertilizers and the department the other half. The money was paid to the agricultural societies conducting the demonstrations, who in turn reimbursed the farmers for one-half the cost of the fertilizer. The total amount paid to the agricultural societies was $1,100. The field supervision was provided by our district inspector in Quebec.

Maritime District

This district comprises Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. A district office is maintained in the Canadian National Railway Station Building, Truro, N.S. The staff includes a district inspector and five inspectors, two of whom are employed the whole year and the other three as needed during the busy season of seed, feed and fertilizer inspection.

SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

The seeding season of 1926 was one of the latest on record in the district. This, with a very early frost in September, made it very difficult in some sections to produce seed grain of good quality. These districts were mostly in Nova Scotia and at a few points in Prince Edward Island. Other sections were fortunate in producing exceptionally good seed, more especially of oats. Stem rust was rather common in the wheat crop and materially reduced the yield. All samples sent to the laboratory for germination from New Brunswick proved to be of good vitality, in fact some of them very high. Prince Edward Island, with the exception of the places mentioned, produced seed oats of very high vitality and supplied about 60,000 bushels to meet the shortage in Quebec.

In New Brunswick, instead of holding nineteen combined field crop and cleaned seed competitions as was done last year, the province was divided into three districts and competitions were conducted in wheat, oats and potatoes. A seed fair was held in each of the three districts, Woodstock, Moncton and Bathurst, and official samples of cleaned seed from the field competitions were on exhibition. Practically all of the oats graded No. 1 and about 95 per cent of the wheat.

In Nova Scotia there were three competitions in oats and one in clover. Prizes were paid on samples taken by our inspectors from the bins of cleaned seed and with the exception of Inverness county, all graded No. 1. In this county, owing to the late planting and early frost, there were scarcely enough good exhibits to take the prizes offered. In fact on the whole of the Island of Cape Breton very little of the oats was fit for seed. The clover seed competition in Antigonish county was good, considering the adverse weather conditions. About 4,000 pounds of fairly good seed were produced there this year.

Prince Edward Island had the usual number of combined competitions and an exhibition of seed in connection with Farmers' Week in early March. The exhibits would practically all grade No. 1 and in spite of some bad weather during harvest were comparatively bright in appearance. Very little clover seed was grown there this year. Some of the farmers who started a clover huller stopped threshing because of the poor yield of seed, which was due to dark rainy weather at the time the plants were in bloom. There was a considerable increase in the quantity of timothy seed harvested both in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

The exhibits at the Maritime Winter Fair were by far the best in recent years, more especially in potatoes. They were put up in good shape in a very desirable place in the new Winter Fair Building.

Browntop seed production in Prince Edward Island was increased enormously during the year. In 1925 eighty farmers had their fields inspected and accepted for seed, and another four hundred passed inspection in 1926. The cleaning plant was started early in October and will be running continuously to the end of May. In February it was found necessary to install a second cleaner. By April 1 there had been sold and shipped out from the plant 28,500 pounds of bent grass seed, 70 per cent of which graded No. 1. The total quantity cleaned and sold by May 14 was 50,000 pounds, and the estimated crop was 70,000 pounds. The demand in the first part of the season was slow, but the price has been maintained with only a small deduction for orders of 5,000 pounds or over. Small quantities of Seaside Bent and Velvet Bent were harvested, and the latter variety is being multiplied in quantity for commerce. These fine turf grass seeds are sold principally to golf clubs in Canada and the United States.

INSPECTION

During the year our inspectors visited 1,159 points, and 1,308 inspections were made of seed warehouses, 1,172 of feed, 172 of fertilizer, and 125 of binder twine. There were no serious violations of the Seeds Act except for several carloads of seed oats from a Winnipeg elevator company with tags attached which were an evasion and violation of the Act. Retail dealers who purchased this seed were warned that they would be held responsible in the event of a recurrence of this violation. The 32 samples of feed taken and analyzed show that the dealers in feed are doing their best to live up to the provisions of the Feeding Stuffs Act. Reports on 242 samples of fertilizers indicate that while the majority of dealers are doing their best to comply with the law, yet some are seemingly doing their best to evade it. One prosecution has been conducted successfully and others are under considration. A few cases were detected, more especially in Prince Edward Island, where chemicals coming in for fertilizer purposes were below the standard, but the dealers agreed to make a rebate to the farmers.

Our inspectors have done all the field inspection for registered seed and brown top and the greater part of the judging in the combined competitions. There were inspected and sealed 2,550 bushels of Registered and Extra No. 1 seed grain. This is less than the previous year because many of the farmers made ready sales at a fair price without having their seed registered. Car lot inspection included 67,046 bushels of No. 1 seed oats and 225 bushels of No. 2. The browntop was sealed in the sacks over seed inspection certificates. Inspection was also made for 1,260 pounds of registered swede turnip seed and for 900 pounds of No. 1.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

A Seed Branch booth was conducted at Amherst in connection with the Maritime Winter Fair and attracted favourable attention. Inspectors visited several places in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to encourage bent grass seed growing. A number of farmers in Nova Scotia harvested seed and are having it cleaned at the plant in Charlottetown.

Meetings were held in regard to clover and timothy seed production, and 500 pounds of Northern Ontario clover seed were sold as foundation stock to the farmers in Antigonish and Pictou counties. Boon timothy seed was distributed in ten pound lots to experienced growers in Pictou and Antigonish counties in Nova Scotia, Westmoreland and Kent counties in New Brunswick, and Prince county in Prince Edward Island. These districts were selected as being most suitable for timothy seed.

The district inspector judged at three provincial and four local fairs, and the inspectors judged at a number of small fairs in all the three provinces. Addresses were given at a number of meetings on the purchase and use of fertilizers.

Quebec District

This district comprises the province of Quebec, with the exception of Pontiac and Wright counties. There are five subdistricts, each with an inspector located at the most convenient point and responsible to the district inspector at Quebec City. The sub-districts are Montreal and Eastern Townships, Three Rivers, Beauce, Eastern Quebec, and Quebec, including lake St. John and Abitibi. An inspector is employed nearly all the year at the Quebec office to grade seed and assist the district inspector in supervising the work. During the spring season a temporary inspector is employed for the district of Montreal, where the work becomes too heavy for one man, especially with the large increase in hay inspection.

SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

Abnormal harvesting conditions, due to heavy rainfalls, caused almost a failure of the grain crop in eastern Quebec and lake St. John. In the Montreal district, although the grain was somewhat damaged, the quality was not impaired to the point of making it useless for seed, but the quality was reduced from 200,000 bushels of good seed oats which were available last year to about 50,000 bushels of No. 1 seed oats which were offered for sale this season. This means that a considerable quantity of seed grain was imported from other provinces, especially from the West, and consequently a large quantity of No. 2 C.W. recleaned was sold again this year for seed through eastern Quebec and wherever seed oats were required.

The clover seed crop was not so badly affected. Being harvested later than grain the crop was saved in fairly good condition and the seed was fairly well matured. On the other hand a comparatively small percentage of the growers succeeded in having their seed graded, due largely to lack of facilities for cleaning.

The timothy seed crop may be considered as good. A few seed dealers of Montreal and other dealers of minor importance were able to secure their supplies from the district of Joliette, where some farmers are still making a specialty of growing timothy seed. Unless, however, those farmers take special means to keep down the ox-eye daisy they will soon fail to secure a grade on their timothy seed crop.

The combined seed competitions were continued again during the year. Although the competitors were not as numerous as in previous years, the competitions were increased by a few, and the keen interest on the part of the farmers in this special work of encouragement towards seed growing was considerably intensified. This is proved by the fact that a higher percentage of the seed graded No. 1, even though last year's crop was considerably inferior in quality to that of the previous year. The following table gives the number of competitions for each crop, the number of competitors, and the percentage quality of seed in each grade.

—	Number of competitions	Number of competitors	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Rejected
			%	%	%	%
Oats	33	917	26·5	19·1	22·7	31·7
Wheat	3	52	73·1	7·7	11·5	7·7
Barley	3	76	25·0	8·0	13·2	53·8
Peas	1	41	12·2	73·2	9·7	4·9
Clover	16	210	8·0	30·0	35·7	26·3
Buckwheat	1	25	28·0	8·0	8·0	56·0

The above results are based on the analysis and grading of the samples collected by official inspectors at the farmers' premises, from quantities of 25 bushels in the case of oats, wheat and barley, and 100 pounds in the case of clover. The oats gave an average germination of 90 per cent, the wheat 85 per cent, and the clover 95 per cent. The average germination of the oats was lower than usual on account of poor crop harvested by a number of the competitors in eastern Quebec and lake St. John. All the oats sold as No. 1 seed in the district of Montreal were grown by farmers who have taken part in these competitions since their inauguration four years ago.

When compared with previous years the quantity of oats registered was considerably less. In fact only 1,000 bushels of oats were registered and 3,800 bushels were graded Extra No. 1. This may be attributed again to the bad weather during harvest time, as most of the Extra No. 1 oats were refused registration on account of quality. The number of registered seed producers has been reduced to some extent, partly on account of the inspection fees, which are not popular in certain localities. This, however, will not materially affect the quantities of registered seed, as the farmers who find it profitable to grow high grade seed will remain members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Much of the Alaska oats, which had become very popular in districts where the growing season is short, failed to ripen last season. The supply of this early variety available for market was reduced to about 1,000 bushels, of which 250 bushels were registered and the balance graded No. 1 on account of quality. The demand for these oats is increasing steadily. Probably ten carloads could have been sold this year to Abitibi, Lake St. John, and other counties of the Lower St. Lawrence.

INSPECTION

Inspectors covered 987 points and visited 2,951 merchants or dealers, divided as follows: 1,673 seed, 846 feed, 377 fertilizers, 7 hay, 48 binder twine. The quantity of seed oats inspected at shipping points was 39,498 bushels, divided according to grade as follows: 14,498 bushels No. 1, 10,000 bushels No. 2, and 15,000 bushels No. 3. The official samples taken from lots inspected in the trade include 856 seed, 13 feed, 30 fertilizers, and 10 binder twine. The taking of official samples from feeding stuffs, fertilizers, and binder twine served as a check on the products sold or offered for sale rather than as information for prosecution. The official analyses proved that there were no very serious violations. In the case of seed, however, several violations were recorded in oats and garden seeds. The trouble in oats was with merchants selling 2 C. W. recleaned for seed, and in garden seeds the analyses showed very low germination. In Quebec city, where a certain firm distributed some thirty boxes of garden seeds, each merchant after being notified withdrew the seeds from sale and returned the boxes with their contents to the wholesaler. This will probably have a stronger effect than if prosecutions had been taken.

The number of violations under the Seeds Act is an indication of the large quantity of No. 2 C.W. oats sold for seed in certain parts of the province. These oats were marketed because of the shortage in supplies due to the seed oat crop in Quebec being below normal. In ordinary years the majority of farmers purchase good seed oats in preference to oats such as No. 2 C.W., because it pays to do so.

Judging by the reports from the inspectors and the analyses of the samples of fertilizers taken, the manufacturer and the dealer are now exercising greater care in marketing this product. The violations were of minor importance and no prosecution was recommended. The same may be said of binder twine, with

probably one exception. This was the case of an importation which had been damaged by water. The twine was released as the point was not covered by the law, but it was sold at a very low price to the consumer.

The demand for hay inspection increased considerably from both dealers and farmers, and 8,393 tons were inspected during the year. This includes hay inspected in Montreal for the feeding of export cattle, and for the Hay Producers Co-operative Association of Bagot county which was organized last year to market hay in the United States. All the hay sold by this society is inspected and shipped to the American buyers under certificates issued by an inspector of the Seed Branch. As requested by both dealers and buyers, the inspectors have applied the American federal grades. The farmers as a rule are well pleased with the result, and the fact that no trouble has arisen with the American buyers on the cars shipped under this system has proved conclusively to the Canadian producers the value of the inspection and grading of hay for export. This work is bound to extend to other counties where hay is the main crop.

FERTILIZER EXPERIMENTS

This special work, inaugurated three years ago, was continued in the counties of Wolfe, Richmond and Megantic, where 181 farmers took part in the demonstrations. The crops grown were swede turnips and green fodder. Nitrate of soda, acid phosphate, potash, and basic slag were applied in different quantities and combinations. The results show that 60 per cent of the farmers averaged 22 tons of turnips per acre, and 20 per cent averaged over 25 tons. With fodder crops, although over half the farmers were growing them for the first time, 15 per cent harvested between 3 and 4 tons of dried fodder per acre. The farmers in general were extremely well pleased with this work and the majority of them will continue to grow these crops. The practical results have surpassed our expectations, and the educational features will be of great value especially in those parishes where turnips had never been grown before.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The inspectors attended in their respective districts all the important agricultural meetings and gave addresses on subjects pertaining to their work. Articles on various agricultural topics were written and published in the agricultural and daily papers. Short courses on classification of hay were given in Bagot county. The district inspector, as president of the Provincial Seed Board, attended its meetings and visited the Experimental Farms and the farmers who were carrying experiments under its direction.

Eastern Ontario District

Ottawa is the headquarters for the district, which comprises old Ontario east of York county and the Canadian National Railway running from Toronto to North Bay, New Ontario to Lake Nipigon, and Wright and Pontiac counties and the Ville Marie district in Quebec. The district inspector has his office at the Seed Branch and directs the work of four inspectors assigned to subdistricts.

SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

Only a few kinds of seed are required from outside sources, and the quantity needed is annually diminishing. For instance, a very large crop of timothy seed was produced last season. This may have been due largely to another big hay crop with low prices. Probably more than twice the quantity was kept for seed than during 1925. Many old stacks and mows of matured hay were threshed for both timothy seed and alsike. Although the year was not generally favourable for seed grain, excellent seed barley and oats were produced in some districts from early seeding. The early pea crop was very good, but the

late peas and grain became badly weathered from the almost incessant rains during harvest. The garden pea crop of central Ontario was better than last year and some of the seed houses will have a carry-over.

The hay crop was generally saved in good condition. Where second growth was kept for seed, as in the case of red clover, weather conditions were most unfavourable. A number of lots were left out all winter and threshed this spring, entailing considerable loss. In the Timiskaming district of Quebec and Ontario the red clover seed was saved from the first crop with much better results. Alsike was a poor seed crop in eastern Ontario but was unusually good in northern Ontario. Some 25 carloads of clover and timothy seed were shipped from New Liskeard district.

INSPECTION

There were 1,992 visits made by inspectors to various points in the district, and 2,932 seed, 1,355 feed, 18 fertilizer, and 6 binder twine inspections. The inspectors took 324 official samples of seed, 134 of feed, and 3 of fertilizers, most of which proved to be minor violations of the Acts concerned. Eight convictions were obtained under the Seeds Act, those convicted including several farmers who failed to have their seed graded and properly marked before offering it for sale. The combined seed crop and cleaned seed competitions were particularly strong in barley. Some 2,635 acres were inspected with an estimated yield of 105,400 bushels of grain. The competitions numbered 17 and the competitors 230. Field inspection was also made for some 50 growers of registered seed not in the competitions.

Following are the bushels of seed finally inspected and graded:—

——	Registered	Extra No. 1	No. 1
Oats	1,798	1,354	820
Wheat	322	168	.....
Barley	3,565	1,666	1,164

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The inspectors judged seeds, field roots, vegetables and plants at several of the leading exhibitions and county and township fairs. They assisted at a number of short courses in agriculture, explained the requirements of the Acts administered by the Seed Branch, and gave addresses on seeds, weed seed impurities, and cleaning machinery. Two of the inspectors assisted on the Seed Cleaning Special which toured eastern and northern Ontario. This work culminated in the installing of four more seed cleaning plants in the Upper Ottawa valley.

A seed survey was undertaken in one locality to determine the results obtained from using seed cleaning machinery in comparison with farmers' fanning mills. An area of 30 square miles in the township of Fitzroy, county of Carleton, was selected, and inspectors collected from 97 farmers 47 samples of barley, 43 of wheat, 39 of oats, 50 of mixed grains, a total of 179 samples.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Preparation of Seed	Samples taken	Grading			
		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Rejected
Fanning Mill	156	20	7	43	86
Cleaning plant	23	13	2	5	3

Over half the samples from lots which had been prepared, or otherwise, by the farmers failed to grade as seed, either because of weed seed impurities or other cultivated seeds. Over half the samples from lots which had been prepared at the Carp Cleaning Plant graded No. 1, and only an eighth were rejected as seed because of being mixed with other grain. It may be noted that some of the best oats and barley grown in the province again this year was in the Carp valley and cleaned by the Carp Cleaning Plant.

A very successful seed fair was organized at Belleville with 71 exhibitors, 275 entries, and $551.25 in prize money. Twenty-two boys took part in the boys' judging competition.

The final placing of awards in the combined crop and seed competitions was made in the presence of the farmers interested. Portions of the official samples taken by inspectors were arranged on tables with numbers for identification. The competitors were then asked to look over the samples and make their own placing in order of merit. The inspector did likewise and in most cases there was mutual agreement in regard to the best lots. Reasons were given and a general discussion followed with increased interest in the work of seed production. Special attention was given to clover seed which should be grown more generally in the district.

A meeting was held in the Upper Ottawa valley in regard to marketing the graded seed from the seven local cleaning plants which use power mills and the Marot graders. The Upper Ottawa Valley Seed Growers' Association was organized provisionally and made some very satisfactory sales. The total quantity cleaned for farmers' seeding and for market was 32,305 bushels of seed grain and 1,679 bushels of timothy and clover seed.

Western Ontario District

The Seed Branch building at 86 Collier street, Toronto, comprises the district office and seed laboratory for western Ontario, including the counties of York, Simcoe, Muskoka and Parry Sound. The district inspector has a clerical staff and six inspectors. One inspector was required at headquarters to grade 11,728 samples of seed on the basis of laboratory analysis and general quality. Another inspector devoted most of his time to the grading of hay and straw, and the remaining four were stationed at convenient points in subdistricts.

SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

The acreage devoted to the growing of corn for husking continues to decrease because of the ravages of the corn borer insect. There is quite a large increase, however, in wheat, alfalfa, tobacco, sugar beet and other crops. The wet, late summer and fall were unfavourable to the ripening of seed corn and caused considerable damage to oats, barley, alfalfa, alsike and sweet clover. Very little red clover seed was produced in this district and the alsike seed crop was only about 60 per cent of that of 1925. The increased acreage in alfalfa seed maintained the production and large quantities were exported to the United States. The sweet clover seed crop was only fair in quality, and blue grass seed was below average.

INSPECTION

Visits were made to 880 points and inspections included 1,582 seed, 659 feed, 104 fertilizer, 8 binder twine, and 636 hay and straw. Official samples taken by inspectors were 1,023 seed, 46 feed, 140 fertilizer, and 1 binder twine. Field inspection of seed crops totalled 4,686 acres including 2,428 alfalfa, 1,539

oats, 303 corn, 265 barley, and lesser areas of wheat, peas, soy beans, alsike and vegetables. The following quantities of seed were finally inspected and sealed in sacks under grade certificates:—

—	Registered	Extra No. 1	No. 1
	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat	134	.....	.....
Oats	288	1,011	.....
Barley	420	665	.....
Corn	170	.....	.....
Soy beans	52	.....	.....
Alfalfa	.....	.....	9,408

Inspectors examined and graded 3,884 tons of hay and 471 tons of straw as follows:—

—	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No Grade	Rejected	Totals
Timothy	25	184	957	1,217	430	2,813
Clover	.....	18	6	12	6	42
Mixed	3	21	.....	828	177	1,029
Straw	9	195	.....	197	70	471

The quantity of alfalfa seed sealed in the sack and graded No. 1 was almost double that of 1925. Hay and straw inspection was much heavier than during the previous year. Inspection of seed imported through customs included timothy, 3,235,761 lbs.; red clover, 2,506,140; red top, 25,388; orchard grass, 5,900 lbs. The revenue derived from seed testing and inspection of seed, hay and straw totalled $6,584.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Inspectors acted as judges of seed at provincial and local fairs, attended short courses, and gave addresses on subjects pertaining to their work. The campaign to encourage the eradication of troublesome weeds was continued. Assistance was given to provincial officers by collecting and preparing material for the seed cleaning demonstration cars which were run through a portion of the district. The district inspector was chairman of the Ontario Field Crop Improvement Committee, which body functions as a provincial seed board, and a special effort was made by all the inspectors to assist provincial authorities on matters pertaining to crop improvement.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan District

This district extends eastward into Ontario as far as Lake Nipigon. The district office and laboratory are located at 812 Commercial Building, Winnipeg. Sub-offices are maintained at 211 Grain Exchange Building, Fort William, and Post Office Building, Regina, with a permanent inspector at each. Inspection of seed crops and seed and the increased number of samples which reach the district office for grading necessitated maintaining a permanent inspector at Saskatoon and another at Winnipeg. Seasonal inspectors were also employed with headquarters at Moose Jaw, Brandon and Winnipeg.

SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

The spring of 1926 opened favourably and farmers completed seeding in good time. High winds caused soil to drift in many areas and necessitated reseeding parts of fields. There followed a good growing season, but with localities in southwestern, west central and central Saskatchewan, also northern Manitoba, lacking sufficient rainfall. Hot, dry winds in late July brought the crops to

sudden maturity, thereby somewhat reducing promising yields. There was very little damage from rust and Marquis wheat again had its innings. Average yields were good with the exception of oats, which were a short crop and almost a failure in localities referred to as having received light rainfall.

The crop was harvested and threshed under great difficulty owing to prolonged wet weather. Intermittent dry spells were of such short duration and the temperature was so warm that grain sprouted in the stook and a large percentage was threshed and delivered tough or damp. Such a handicap had not been experienced by farmers in this district in the past thirty years.

The quality of the crop coupled with reduced yield of oats caused some anxiety as to seed oat supply. A preliminary survey indicated that there would be sufficient seed oats for requirements if retained in the district and properly distributed. Seed growers, seed houses, elevator companies, and the grain pools took action to this end, with the result that there was no serious shortage and a certain quantity of oats was moved east. Many farmers who retained tough, weathered or sprouted grain for seed sent samples for test. A summary of tests on samples to the end of February showed the percentage germination to be suprisingly high, but the vigour of growth was rather questionable. A warning was sent with reports to the effect that damp or tough grain retained for seed should be spread thinly on the granary floor and shovelled over occasionally. Samples received after the warm weather in March averaged lower in germination than those tested during the winter. Occasionally deliveries of seed gave a germination of 10 per cent to 20 per cent less than the control sample. In cases of complaint the seller usually delivered an additional quantity of seed.

There was an increase in the number of seed crops requiring inspection. Growers of Garnet wheat desired field inspection to qualify for sale of surplus seed certified as to variety. Renfrew wheat, Gerlach oats, brome and western rye grass also figured in addition to crops grown for registration. A group of brome growers at Graysville, Man., produced for the first time brome grass seed certified free from couch. This project is of vast importance to users of brome, as it has been found that approximately 50 per cent of the brome samples submitted for certificate of grade contain couch grass seed. Inspection was made of a large field of western rye grass at Warren, Man., which produced a carload of choice certified seed. A number of fields of Grimm alfalfa were inspected for registration, and two of Saskatchewan Grimm No. 666 gave a beautiful sample of Registered seed, and an equally nice stock of Extra No. 1 but for Russian Thistle.

Though handicapped by wet weather many growers of registered stocks saved an increased quantity of seed in fit condition for Registered or Extra No. 1 grades. Oats moved most freely and in greatest number of grades. Mindum wheat figured prominently in all grades, but only two stocks graded Registered, other growers receiving Extra No. 1 owing to difficulty in keeping it free from common wheat. There was an increase in the number of Durum wheat samples, as well as Mindum, Kubanka and other varieties, received for control sample certificate, and noticeable improvement in purity as regards admixture of spring wheat. Little difficulty was experienced with the new grade standards which reduced the quantity of common wheat allowed in grades Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Service fees were collected as follows: for analysis and testing $1,121.23; hay inspection, $3.75; field crop inspection, $3,038.57; seed inspection, $2,893.19; total, $7,056.74.

INSPECTION

Inspection of crops for registration, and of Garnet and Renfrew wheats for certification, necessitated visits to 315 points, 569 farmers, and 952 fields, totalling 22,765 acres. In connection with certification of brome and western rye grass, 17 farmers with 484 acres were visited and ten fields qualified. Inspectors graded and sealed in sacks the following quantities of seed:—

CEREALS, FLAX AND PEAS (Bushels)

—	Registered	Extra No. 1	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Wheat	58,718	10,670	20,318	1,056	1,222
Oats	9,473	2,237	5,690	4,114	.....
Barley	5,040	846	478	.....	.....
Flax	162	23	275	1,225	.....
Rye	12	.....	.....	.....	80
Peas	14	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS (Pounds)

—	Registered	Extra No. 1	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Sweet clover	2,035	.....	4,490	69,330	13,205
Alfalfa	742	.....	70	.....	199
Brome	.....	.....	16,000	.....	.....
Western rye grass	.....	.....	48,680	.....	.....

In control or law enforcement work inspectors visited 1,199 points; store and warehouse inspections totalled 4,212 for seed, 951 for feed, 15 for fertilizer, 22 for hay, and 15 for binder twine. These inspections resulted in taking 1,224 official and investigational seed samples, 270 of feeding stuffs, 18 of fertilizer, 7 of hay, and 4 of binder twine.

Correspondence was conducted with offenders, giving warning and suggesting methods of recleaning seed. No prosecutions were undertaken for seed violations, and there was only one prosecution under the Feeding Stuffs Act. Seed and binder twine importations were inspected through co-operation with customs officials, and very little difficulty was experienced in regard to their quality.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROMOTIONAL WORK

The numerous advertisers in farm and daily press were checked up and those who had not submitted samples for certificate of grade were written to and informed regarding the Seeds Act. Some growers advertised Registered seed on the basis of crop registration but without seed inspection. A satisfactory reply and samples for grading resulted from most of the letters.

Incidental to official work, inspectors collected samples at random from seed drills in operation last spring. The results of this survey when tabulated and presented to provincial seed boards and meetings of agronomists caused wide discussion of the subject, and a Better Seed Campaign was undertaken in Manitoba. The Seed Branch co-operated by providing speakers, contributing exhibits, and furnishing lists of seed which had been graded for sale.

Information was gathered regarding custom cleaning of seed by the more modern machines centrally located or itinerant. Extension departments and seed boards were approached and are working on suitable projects for next year.

Meetings addressed by the staff included the following: Mortgage Loans Association, Winnipeg; Wheat Pool Local, Swan River; Field Day at Morden Farm; Manitoba Agronomists, Winnipeg; U.F.M. Locals, Portage la Prairie and Graysville; Manitoba Seed Growers and Crop Improvement Association annual meeting at Brandon; District Builders' Associations, Deloraine and Elkhorn; Good Seed Trains, C.N.R. and C.P.R.; Saskatchewan Weed Inspectors' course, Regina; University Students, Saskatoon; Brome Growers' Association, Graysville; Land Inspectors, Winnipeg; and numerous agricultural societies. The seed fairs, including the Saskatchewan Corn Show and the Manitoba Soil Products Exhibition, gave opportunity to speak to farmers regarding the Seeds Act, seed selection, and crop improvement.

A crop inspectors' short course was held at the district office, the Agricultural College, and the Morden Experimental Farm. Rod rows of each stock graded Registered or Extra No. 1 had been planted at Morden for examination and study. The inspectors also visited growers to study test plots of new varieties. Field inspection of seed crops formed the basis of educational work with those attempting the production of Elite stock seed.

One thousand pounds of Boon timothy seed was distributed at Swan River, Man., and Birch Hills, Sask., to serve as foundation stock for seed production.

Alberta and British Columbia District

The organization in this district includes an inspection office and seed laboratory at Calgary and a subdistrict inspection office at Vancouver. The chemical analysis of feeds and fertilizers is performed at Ottawa. The work of the district office includes the grading and reporting of samples of seed received for analysis; examination and grading of seed eligible for registration; field crop inspection; seed, feed, fertilizer and binder twine inspection; and investigation of seed supply. During the last few years an ever-increasing number of persons call at the office for advice in respect to the various Acts and for information pertaining to seed selection and production. There is a district inspector with six permanent or seasonal inspectors located at principal points throughout the district. The permanent inspector in British Columbia is also a vegetable seed production specialist. The total number of samples graded and reported during the season was 12,393. The total revenue collected during the year was $4,428.04, of which $1,495.66 was received for seed testing and grading and $2,932.38 for inspection service.

SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

Crops in British Columbia were above average. The work carried on last year, under the combined efforts of the Dominion and provincial officials, resulted in increased interest in field root and vegetable seed production. The seed production specialist devoted much attention to securing data on the mangels produced for planting to seed. Accurate measurements were secured on all crops grown from stocks of accepted origin. They met the standards set by the plant breeders' committee, and it is expected that a large quantity of the seed produced this year will be recognized by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association as first generation. Similar work is being undertaken with turnips and carrots. Thirty tons of red clover seed and five tons of alsike were produced in the Sumas area, and all was of exceedingly high quality. It is estimated that ten thousand acres have been seeded down to these crops for the purpose of seed production. Vegetable seed was produced in British Columbia last season to the approximate value of $100,000. There has also been a slight increase in the growing of sweet pea seed, which is now estimated at 60 acres. Timothy seed production in the Bulkley Valley reached a total production of 771,000 pounds, which is almost eight times more than last year's crop. Another cleaning machine was supplied by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and cleaning operations were directed by one of our inspectors. Eighty-five per cent of the seed graded No. 1, and all of it was sold at satisfactory prices.

The season in Alberta gave good growth but was unfavourable for harvesting, very little of the crop escaping injury from frost and excessive moisture. For the inspection of field crops suitable for registration the staff was increased by employing four temporary inspectors to take care of the work in the short ripening period. The areas inspected were 8,539 acres in 384 fields of cereal grains and 2,990 acres in 124 fields of Grimm alfalfa. The following quantities of seed were finally graded for market under seed inspection certificate:—

CEREALS (Bushels)

—	Registered	Extra No. 1	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Wheat	9,270	8,919	2,865	2,221	40
Oats	4,362	8,592	2,316	810	30

OTHER SEEDS (Pounds)

Alfalfa	162,197	49,996	31,667	.....	.....
Timothy	.....	.....	656,600	101,000	14,700
Mangel	.....	198	.....	.....	.....

There was a decrease in the quantity of timothy seed produced in the Pincher Creek district, due to excessive dry weather during the growing period. The yield was 355,000 lbs. of which 80 per cent graded No. 1. In the Grande Prairie district one grower whom the Department interested in timothy a few years ago harvested 80,000 pounds of high quality seed and his neighbours 20,000 pounds. This grower is considered to have produced the largest quantity of high quality seed in Canada this year, and he won second placing at the Chicago International Hay and Grain Show. Growers of timothy seed in the Bulkley Valley secured first, third and fourth awards at this exhibition, and Herman Trelle, in the Peace River district, captured the Grand Championships on wheat and oats, which double honour had never been won by an individual grower. The first prize on peas was won by another grower for the third time in succession. These and numerous other awards indicate the great interest that is being taken in high quality seed production.

The season was more favourable for Grimm alfalfa seed in Alberta. Two carloads of Registered seed were sent to Denmark as a trial shipment, and five carloads of Registered and Extra No. 1 were shipped to points in the Northern States. Profitable prices were received by the growers' association. There was also an increase in the quantities of White Dutch, alsike and red clover seed produced in the irrigated areas. The season was not satisfactory for corn but quite favourable for sugar beets. The area of this crop has increased and the industry is now well established.

INSPECTION

Inspectors made 3,753 visits to 1,008 points in the district, and inspected 2,485 seed dealers, 1,119 feed, 123 fertilizer, 9 hay and straw, and 16 binder twine dealers. Official samples were taken totalling 663, of which 308 were seed, 251 feed, 72 fertilizer, and 32 binder twine.

A meeting of the seed trade at Vancouver was arranged early in the fall to discuss changes in the regulations pertaining to the sale of seed. These meetings are conducive to a better understanding between the department and members of the trade, and result in having seed marketed more uniformly in compliance with the requirements. One prosecution was successfully conducted under the Seeds Act. The quality of the seed distributed by the trade was found to be an improvement over past years, with very few violations of a serious nature. An increased quantity of grain was distributed by some dealers and farmers, designated "Recleaned Grain Graded Commercially" in order to avoid the regulations pertaining to the sale of seed. Purchasers desiring the protection of the Seeds Act should demand seed grain with particulars as to seed grade.

The inspection of feeds and fertilizers indicates that practically all manufacturers in the district are placing their products on the market up to requirements. Some of the large mills were found to be mixing a percentage of screenings in their flour mill by-products, and were forced to discontinue the practice.

EDUCATIONAL

The district inspector is chairman of the Alberta Seed Board, a member of the British Columbia Seed Board, and honorary president of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association. These organizations endeavour to promote interest in seed production and act in an advisory capacity to growers and to the provincial governments in regard to the seed cleaning plant operations, the marketing of seed, the holding of seed fairs, and standing field crop and cleaned seed competitions.

Some success has been made in securing foundation vegetable seed stocks of a quality to secure recognition in the production of Registered and Extra No. 1 seed. Stock seed of mangel and turnip is being grown in considerable quantity. Only through the production of these grades of seed can the industry make satisfactory progress in British Columbia. Thirty acres of red clover and alsike have been seeded in the Bulkley Valley, and further testing out of new strains is being undertaken with the hope of establishing seed centres.

Two fertilizer competitions were conducted on Vancouver island in co-operation with the provincial Department of Agriculture. The results secured were very satisfactory and the department intends to extend this activity. One field crop and cleaned seed competition was undertaken in Northern British Columbia, with some thirty-six competitors.

Severe frosts injured the cereal grains in Alberta to a greater extent than for many years. An investigation was conducted throughout the fall to ascertain if seed supplies would be sufficient to meet requirements. Abundant supplies were indicated and a favourable report was given wide circulation. Press articles were issued to the weekly papers and farm journals giving farmers information and emphasizing the necessity of having their seed tested, and numerous addresses were given on the subject.

The senior inspector gave lecture courses on the different Acts administered by the Branch, at the Alberta Schools of Agriculture. Some five hundred students were reached in this way and will no doubt pass on the information to neighbouring farmers. The district inspector gave addresses to students of the British Columbia College of Agriculture and at the Lethbridge courses of instruction which were organized by the Dominion Experimental Farm and the provincial Department of Agriculture.

Exhibits prepared to depict Seed Branch activities were placed at the Provincial Seed Fairs for Alberta and British Columbia. At the latter fair the growers again organized a provincial seed growers' association.

The investigation commenced last year to ascertain the quality of seed used by farmers was continued in Alberta. The samples were collected by the inspectors direct from the seed drills and analyzed and tested for vitality in the laboratory, and the wheats were sown in trial plots to determine the purity of variety. The results indicate clearly that farmers should give more attention to sowing pure varieties or strains of seed, to cleaning for the removal of weed seeds, and to treatment for smut prevention. Wide circulation was given to the report and much favourable comment has been received in respect to the purpose of the investigation.

Samples of their seed were secured from all the registered seed growers and grown in co-operation with the Experimental Farm at Lethbridge. With these plots as a basis the Dominion Cerealist gave a course of instruction on field inspection to the staff of inspectors. This work served as a valuable check on the quality of seed stocks, and gave the inspectors excellent training on variety characters and the detection of impurities.

ENTOMOLOGICAL BRANCH

The work of the Entomological Branch, in addition to the administration of the Regulations of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, in so far as insects are concerned, has, as in previous years, comprised investigations relating to the biology and control of insects affecting field and garden crops, forest and shade trees, fruit crops, greenhouse and ornamental plants, stored products, live stock, etc. The officers attached to the various divisions, laboratories and inspection stations of the branch, have, indeed, had a very active year, as a result of which much useful information regarding the control of insect pests has been obtained and disseminated. The officers attached to the field laboratories of the branch are getting closer and closer to the farmer, fruit grower and forester, and as a direct result of assistance rendered, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of crops are being annually saved to Canada.

Division of Field Crop and Garden Insects

The officers of this division have investigated important field crop insect outbreaks in the various provinces. Further progress has been made in bringing closer to the farmers the work of our officers, and the results of this are shown in the adoption of recommendations made by those in charge of the laboratories. Farmers and gardeners are realizing more and more the wisdom of protecting their crops from insect enemies. The correspondence carried on by our officers has thus increased very materially during the year. Close co-operation has also been continued with the provincial Departments of Agriculture where field work is being developed.

Reports received from our officers indicate that the following insects were of particular importance during the year: (1) the European corn borer which has not only spread into Quebec province, but has also increased and caused greater damage in the province of Ontario; (2) the army cutworm which appeared in outbreak form in Alberta; (3) grasshoppers which continued to cause damage in British Columbia, particularly in the Peace River Block; (4) the western wheat-stem sawfly which has increased and spread to an alarming extent in Alberta as well as causing serious losses in Saskatchewan; (5) the Colorado potato beetle, which is becoming more widespread in British Columbia; (6) wireworms, the losses from the attacks of which are increasing in Alberta and Saskatchewan; and (7) the turnip aphis which appeared in enormous numbers in Eastern Canada causing the loss of many acres of crop.

Owing to the spread of the European corn borer into the province of Quebec, officers of the Entomological Branch assisted the provincial Department of Agriculture in a campaign of education, particularly in sections where the borer has been discovered; warning posters and illustrated charts have been widely distributed and assistance also given at farmers' meetings. The infestation in Ontario has increased seriously, particularly in the southwestern part of the province. The Ontario Department of Agriculture are undertaking the enforcement of control measures, as required under the regulations of the provincial corn borer act, in the eight most severely infested counties.

The army cutworm in Alberta not only ruined much grain crop in a large area of southwestern Alberta, but, generally, affected the seeding in other parts of the province as well. As a result of advice given by our officers, however, important losses were prevented.

Grasshoppers continued to be numerous in British Columbia, being particularly active and destructive in the northern part of the dry interior. Control operations were conducted co-operatively with the provincial Department of Agriculture. A very successful campaign was thus carried out.

In the province of Alberta, very severe losses were caused by the wheat-stem sawfly. During 1926 our officers found that the insect had spread into much

new territory not previously observed by the farmers to be severely infested. In Saskatchewan, too, the insect was present in very destructive numbers, causing an estimated loss of $12,000,000.

The Colorado potato beetle has extended its spread in British Columbia and now occurs in the area from the International border to Fort Steel and the Crowsnest pass. Efforts are being directed to prevent the further spread of the beetle and an active campaign of control is being developed, in close co-operation with provincial officials.

Several species of wireworms are causing important losses in the Prairie Provinces, particularly in Saskatchewan and Alberta. As a class these insects may be considered second in importance in the prairies. Some investigational work on the biology of these insects was conducted in 1926 and further work is planned for 1927.

The turnip aphis was present in 1926, in exceptional numbers, throughout Eastern Canada. As a result whole fields of turnips were destroyed, the losses in the aggregate being very serious. This insect appears intermittently in outbreak form; rarely, however, is it so destructive as it was in 1926.

In addition to the insects mentioned which required particular attention during the year, many other pests of field and garden crops were present in the various provinces in numbers sufficient to cause appreciable damage. Among these may be noted, especially, the following: cutworms, cabbage flea beetle, hop-plum aphis, onion maggot, white grubs, sweet clover leaf-miner, carrot rust fly, and tarnished plant bug. Slugs, also, were responsible for considerable injury, particularly in vegetable gardens. Officers of the division are also conducting intensive studies of the fundamental principles of insect control. These broader investigations deal with such subjects as the relation of prairie crop rotations to insect abundance and insects as factors in alfalfa seed production under irrigation conditions.

Division of Forest Insects

Several outbreaks of the spruce budworm were investigated in 1926. Injury by this insect has occurred in the southern part of Cape Breton Island for several years and was spreading slowly in the balsam and spruce stands of that area last season. The type of injury presents peculiar characteristics and the situation was investigated by our officers very carefully with the co-operation of the provincial forester of that province. Further study is to be carried out in 1927 in the same area and plans are being made to conduct an experiment in air plane dusting for the control of this species. Other studies and surveys were conducted in areas infested by the spruce budworm, particularly in central Ontario, special attention being given to the degree of injury occurring in different types of forest growth. Injury by the spruce budworm in balsam forests in the eastern part of Manitoba was studied by our officers in co-operation with the Dominion Forestry Branch.

A study of the factors underlying outbreaks of the spruce bark-beetle in Eastern Canada was continued and valuable information obtained. The outbreaks under observation in Ontario decreased in severity during 1926. Several smaller infestations are under observation in Nova Scotia.

Control operations for the pine bark-beetles in British Columbia were conducted again in 1926 in co-operation with the provincial and Dominion Forest Branches. This control work has been an outstanding success and the chief yellow pine stands of British Columbia have been practically freed from serious bark-beetle outbreaks. It is anticipated that smaller and inexpensive operations in future years will prevent the development of new infestations. Only one small control operation in yellow pine is planned for 1927. An important outbreak in lodgepole pine is being dealt with successfully. Co-operative forest

insect surveys, by our entomologists and the foresters of the Dominion and provincial services, were made last year in an effort to discover insect outbreaks in early stages. A continuance of this work is planned for 1927.

In the study of the western cedar borer in British Columbia, a survey was made delimiting the most heavily infested areas. Important facts have been discovered concerning the biology and habits of the species. Through the co-operation of the Forest Products Laboratory at Vancouver, cedar poles infested by this insect have been subjected to strength tests in the hope that a market may be found for much of the infested material. The work in progress in 1926 is being continued in 1927.

The larch sawfly, which ravaged the forests of Eastern Canada a generation ago, is again becoming destructive throughout our forests east of the Great Lakes and has spread westward north of the prairies into British Columbia. Our forest entomologists have undertaken a thorough investigation of the new injury with the hope of providing some means of control. Beneficial parasites were introduced into Manitoba by the Entomological Branch from England some years ago and have become established there, to the great benefit of surrounding larch forests. It is our intention to transfer some of these parasites from Manitoba to infested larch areas in the eastern forest in 1927. The introduction of these parasites offers the chief hope of a permanent relief from this injurious pest.

Shade tree investigations in the Prairie Provinces have been conducted from the laboratory at Indian Head, Sask. An officer in charge of forest and shade tree insect investigations will be stationed throughout the summer of 1927 at this laboratory and through investigations and advice will be able to assist in the control of the insects destructive to prairie shade trees. Forest tent caterpillars and various scale insects have been the most injurious shade tree insects of the year.

Insects affecting shade trees in Eastern Canada were studied from the laboratories at Fredericton, N.B., and Aylmer, P.Q., special attention being given to insects attacking the sugar maple and the more important shade trees of cities and towns.

Further attention was paid to the distribution of the European pine shoot moth which has been introduced into Canada on imported pines. This injurious insect has become established in nurseries and plantations throughout many parts of Canada. An effort will be made to prevent its spread to large plantations and to the forests. The introduction of European parasites for the control of this insect is now being considered.

The injury to fire-killed trees and logs, caused by wood borers, has again received special attention by our officers. In addition to a large amount of information obtained in connection with this problem our officers have devised improved methods for preventing injury and are distributing information thereon through publications and correspondence.

The imported beech bark louse, introduced into Nova Scotia from Europe some years ago, was investigated in 1926 and found to be widely distributed throughout the province of Nova Scotia. The bark louse appears to be one of the primary causes in the death of beeches throughout many parts of the infested area. The method by which the insect is distributed has been determined. The infested areas have been surveyed and experiments in control are in progress. As a result of surveys, our officers are convinced that the infestation is confined to the province of Nova Scotia and it is hoped that it will be prevented from spreading into the province of New Brunswick.

An important outbreak of a lecanium scale on maples in the neighbourhood of Vancouver has been investigated and satisfactory control measures devised and put into operation by the Parks' Board at Vancouver. An effort will be made to introduce European parasites to assist in the control of the scale. Further studies are being made on the biology of this insect.

The satin moth, introduced into British Columbia from Europe some years ago, has partially defoliated poplar trees throughout a large part of the Fraser River valley and in a small area on Vancouver island. The defoliation has been chiefly on white poplar and Lombardy poplar, but native cotton wood was infested in 1926. It is hoped that this insect may be prevented from spreading to the Prairie Provinces.

Important studies in the biologies of forest insects have been conducted by our officers at Fredericton, N.B.; Aylmer, P.Q.; Welcome Lake, Ont.; Frater, Ont.; Vernon, B.C.; and Pender Harbour, B.C.

Special studies on the habits and control of the spruce bark-beetle were conducted at our temporary field station at Frater, Ont. A special study and survey of spruce budworm injury and injuries caused by borers to fire-killed trees and to logs was undertaken in 1926 at our temporary field station at Welcome Lake, Ont.

The Division of Foreign Pests Suppression

The Destructive Insect and Pest Act and Regulations thereunder, has as its main objects, (1) the exclusion of insect pests and plant diseases not yet found in Canada, or only locally established and (2) the control, and, where possible, the elimination of such pests as may have already entered the Dominion, and infested limited areas in varying degrees of severity.

In so far as insect pests are concerned, the application of the Act and Regulations, with the above ends in view, forms the work of the Division of Foreign Pests Suppression, and through its inspection service opportunity is frequently afforded to co-operate with the plant pathological service of the Division of Botany, Experimental Farms Branch, in the latter's endeavour to exclude further plant diseases.

The lines followed by the Division of Foreign Pests Supression in its work are:—

1. The control, through the permit system, of all importations of plants with the exception of seeds and seed potatoes.
2. Insistence upon such importations being accompanied by a certificate of inspection, and, where necessary, of fumigation, issued by responsible officials of the country of origin.
3. The reinspection of all plants imported from countries other than the United States.
4. The inspection, as far as staff permits, of imports of plant products.
5. Application of methods of control or elimination of infestation of imported insect pests.
6. The maintenance of foreign and domestic quarantine.
7. The examination of territory for possible new infestations.
8. Collection of data as to annual spread and increase of severity of infestations.
9. The inspection and certification of plants and plant products for export.

Under the permit system, inaugurated in 1923, the chief of the division, in his capacity of Secretary of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board, issues permits governing all imports and exports of plants. No such shipments can enter Canada without permits and none may be exported until inspected and certificates issued.

During the year ending March 31, 1926, there was a marked increase in the number of permits issued and inspections made. Permits, United States and Foreign, totalled 13,730, issued to 6,354 consignees; 11,247 inspections were made —an increase of almost fifty per cent. The number of plants examined was 30,463,699, with a total value of $1,109,413. An interesting feature was the

increased number of importations by mail, 2,016 in all, as compared with 230 during the preceding year. The plants imported came from almost all parts of the civilized world and were consigned to all provinces of the Dominion.

Ocean liners were met by the inspectors at St. John, N.B., Quebec and Montreal, P.Q., in 308 cases; 208 passengers were found to have plants in their baggage. In a number of cases, prohibited material, such as currant and gooseberry bushes, potatoes, etc., were seized and destroyed.

There was a large increase in 1925-1926 in the total number of insect pests and diseased plants found in importations of nursery stock and plant products—282, as compared with the preceding year—197. These interceptions included scales of different kinds, the azalea leaf miner, root borers, the European pine shoot moth, etc.; in bulbs, various rots and diseases, mites and flies occurred. In plant products a number of shipments were refused entry owing to severe infestation, or were specially treated under the supervision of an officer of this Branch. Such insects as *Dermestes* (2 species), leaf-tyer, corn ear worm, and various species of grain insects, were found. There were in all 83 interceptions in 5,592 inspections of plant products made. Plants were prohibited entry in 128 cases, permits being refused in 106 and seizures made by the inspectors in 22.

Ministerial authorization for the importation, for scientific purposes, of plants otherwise prohibited entry, was granted in ten cases, totalling 21,211 plants.

Inspections of plants and plant products for export totalled 326, covering 238,676 plants, 103,766 bulbs and 29,438 pounds of forest tree seed, onion sets and miscellaneous products. These exports were consigned to nineteen different countries.

The Brown Tail Moth.—Scouting in Nova Scotia for the brown tail moth was continued during the winter of 1925-26. A total of 95 webs was found as compared with 154 webs in 1924-25. The scouting data seemed to indicate that infestation was confined to a few small areas in Annapolis and Kings counties.

The Apple Sucker.—The 1926 scouting work in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia revealed some spread of infestation in the counties of Westmoreland and Albert in the former province. In Nova Scotia the data showed a slow spread in the eastern part of the province and in the Annapolis Valley.

A total of 130 certificates covering the movement of 11,480 plants in the quarantined area was issued.

The Gypsy Moth.—Field work was actively continued in 1926 both in clean-up work in the area covered by the Henrysburg outbreak and in the inspection of adjoining territory. Under the latter head, a strip along the international boundary from the Richelieu river to lake Memphremagog and certain sections of Stanstead and Compton counties were thoroughly examined, but no indications of the gypsy moth were found.

As in previous years, the provincial Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec, co-operated with the federal Department of Agriculture in the work. Thirty-four men were employed, 13 being supplied by the province and 21 by this department.

The clean-up work around Henrysburg consisted of tree-banding with raupenleim; burning stone piles and stone walls, spraying trees and examining trees, stone piles, fences, buildings, etc., for caterpillars. As a result of the clean-up work, seventy-three old egg-clusters were found. No caterpillars were observed. It is hoped, therefore, that the Henrysburg infestation is practically eliminated and that no other serious infestations of the gypsy moth exist at the present time.

The United States Bureau of Entomology again co-operated by the loan of a high pressure spraying outfit and three operators from June 17th to 23rd.

The work of Christmas tree inspection was carried on from October 12 to December 10 in 1926. Seventy-five inspections were made and certificates as to freedom from gypsy moth issued, covering 35,316 bundles of trees, valued at $18,103.

The European Corn Borer.—Scouting for the European corn borer in 1926 indicated the spread of this pest to practically all corn-growing areas in the province of Ontario. Specimens were found in sixty new townships in the province. Further, several collections were taken in the province of Quebec, this being the first record of the presence of the European corn borer in that province. The specimens were found in two townships in Hull county and one township in Papineau county; and at seven points in the counties of Chateauguay and Huntingdon and at one point in Lacolle township.

Observations as to the severity of infestation conducted in southwestern Ontario where the corn borer has been in evidence for some years, indicated, in most cases, a marked increase.

Every effort was made to enforce quarantine measures by wide distribution of copies of the regulations and quarantine maps and by display of posters. Markets, wholesale houses, freight and express offices and wharves, were visited as often as possible by the inspectors and an examination of motor cars and other vehicles at the borders of the quarantined area was carried on. In 1925, 4,715 cars were examined and 423 dozen ears of corn were seized, and, up to March 31, 1926, 942 corn borer certificates were issued, covering exports of vegetables, cut flowers, straw, etc., from the territory under quarantine.

Following suggestions made by this division to officers responsible for the United States quarantine, the regulations of the two countries covering the interchange of products liable to be infested by the pest were revised to eliminate inconsistencies. As a result, the necessity for the inspection of vegetables, cut flowers, and other products previously affected was removed, except as applied to the infested areas in the New England states where two brood of the pest annually occur. United States Quarantine No. 41 dealing with this matter, became effective June 1, 1926.

The Oriental Peach Moth.—Further investigations as to the spread and degree of infestation of this insect in the Niagara peninsula and certain counties in southwestern Ontario were conducted. The infestation record work was carried on in seventeen orchards, 16 of which were located at various points in the Niagara peninsula and the 17th at Fonthill. The degree of infestation in these ranged from light to very serious. In the scouting work many new points of infestation were found in the townships of Stamford, Niagara and Grantham, and in the immediate vicinity of Grimsby.

A survey of the peach growing sections of Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Essex and Lambton counties resulted in the finding of a serious infestation at Olinda and a light one at Albuna, both not far from Leamington in Essex county. The other districts in the counties named appeared to be free.

The European Pine Shoot Moth.—Early in June the inspectors at Toronto, Niagara Falls and Chatham commenced the further inspection of pines in their districts to obtain additional data as to the spread of the moth discovered in the Toronto district in 1925. In all 45 points of infestation were found in the three districts.

The Mexican Bean Beetle.—This insect has been gradually spreading northward from Alabama since 1919. In the summer of 1925 it was found in northern Ohio, on the southern shores of lake Erie. Scouting for this serious foe of beans has been carried on in southwestern Ontario for two seasons, but no sign of the insect was found.

Division of Systematic Entomology

The main activities of the above division during 1926 have been along the lines laid down in previous reports, viz:—

1. Maintenance and extension of the Canadian National Collection of Insects with taxonomic studies based on the material in the collection.
2. Identification work for field officers, provincial and other museums, universities and colleges, and private individuals.
3. The upkeep of the branch library.

Taxonomic work has been continued by the officers of the division, especially in Diptera, Lepidoptera and Ephemeroptera, and numerous articles have been published in scientific journals, incorporating the results of the investigations; due to these studies and to exchanges with other workers and institutions over 400 types of new species have been added to the Canadian National Collection and numerous new records of insects, hitherto unknown to Canadian fauna, obtained.

Insect faunal surveys were continued during the year. The chief of the division visited the vicinity of Seton Lake, B.C., for the purpose of studying the insects of the so-called " Dry Belt " in which climatic conditions, similar to those found considerably further south, prevail; over 6,000 specimens were secured and these are now being classified and incorporated in the National Collection. Surveys were also continued in the Niagara District and the Algonquin Park region.

Identification work has occupied a good portion of the time of our officers. Judging by letters received, this service has been highly appreciated by the various individuals and institutions concerned. One of the most important pieces of work in this connection has been the classifying of a large lot of aquatic insects, collected by members of the staff of the University of Manitoba, in connection with a survey by the Biological Board of Canada of the waters of Jasper Park, Alta., with a view to determining the insect fish-fodder available in these lakes and rivers.

The rearrangement and cataloguing of the books in the Branch Library has been completed; a number of works, especially older and rarer taxonomic volumes have been added and the series of foreign entomological journals considerably augmented. A card catalogue of all new species of North American insects, as published in the various scientific journals, has been commenced and is proving of much value to those of our officers engaged in taxonomic studies.

The Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board

The Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board was constituted (1922) for the purpose of recommending to the department such changes to the regulations in the said act as may be considered necessary to prevent the importation into or spreading within Canada of dangerous insect pests and plant diseases.

During the year various matters were considered by the Board. In accordance with the regulations dealing with the importation of plants, the secretary issued a total of 13,730 permits for plant importations to 6,354 different consignees which was a marked increase over the preceding year.

The following changes in the Regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act were passed by Order in Council on April 24, 1926 (P.C. 584).

Regulation No. 3 (Foreign) 2nd Revision—

Prohibiting the importation of potatoes from certain foreign countries or districts thereof.

This regulation was amended by including the Azores Islands among the list of countries from which the importation of potatoes is prohibited on account of the danger of the introduction of potato wart disease.

Regulation No. 10 (Foreign) 3rd Revision—

Restricting the importation of corn and certain other plants from certain states of the United States of America.

This regulation was revised by including in the area under quarantine all new territory found infested by the European corn borer the preceding year.

Regulation No. 2 (Domestic) 5th Revision—

Restricting the movement of corn from certain areas in Ontario on account of the European corn borer.

This regulation was revised by including in the area under quarantine the territory in Ontario into which the European corn borer has spread, as well as certain other districts adjacent to the above which were included for economic reasons.

Regulation No. 6 (Domestic) 1st Revision—

Prohibiting the importation into British Columbia of fresh peaches and peach nursery stock, etc., from the province of Ontario.

This regulation was amended by including in the prohibited materials, fresh peaches, owing to the discovery of the Oriental peach moth in Ontario and the danger of transporting this most dangerous insect into the peach growing districts of British Columbia.

Regulation No. 2 (Domestic) 5th Revision—

Supplement No. 1.—This regulation was amended by Ministerial Order, May 11, 1926, for the purpose of including the townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Tyendinaga in Hastings county, Ontario, which were found infested by the European corn borer.

Regulation No. 2 (Domestic) 5th Revision—

Supplement No. 2.—The regulation was amended by Ministerial Order, August 26, 1926, for the purpose of moving corn from certain areas under definitely prescribed conditions.

Fruit Insect Investigations

It is gratifying to report that the lubricating oil emulsion method of controlling the pear psylla has been adopted by growers in the Niagara district of Ontario whose pear orchards are subject to the attack of this insect. The general adoption of this new method of control, devised by our officers, will undoubtedly result in the production of larger and more regular crops of pears.

The blister mites have been under special investigation in British Columbia. Further data on the bionomics of these insects have been obtained and observations made on their distribution and their effect on different varieties of fruit. Information has also been secured regarding the various types of injury produced in early summer and the resultant effects of such injury at harvest.

During 1926, new important facts relating to the life-history of the oblique-banded leaf roller in British Columbia have been obtained. The parasites of this species have also been studied. The closely allied species, the fruit-tree leaf roller, has been reduced in numbers and is not now the pest it was two years ago. The oblique-banded leaf roller is a destructive species and in some years causes conspicuous defoliation in apple orchards.

The injury known as "pansy spot," caused by a species of thrips, was quite noticeable on British Columbia apples in the fall of 1926. The injury was sufficiently conspicuous to affect the grading of apples. A leaflet regarding the insect and the injury it causes was prepared and supplied to the Fruit Branch for distribution to fruit inspectors.

The apple maggot has been under special investigation in the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia. Campaigns of control were inaugurated in sections where the insect is present and as a consequence many growers have reported excellent crops of apples as a result of the treatment recommended.

In Quebec province a study of the case-bearing insects of the apple was incepted. This study brought to light the presence in large numbers of a species which heretofore had been associated with the one known as the cigar case-bearer. Progress was made in 1926 in developing a promising control.

In Quebec, too, observations were continued on the apple curculio and the plum curculio, two important orchard pests. During the year many growers were instructed as to the methods of control which the Branch had found satisfactory.

Further control work for the strawberry root-weevil was conducted on Vancouver Island during 1926. This was concerned chiefly in testing the values of poisoned baits to kill the weevils. The strawberry root weevil is a pest of considerable importance in British Columbia, some years reducing the crop very considerably. The application of poisoned bait to infested fields is a much simpler remedy than the preventive barrier type of control.

In the province of Nova Scotia, the eye-spotted bud moth was very abundant in 1926. Our officers spent much time in studying the life-history and habits of the insect. Promising measures of control for this important orchard pest are being developed.

The codling moth, one of the major pests of the apple, has been specially studied in Ontario and British Columbia. In the latter province, the pest is gradually increasing in abundance and new infestations are being located.

The oriental peach moth, a new pest in Canada, was found, in 1926, to have spread in Ontario to an important extent. Intensive studies of the biology and control of this pest are being made.

Other fruit insects present in more or less destructive numbers during the year, and which required the attention of our officers were: currant bud mite, oyster shell scale, aphids, round-headed apple tree borer, cranberry rootworm beetle, crown borer, blackberry leaf-miner, and other bush fruit insects.

Insecticide Investigations

Progress in the study of insecticides has been made at the Annapolis Royal, N.S., Laboratory. As in recent years, an officer of the Division of Chemistry, Dominion Experimental Farms Branch, has been stationed at the laboratory during the summer months in order to assist in important co-operative investigations.

During 1926, the study of derris was continued, as also the insecticidal properties of various compounds of fluorine, the former, particularly, presenting several interesting features which it is hoped will be of value.

A considerable amount of work has been conducted on oil sprays, this involving a comparison of the effectiveness of several types of lubricating and fuel oils against various insect pests, a comparison between the effects produced by oils and their physical and chemical properties, and some work on methods and materials used for emulsification.

Progress has been made in the development of a more satisfactory spray for fruit trees to replace the present standard Bordeaux mixture and lime-sulphur sprays. This is one of the major problems being undertaken at this laboratory and will probably involve investigations over a period of several years.

Work with nicotine has shown that this material has a high degree of efficiency against the eye-spotted bud moth; in spray form being effective at various periods in the insect's life-history, and in dust form being effective

against the adults. Nicotine has, also, been successfully used in an atomized form, being projected in this condition by a dusting machine in conjunction with various fungicide dusts. The question of the successful use of nicotine dust in combination with a fungicide has been shown to be quite practical in the case of mixtures of copper carbonate, hydrated lime, and nicotine.

The adhesion of insecticides to foliage has been receiving attention and several field experiments have been developed, which, together with chemical analysis of leaves, have given valuable data on the period of time through which various insecticides may remain effective.

Adhesion of arsenical spray to food products, with more particular reference to the apple, is a subject upon which investigations have been made. Such work has been necessary in order to obtain sufficient data to ensure that any spray recommendations made, or any practices followed by farmers, may be such that there will be no danger of exceeding the arsenical tolerance in foodstuffs which has been established by certain countries.

Natural Control Investigations

During 1926, the European corn borer parasite work in Ontario was more firmly established. The breeding and liberation of *Exeristes roborator* and *Harbrobracon brevicornis*, imported parasites of the corn borer, occupied the chief attention of our officers. Of the former parasite 54,053 individuals were liberated and of the latter species 350,000 individuals, all in fields heavily infested with the corn borer. A supply of two additional European parasites, namely *Apanteles* sp. and *Microgaster tibialis*, were received from the United States Bureau of Entomology and a small number of each was liberated later in the season. Native parasites of the corn borer were also investigated.

Owing to the natural spread of the apple sucker fungus, *Entomophthora spaerosperma*, in Nova Scotia, in 1925, the insect was considerably reduced in numbers, and no attempt at artificial spread was considered advisable in 1926. In may be necessary to continue this latter work in 1927 or 1928.

During the year at the request of the New Zealand authorities our officers sent to New Zealand, shipments of living Canadian Chrysopid flies in the hope that they would become established and help in checking the ravages of aphids on oak trees. Living parasites of one of our white grubs were also forwarded to New Zealand to see if the species would attack certain kinds of chafers destructive in that country.

Some years ago, the Entomological Branch secured from England the larch sawfly parasite known as *Mesolieus tenthridinis*. This material was liberated in the province of Manitoba where the sawfly was abundant. It is a pleasure to report that the parasite has become established and is now playing an important part in the control of the sawfly in this province. As stated in another part of this report it is hoped to transfer this parasite to sections of Eastern Canada where the sawfly is present in outbreak form.

Through the kindness of the United States Bureau of Entomology, the Entomological Branch has received a small supply of parasites of the codling moth from the State of Washington for liberation in the Okanagan Valley, B.C.

Mosquito Investigations

At the end of 1925, mosquito research work was discontinued at Banff, Alta., the investigations having reached a point where it was feasible to leave the direction of control work in the hands of Dominion Parks Branch officials. In 1926, a preliminary survey of the mosquito fauna of Saskatchewan was undertaken and a biological study of the more important species, incepted.

In Eastern Canada, taxonomic, biological and control studies of mosquitoes were continued by one of our officers, stationed at Ottawa. In addition to

faunal studies at Ottawa and Montreal, collections were received from various localities in the eastern provinces and the far north, resulting in the addition of much valuable data to augment our still somewhat fragmentary knowledge of the occurrence and distribution of many of the species. Studies of the comparative values of petroleum oils and certain insecticidal dusts were commenced at Ottawa, with important preliminary results, and it is confidently expected that further work will result in the development of greatly improved control methods.

Household Insects

Studies in the biology and control of a variety of insects troublesome in houses were continued, principally at Ottawa, in 1926. The chief among those studied, were such important pests as clothes moths, cockroaches, carpet beetles, bedbugs, ants and fleas. These insects are very prevalent in certain sections of Canada and consequently it was possible to do much valuable work by disseminating information on their habits and control among the general public. A variety of methods and materials used or advocated for the control of household insects have been tested with very satisfactory results.

Insects Affecting Stored Products

Outbreaks of insects attacking stored products brought to the attention of our officers have been investigated wherever possible and remedial measures suggested. The number of enquiries concerning insects attacking grain in farm buildings has been larger than usual. The preparation of material for a report on insects attacking stored products in Canada is being continued. Much time has been expended in the determination of insects intercepted in materials imported from abroad.

Indian Orchard Work

The work of the Supervisor of Indian Orchards in British Columbia has been continued under the immediate direction of the Dominion Entomologist. During 1926 the latter officer visited some of the Indian reserves in the above province and was pleased with the progress being made. The grant under which this work is maintained is provided by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection

The Dominion Entomologist, as a member of the Board representing the Department of Agriculture, attended the regular meetings held at Ottawa during the year. Other departments represented on the board are Indian Affairs, Mines, Interior, Fisheries and Mounted Police.

Interdepartmental Committee on Air Operations

Arrangements are being made whereby the Dominion Air Service will cooperate with this Department in conducting an experiment in airplane dusting for the control of spruce budworm outbreaks. It is planned to have this work carried out, in the summer of 1927, in the southern part of Cape Breton Island where a spruce budworm outbreak has been in progress for a number of years. Our officers are hopeful that this method may be developed to serve a very useful purpose in the control of this destructive pest.

Exhibition Work

The importance of the exhibition work conducted by the Entomological Branch has become increasingly evident during recent years. A marked interest in these exhibits has been shown by the public in general, and particularly by farmers, fruit-growers, gardeners and others seeking information regarding the various pests.

More satisfactory arrangements for space, etc., were made in 1926 at several of the larger exhibitions and fairs. Special displays attractively assembled were erected at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa. The exhibition authorities both at Toronto and Ottawa allotted more suitable locations and greater spacing, thus enabling our officers to present larger and better exhibits of insects and their work. Suitable exhibits were made also at London, Ont., the Apple Show at Montreal, P.Q., at Quebec, P.Q., Sherbrooke, P.Q., and several smaller fairs in New Brunswick, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

The material shown at all of these exhibitions and fairs consisted chiefly of mounted insect specimens, coloured framed photographs of life histories and control work, wax mounts, and examples of bark, wood, fruit and vegetables injured by various types of insects. Special prominence was given to the European corn borer, particularly at Toronto and London. Emphasis also was placed on certain household pests such as mosquitoes, typhoid fly, clothes moths, and on insects infesting stored products. An official was in attendance to explain the exhibits and give advice on insect injuries.

National Museum of Canada

In February, 1927, the Dominion Entomologist was appointed Honorary Curator of Entomology in the National Museum of Canada, the duties of which position will be additional to those which he now has in the Department of Agriculture. It is planned to develop at the Museum an educational exhibit of insects and their work.

Meetings

As President of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, the Dominion Entomologist attended the Philadelphia meeting, December 28, 1926, to January 1, 1927, presided over the sessions and delivered the presidential address, the title of which was "International Entomology—Retrospective and Prospective."

The Dominion Entomologist also attended the Pacific Slope Branch meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Oakland, Calif., June 16-19, 1926, and the annual meeting of Northwestern Entomologists, Plant Pathologists and Horticulturists, held at Tacoma, Wash., July 28-30, 1926.

Many other meetings were attended during the year by the Dominion Entomologist, the Associate Dominion Entomologist, and other officers of the branch. At meetings of farmers, fruit-growers, florists, etc., timely addresses were given on important insect pests, their control, etc.

Field Laboratories

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S.

The officers of this laboratory have been largely concerned with investigations of insecticides, but during the past season special studies have also been made of a few insect pests. The most prominent of these have been the apple bud moths, a group of insects now causing serious injury in the fruit growing districts of Nova Scotia. These, and particularly the more injurious eye-spotted bud moth, have been carefully studied with respect to life-history and habits, and experimental control measures were carried out in considerable number and detail, with promising results. Similarly, a study has been commenced of the leaf-rollers, more particularly, during 1926, of the grey-banded leaf-roller. Work on new control measures against the apple maggot has also been commenced.

Co-operating with the provincial department a survey has been made of territory infested by the apple maggot. This survey, together with an inspection

service and an educational campaign, was designed to reduce the numbers of this pest in the areas where it occurred. Several lectures were given during the year, an exhibit displayed at the more important local fairs, and by correspondence and personal visits, assistance given to farmers and fruit growers and others in combating insect pests.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

Forest and shade tree insect investigations in New Brunswick are conducted from the Fredericton laboratory. A special investigation of the biology of the forest insects of the province is in progress. Our knowledge of the habits of these insects and their relation to the health of the trees they attack is being rapidly extended and the information that is being obtained will aid in forming plans for future control work. Sample plots were established in 1926 on which different methods of planting white pine are being studied for the prevention of white pine weevil injury. This work is conducted in co-operation with provincial authorities. The study of the spruce gall aphid was continued and effective control measures devised. A survey of the southern part of New Brunswick was conducted to determine whether the beech coccus was spreading across the isthmus of Chignecto. No indications of the presence of the pest could be found on the New Brunswick side and it is hoped that its further distribution can be prevented.

Field crop and garden insect work was also carried on from this laboratory. The problems are largely those of mixed agriculture and included experiments with various insecticides. Many insects are continually under observation on account of the small acreages in crop. Much publicity and individual control work was necessary, being conducted by personal and circular letter in co-operation with the local Department of Agriculture. The insects chiefly under investigation, as apart from routine control work, were the Hessian fly, climbing cutworms, various stalk borers and the carrot rust fly, with all of which satisfactory progress was reported. Attention was also given to the greenhouse industry, particularly throughout the winter, and much advice given to growers regarding the control of a number of important pests.

HEMMINGFORD, P.Q.

The officers of this laboratory have been concerned chiefly with insects affecting fruit and field crops. The study of apple case-bearers has been continued and some control sprays tested. Preliminary studies of their natural parasites have been made. A study of the life-history of the round-headed apple-tree borer was continued in 1926 and its control with calcium cyanide discovered. Extension work for the control of apple maggot was carried out with very satisfactory results. An exhaustive study of the biology of white grubs and the injury they cause has progressed considerably as has also the study of their natural parasites. A very large amount of valuable data has been accumulated. Other insects receiving attention by this laboratory were, the seed-corn maggot, cockroaches, mushroom pests and the European corn borer. Experiments with dusts and sprays for orchards and potatoes were continued and very satisfactory results were obtained. Through publications, lectures and exhibits, every effort was made to assist farmers and fruit growers in controlling insect pests.

OTTAWA, ONT.

Studies of vegetable insects were carried on from the Ottawa laboratory. The problems for the year have been chiefly investigations for the control of the onion maggot, the tarnished plant bug, the carrot rust fly, the iris borer, and garden slugs; the more general studies of insects as a factor in the distribution of strawberry diseases; and a study of the dates of occurrence of insect pests

throughout Canada with a view to the proper timing of the distribution of information for control. Progress in the various studies has been most encouraging, furthered by the excellent co-operation established by our officers with various branches of the department and with the local vegetable growers.

AYLMER, P.Q.

Biological studies of a number of bark beetles, borers, and defoliating caterpillars in connection with our forest and shade tree work were continued at this laboratory during 1926. Special attention was given to the maple leaf cutter, a serious enemy of sugar maples in eastern Canada and also to certain other important pests such as cankerworms, white-marked tussock moth, tent caterpillars and sawflies.

VINELAND STATION, ONT.

Following the discovery of the oriental peach moth in the Niagara peninsula, an investigation of its distribution, status, biology and control was commenced. The insect occurs in patches from the Niagara river to Hamilton, and it is also present at Olinda and Albuna in Essex county. In a large Elberta orchard near St. Davids, approximtely 58 per cent of the fruit was attacked by the peach moth, and approximately 37 per cent of this infested fruit showed no signs of external injury. The fact that the presence of the insect can be detected in a high percentage of the fruit only by cutting it open renders it absolutely impossible to cull out all the infested peaches. As the oriental peach moth is at least three-brooded in Ontario, as food conditions in the Niagara peach belt—in the form of an abundance of fruit—are very conducive to the production of a large overwintering caterpillar population, and as the insect has already caused serious damage at St. Davids, there is reason to fear that this recently introduced pest will prove to be a very serious enemy of the peach.

Further work was done on the biology and control of the codling moth; and the studies on raspberry aphids and the part they play in transmitting raspberry mosaic were continued. Investigations on lubricating oil emulsion sprays as a means of controlling the pear psylla, the cottony peach scale, black cherry aphis, apple aphis, etc., were continued, and resulted in the securing of the following information: In connection with pear psylla control, the lubricating oil sprays have a very important residual insecticidal action—to a very marked extent they prevent egg-laying; a 4 per cent oil spray, used in conjunction with Bordeaux mixture, will control cottony peach scale and peach leaf curl; a 3 per cent lubricating oil spray is as good a control for the cherry aphis as nicotine sulphate; 20 per cent lubricating oil sprays of the type recommended by this laboratory can be used with safety for at least one year on pears and peaches; Bordeaux mixture decreases the toxicity of lubricating oil sprays to some extent. Comparison spraying experiments were conducted in orchards and in bush fruit plantations; observations and notes were made on all the more important fruit insects of the season; and much extension work was carried on, including the addressing of fruit growers' meetings, answering inquiries, assisting the Niagara District Spray Service in an advisory capacity, etc.

STRATHROY, ONT.

This laboratory serves as the centre of study of field crop and garden insects under mixed farming conditions and in publicity work in respect to these insects in southwestern Ontario.

Special studies of the biology of clover insects and of the army worm were in progress, and a great deal of valuable information obtained, particularly in respect to the latter. Other insects such as white grubs, the Hessian fly, cucum-

ber beetles and cutworms, were studied and control recommendations made known to the farmers. An interesting feature of the work at this laboratory is the preparation of wax mounts of insects and their injuries for exhibition and museum purposes. Some of these preparations were used by the department at the leading exhibitions and fall fairs in eastern Canada. At this laboratory, serving at it does mixed farming interests, emphasis is placed upon testing the value of recommendations and demonstrating their practicability upon the individual farm.

CHATHAM, ONT.

At this laboratory, as stated elsewhere in this report, important progress was made during the year in studies of parasites of the European corn borer. The Ontario Department of Agriculture co-operated by placing two assistants at the laboratory for two months to assist in rearing work and three labourers for three months to collect corn borer caterpillars for breeding work. An important conference of entomologists, agronomists, agricultural engineers, animal husbandmen, and others, was held at Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., in September, 1926, over two hundred representatives of various institutions and organizations being present. A committee was named and approved in conference to assist in the formulation of plans and policies relating to corn borer control.

The field crop work carried on from the Chatham laboratory related entirely to a study of the European corn borer. The control recommendations in use were subjected to a most critical review and the study confirmed our assurance of their value and the necessity of putting them into effect if the grain corn crop in Ontario is to be retained as an agricultural asset. Progress made in the study of the life-history of the insect will aid in improving the methods of control.

In co-operation with the Ontario Department of Agriculture considerable publicity work was carried on in the early part of the year, such as distributing control information posters, addresses to farmers, and corn borer exhibits at agricultural fairs.

TREESBANK, MAN.

The studies at this laboratory relate particularly to field crop insects. In addition, however, as time permits, attention is given to a study of insects affecting wild fruits including berries and cultivated fruits.

Methods of control for such important pests as grasshoppers, cutworms, western wheat-stem sawfly and Hessian fly have been fairly well demonstrated, and information distributed in publications and correspondence. Other phases of field crop insect problems are being carefully studied, as for instance, an intensive study of the immature stages of Canadian species of grasshoppers. Surveys of wheat-stem sawfly and Hessian fly infested areas were made in order that warning might be given in advance when outbreaks are anticipated. Progress was made during the year in a study of the sweet clover leaf-miner and in the pests of native trees, berries and tree fruits, both cultivated and wild. Large numbers of visitors, many from long distances, called at the laboratory during the year, to consult the officer in charge and see the insect exhibit which he has prepared.

INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

The work of this laboratory for the past year has been mainly restricted to an investigation of the insect pests of live stock, and the problem of controlling them under prairie conditions. The work has been in the nature of a preliminary survey, but progress has been made in a study of the bionomics of prairie mosquitoes.

The officer attached to this laboratory in 1926, also attended to correspondence relating to shade tree insects and conducted experiments with a view to combating red spiders. He also supervised control operations against the tent caterpillar outbreak.

SASKATOON, SASK.

The work of the officers of this laboratory was confined almost entirely to insects attacking field crops, such for instance as the surface feeding cutworms and wireworms. The value of crop rotations in controlling insects was also under investigation.

Important injury from the red-backed cutworm was prevented by a widespread distribution of control information through the co-operation of the Post Office Department and the provincial authorities. As a result important savings of crops were effected. The weather conditions were such that in spite of the increase in numbers of the insect, the damage was confined chiefly to gardens and forage crops. A disease, too, was observed to be prevalent among the cutworms, reducing their numbers to an important extent. The study of the control of insects by crop rotations has been carried forward with promising results, much useful information having been secured. This information has been of particular value in connection with wireworm studies. These latter insects are increasing in numbers and causing much injury. Other insects of general and local importance were kept under observation particularly the red-backed cutworm, the pale western cutworm, and the western wheat-stem sawfly. A co-operative survey of this latter insect, with the Provincial Bureau of Statistics, showed it to have caused an estimated loss, as stated previously, of at least $12,000,000.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

Apart from a few very minor investigations of insects affecting the local gardens, the work at this laboratory deals entirely with insects affecting prairie field crops.

In 1926 the pale western cutworm caused less injury than in the previous year. Control measures for this insect have been successfully employed and widely circulated. The alfalfa seed production investigation, in co-operation with the Irrigation Branch of the Department of the Interior and the Experimental Farms Branch, was continued with encouraging results. An outbreak of army cutworm in the early season required prompt and energetic handling and in co-operation with the provincial department the territory involved was organized and a very great saving of crops effected. The wheat-stem sawfly, which has been increasing in range and intensity in the province was carefully surveyed and it was made the subject of a special investigation. The work of the laboratory has been arranged to give this pressing problem increasing attention in 1927.

The officers of this laboratory are in close co-operation with provincial authorities in order that the combined forces may meet the demands resulting from insect attacks upon the crops of the province.

VERNON, B.C.

Fruit insect investigations conducted from this laboratory related to the life history and control of leaf-rollers, blister mites, insects affecting the peach crop, and to dusts and sprays for insect control. A study of the codling moth has, also, been continued.

The grasshopper control campaign was continued in co-operation with the provincial Department of Agriculture. Sixteen hundred tons of poisoned bait were prepared and distributed from 26 different stations in the province in 1926

Our officers report that the outbreak in all sections of the province is now well in hand, with the exception of the more northerly sections including the Peace River block. A serious outbreak of *Anabrus longipes* Caudell, a large cricket, threatened to destroy the vegetable crops in the Vernon area. Protective trenches and cricket barriers were recommended, and where used promptly saved the crops which would otherwise have been a total loss.

Investigations relating to forest insects were conducted from this laboratory and as in previous years the most of these dealt with the control of bark-beetle outbreaks in yellow pine and lodgepole pine. The control operations conducted in co-operation with the Dominion and provincial Forest Branches have been successful in subduing the more important outbreaks in yellow pine and but little work of this kind should be necessary in the future to prevent the development of extensive outbreaks. Other trees attacked by bark-beetles in British Columbia are Douglas fir, Sitka spruce and Mountain balsam. Investigations were continued in 1926 to determine the habits of various injurious bark-beetles and the relation of their attack to the health of the timber. Forest insect surveys were made by our officers, in co-operation with the Dominion and provincial Forest Branches. In this work areas where control work is necessary are defined and instructions given to forest rangers in order that they may recognize and report forest insect infestations. The western cedar borer investigations were continued, an addition made to our knowledge of the biology of this destructive species and the infested areas surveyed. Through co-operation with the Forest Products Laboratory of the Dominion Forest ranch situated at Vancouver, the strength of infested cedar poles was thoroughly tested and the results that were obtained indicate that the degree of borer infestation usually found does not seriously weaken the poles for commercial purposes.

AGASSIZ, B.C.

The control of the lecanium scale on shade trees in Vancouver was continued in 1926 by the Park Board of that city under the direction of our officer stationed at Agassiz. An effort is being made to import from England parasites which will assist in the control of this scale.

An extensive baiting campaign directed against the European earwig in Vancouver was organized and carried out under the direction of officers from this laboratory. Life-history studies and the results of the baiting were also investigated. Further studies on the life-history and control of the hop-plum aphis in hop yards in the Lower Fraser valley resulted in the saving of much money in control operations by the growers and the accumulation of much valuable information for future use. Experiments with nicotine dust to control flea-beetles on cruciferous crops were conducted at Agassiz; the method was found to be efficient and economical and various data for control recommendations were secured. Studies were conducted on the cause of cross pollenization in sweet peas by insects, and on the life-history of the beet leaf-miner, while control work was planned and directed against mosquito oiling and draining at Harrison Lake Hot Springs.

KAMLOOPS, B.C.

The continued serious grasshopper outbreak throughout the Nicola valley and the valleys of the North and South Thompson rivers and adjoining areas required that a temporary field station be maintained at Kamloops during 1926. The officer in charge took full control of the campaign throughout this area and very good results in destroying the insects were obtained both on cultivated and open range lands. Mixing stations were located at Kamloops, Prichard and Jura, and eight other stations were maintained by the larger cattle companies in the Nicola valley. From all this area exceedingly good reports have been

received and there is no doubt that the campaign carried on in the cattle range areas has had excellent results and has been the means of saving much range pasture as well as the cultivated grasses and grains.

CRANBROOK, B.C.

A temporary field station was maintained at Cranbrook, in the Kootenays, where a detailed survey and study of the Colorado potato beetle situation was made by the officer in charge of this substation. On the completion of this survey a detailed plan for a control campaign in 1927, together with an estimate of the number of dusting machines, amount of poison and the necessary assistance needed was submitted to the provincial Department of Agriculture at Victoria and fully approved.

Preliminary work was also started on the control of the cherry fruit fly and San Jose scale in the Kootenays.

VICTORIA, B.C.

A campaign against the European earwig was commenced in the city of Victoria and a survey made of the entire city and part of the adjoining municipality of Saanich. The infested areas being determined, poisoning was carried out by the city and municipal authorities under the supervision of our officer. A kill of about 90 per cent was obtained.

At the request of the provincial Department of Agriculture a survey was made of the districts in which currant bud mite was known to exist. Eight farms were found with infested bushes and these latter were destroyed under the supervision of the provincial Horticultural Branch. The survey will be continued and extended in 1927.

The European leaf-roller, which threatened to cause considerable damage in tree fruit orchards has been well controlled by the use of oil sprays wherever the growers have carried out our recommendations.

A considerable part of the time of the officer in charge of the laboratory was given to the study of poisoned baits for the control of the strawberry root weevil. In these experiments evaporated apple waste was used as a carrier and various poisons were tried. The commercial bait at present on the market was used for comparative results. It was found that a home-made bait consisting of evaporated apple waste poisoned with sodium fluosilicate was superior in physical properties and in killing power to the commercial bait, besides being considerably cheaper. These experiments are being continued with a view to finding a carrier that is attractive and at the same time easier to handle than apple waste, the chopping of which presents a certain amount of difficulty owing to its stickiness.

Publications

The following publications have been issued by the Entomological Branch, during the year:—

BULLETINS

28. " The More Important Shade Tree Insects of Eastern Canada "—by J. M. Swaine and C. B. Hutchings.

CIRCULARS

44. " The Rose Chafer "—by W. A. Ross and J. A. Hall.
52. " The Blister Mite of Apple and Pear "—by E. R. Buckell and E. P. Venables.

PAMPHLETS

69. "The Red-Backed Cutworm and Its Control in the Prairie Provinces"—by K. M. King.
69. (Reprinted)—"The Red-Backed Cutworm and Its Control in the Prairie Provinces"—by K. M. King.
71. "The Pale Western Cutworm"—by H. L. Seamans.
78. "Nova Scotia Apple Spray and Dust Calendars, 1927"—by Arthur Kelsall and J. F. Hockey.

In addition to the above Branch publications, the following Government publications were also issued during the year:—

BULLETIN

92. "The European Corn Borer"—by H. G. Crawford and Georges Maheux, published by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

REPORT

17. "Mosquitoes of the Lower Fraser Valley, British Columbia, and Their Control"—by Eric Hearle, published by the National Research Council.

Insect notes have also been prepared and published in the various numbers of the Fruit and Vegetable Crop Reports issued by the Fruit Branch of the Department. Technical articles for entomological journals such as the Canadian Entomologist, Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, etc., have also been contributed by our officers.

THE FRUIT BRANCH

The commercial apple crop for last year was practically the same as in 1925, or 2,984,230 barrels, as compared with 2,970,120 barrels in 1925, or 91 per cent of the five-year average.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF APPLES BY PROVINCES

—	British Columbia	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Quebec	Canada
	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels
1922	920,400	30,000	1,493,852	1,304,250	141,039	3,889,541
1923	1,110,000	25,000	1,683,330	978,300	42,311	3,838,641
1924	892,030	31,250	1,276,225	684,810	71,175	2,955,492
1925	953,020	40,000	956,060	950,140	70,900	2,970,120
1926	1,312,360	30,000	927,370	598,700	115,800	2,984,230
5 year average	1,037,560	31,250	1,267,367	903,240	88,245	3,327,615

Weather conditions in the fruit and vegetable growing sections of Canada were unusually varied during 1926. In British Columbia the season was characterized by an exceptionally early spring which brought along all crops about two weeks earlier than normal. Frost was experienced during May, causing much damage to early planted crops of melons, cucumbers, and tomatoes throughout the Okanagan valley. This was followed by a very hot and dry summer, which was accompanied by a shortage of irrigation water. The climax of the season was a severe frost on September 23, which did serious damage in many sections to both fruits and vegetables. On the other hand, Ontario and Nova Scotia both experienced opposite conditions to that of British Columbia with a very cold backward spring which was generally ten days later than normal. The summer continued cool in both provinces but in Nova Scotia it

was dry while in Ontario considerable wet weather prevailed. Although spring was ten days late in opening up in the Province of Quebec, good growing weather followed throughout the summer, being favourable for the production of heavy crops. British Columbia harvested the largest crop of apples on record for that Province, while both Ontario and Nova Scotia produced very light crops which were influenced somewhat by weather conditions.

APPLE EXPORTS FOR SEASONS 1923-26

—	Barrels	Boxes
1923–24	1,326,526	569,295
1924–25	1,170,770	493,309
1925–26	1,156,064	628,144
1926–27	768,997	809,313

The total exports for the season 1926-27 amounted to 1,038,768 barrels (boxes computed as barrels at 3 boxes to 1 barrel) as compared with 1,388,493 barrels for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, or a decrease of 25 per cent. This decline is attributed to the light crop in Nova Scotia where over 80 per cent of the crop is exported.

SMALL AND TENDER FRUIT PRODUCTION, 1925 AND 1926

—	1925	1926
	bush.	bush.
Cherries	113,555	180,345
Peaches	200,936	226,465
Pears	153,690	214,010
Plums and prunes	79,748	319,130
	qts.	qts.
Raspberries	1,960,000	2,722,500
Strawberries	9,245,000	8,618,500
Other berries	2,700,000	1,925,800

Potato and Onion Production

The total potato production for Canada last year amounted to 48,682,000 cwt., compared with 42,379,900 cwt. in 1925.

The following table shows the acreage and yield by provinces for 1926:—

—	Area	Total yield	Merchantable yield
	acres	cwt.	cwt.
Prince Edward Island	34,891	4,603,000	3,913,000
Nova Scotia	29,452	3,215,000	2,648,000
New Brunswick	42,744	6,090,000	5,298,000
Quebec	159,000	14,676,000	11,594,000
Ontario	153,468	9,898,000	7,325,000
Manitoba	29,043	2,368,000	2,155,000
Saskatchewan	44,823	3,030,000	2,485,000
Alberta	32,551	2,967,000	2,641,000
British Columbia	19,946	1,935,000	1,587,000
Canada	545,918	48,682,000	39,646,000

The onion acreage in 1926 in the concentrated commercial producing areas in British Columbia, principally in the Okanagan valley, and in the Counties of Essex and Kent in Ontario was 3,024 acres, 516 acres less than 1925, with the production 476,300 cwt. in 1926, compared with 589,760 cwt. in 1925.

Inspection Service

Careful attention has been given to inspection for administrative purposes during the past year as evidenced by the fact that of the total number of some 28,557 inspections of fruits, vegetables and packages under the Fruit and Root Vegetables Acts, 19,513 were for administrative purposes, while 9,044 inspections were made under the requested inspection service.

Inspection of cooperage stock and of barrel, box and basket factories was systematically carried on, inspections during the past year numbering 616, compared with 637 in 1925-26 and 773 in 1924-25.

The assistance rendered the blueberry shippers and dealers was continued during the past year, an inspector being located in the Lake St. John district during the shipping season.

In co-operation with the various provincial Departments of Agriculture, meetings were arranged in the producing districts when inspectors during the off season for active inspection work were able to assist at barrel and box packing demonstrations and in addition, in many cases, they acted as judges at exhibitions.

The instruction and training of inspectors has been a question of growing importance during the past few years. The increased demand for inspection, commercialization of inspection reports, a strong market demand for well-graded products and an increase in the inspection staff presented problems that needed special attention. The policy of imparting instruction to the inspection staff individually through the district inspector was found to be not altogether adequate and co-ordination of effort in the matter of instruction was considered necessary in order to bring the efficiency of the staff up to the level demanded by present-day conditions.

In order to meet the situation where it demanded immediate attention, schools were arranged in September, 1926, for the permanent and seasonal inspectors in Ontario and Nova Scotia. These schools were found very beneficial to the staff and it is proposed to hold them again the beginning of the 1927 season, including all temporary inspectors, and extending the policy to British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces.

The special work being done in co-operation with the Entomological Branch in connection with the apple maggot investigation in the Windsor-Falmouth district in Nova Scotia was continued. Inspectors were detailed to check up infested areas, examining particularly shipments of the early and fall varieties which appear to be most affected. Every effort was made to enlist the co-operation of the shippers in preventing any export movement of infested fruit.

REQUESTED INSPECTIONS

The past season was the third under which requested inspections on a basis of approximate cost have been made and this service was carried on with success in all provinces of the Dominion. British Columbia showed a large increase in carloads inspected; the Prairie Provinces a reduction due to a greatly reduced export of potatoes to the Unites States; western Ontario showed an increase and eastern Ontario and Quebec a slight reduction; in the Maritime Provinces there was a large increase due to the service being extensively used in Prince Edward Island and towards the end of the year in New Brunswick.

The total inspection reports issued and fees received at Ottawa for 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27 are as follows:—

Year	Reports issued	Fees received at Ottawa
1924–25	2,839	$ 1,414 00
1925–26	4,060	18,324 50
1926–27	9,044	43,472 00

By districts the total inspection reports issued are given in the following table:—

District	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27
British Columbia	2,665	907	4,880
Prairie Provinces	72	746	678
Western Ontario	63	1,573	1,858
Eastern Ontario and Quebec	39	663	604
Maritime Provinces	.....	171	1,323

Up to the present season, shipping point inspection has been confined principally to Ontario and the western provinces, but at the beginning of the 1926-27 potato shipping season Prince Edward Island adopted this service on a general scale. Conditions on the island are such that the bulk of the crop must be moved to market before the end of November or held in storage until the following spring, hence the movement during November is very large and approximately eight hundred cars of potatoes were inspected. A small movement occurred during the winter months and the service is expected to be again utilized in a general manner during the spring movement. Nine inspectors were employed on Prince Edward Island for varying periods and 1,058 carlots were inspected up to the end of the fiscal year.

The requested inspection service in New Brunswick was not adopted in a general manner until February, 1927. The potato exporters of this province at the beginning of 1927 began to experience difficulties in connection with their cargoes to the Cuban market and several were reported arriving in bad condition resulting in heavy financial losses. In view of foreign competition, the danger of losing this market was a possibility and in order to remedy the situation our inspection service was requested to inspect at West St. John, all export cargoes shipped by the associated shippers of New Brunswick. This work commenced early in February and by the end of March three cargoes of approximately 30,000 packages (barrels and 180-pound sacks) were inspected. Reports show that the quality of the cargoes was greatly improved and that the confidence of foreign buyers was being held.

THE FRUIT ACT

An amendment to the Fruit Act was introduced during the past Session providing that regulations may be enacted by Order in Council covering the inspection of all export shipments of fruit—this to permit of regulations being made to assist particularly the Canadian apple industry in maintaining its place on the United Kingdom markets.

In accordance with recommendations made by the industry, additional packages were standardized for fruit, including the half apple box, tomato and cherry lug, cantaloupe crate and the six-basket crate, all the regulations with respect to packages being covered by Order in Council, P.C. 1250, passed August 26, 1926, under authority of section 10 (5) of the Fruit Act. Publicity has been given the regulations and the department has assisted in establishing certain of these packages by making trial shipments and by assisting in others carried on by individual shipping organizations.

For several years there has been a growing movement in favour of grades for tender fruits and, after trying out grades recommended by this department and approved by the various provincial fruit growers' organizations, these have been legalized under Order in Council, P.C. 2193 of January 5, 1927, passed under authority of section 3 (3) (*a*) of the Fruit Act. The grades cover cantaloupes, apples in crates, plums or fresh prunes, pears, peaches, field tomatoes and grapes.

The following table shows the number of lots of various kinds of fruit inspected, and the number of packages examined during the year ending March 31, 1927:—

Variety	Number of lots inspected	Number of packages in lot	Number of packages inspected
Apples.....barrels.....	5,381	411,434	41,681
Apples.....boxes.....	4,848	2,718,158	160,326
Apples.....baskets.....	587	82,125	8,124
Apples in bulk.....	6	.....	.....
Slacks (inspection for slacks) (barrels and boxes).....	2,169	.....	.....
Pears.....	449	106,796	7,979
Peaches.....	827	226,788	18,306
Plums.....	495	153,591	11,305
Tomatoes.....	1,062	227,647	18,130
Small fruits.....	3,156	372,871	40,420
Grapes.....baskets.....	325	593,016	56,818
Miscellaneous fruits.....	268	.....	.....
Mixed fruits and vegetables at shipping point.....packages.....	1,862	1,555,431	145,097
Total.....	21,435	6,447,857	508,186

Seven hundred and thirty-two violations were reported during the past season, as compared with 1,255 in 1925-26 and 1,080 in 1924-25. All violations were carefully investigated by the district inspector for the district in which the offender lived, and prosecution followed in 18 cases with respect to domestic fruit and eight convictions were secured under the Imported Fruit Regulations.

THE ROOT VEGETABLES ACT

The following table shows the number of lots inspected and the number of packages examined during the year ending March 31, 1927:—

—	Total of inspections	Number of packages in lot	Number of packages inspected
Potatoes (bags).....	3,883	1,308,255	85,685
Potatoes (barrels).....	290	27,245	2,154
Potatoes (bulk).....	1,365	.....	.....
Miscellaneous vegetables.....	223	.....	.....
Onions (bags).....	444	113,025	7,531
Onions (crates).....	301	48,946	4,947
Total.....	6,506	1,497,471	100,317

The number of violations reported under the Root Vegetables Act during the past year was 727, as compared with 952 in 1925-26 and 1,175 in 1924-25. All violations were carefully investigated, and two cases resulted in prosecution.

ONION WAREHOUSE

For the purpose of demonstrating the value of proper storage facilities in stabilizing the marketing of the onion crop a frost-proof storage was built last summer at Leamington, Ont., and was operated during the past season by this department under the immediate supervision of the Fruit Branch. Careful records have been kept in regard to temperature, humidity, etc., and the onions which were in good condition at time of storage held up well and were dry and hard up to April 28 when the last shipment was made from the warehouse. The capacity of the storage is between forty and forty-five carloads, and 24,773 crates or approximately forty carloads were stored, the storage rate being 16 cents per

crate. This charge, while not excessive, appears to be sufficient to carry the investment and to pay operating costs. The storage from a commercial standpoint seems to be working to the advantage of the growers, inasmuch as a survery of market prices shows that at the time the onions were placed in the warehouse prevailing rates to the grower were in the neighbourhood of $1.15 to $1.50 per bag (100 pounds) while during the outward movement prices ranged from $2.50 to $2.75.

Visit of Canadian Fruit Trade Commissioner

Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, the Canadian Fruit Trade Commissioner, visited Canada during the past summer, and addressed meetings arranged under the auspices of the Fruit Branch in the commercial districts of British Columbia, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, growers and exporters being thus given an opportunity of meeting Mr. Smith and discussing with him current marketing conditions on the British and continental markets. Previous to sailing for Canada, Mr. Smith made a personal survey of the continental markets, and this, together with his recent valuable work as one of the Canadian members of the Imperial Economic Committee, made his visit last summer particularly opportune.

Markets Division

During the past year the Markets Division has given special attention to the extension of export markets for Canadian apples and onions. Systematic investigations have been carried out in close co-operation with the Department of Trade and Commerce with considerable success. Investigations were made as to the possibility of placing apples in India, Egypt, Southern France, Spain, Cuba and South America as well as onions to Cuba and the Straits Settlements. All these markets show splendid opportunities for our shippers to compete on an equal basis with shippers from other countries. An experimental shipment of apples was made to India in October, 1926. The shipment was sent by England in common storage throughout the voyage to Calcutta. It was anticipated at the commencement of the experiment that weather conditions through the tropical zone would be of moderate temperature at that season but the results of the experiment proved otherwise. For three weeks through the tropical zone the apples were subjected to a range of temperature from 75° to 90° F., which naturally resulted in the apples being spoiled. A further experiment to India will be carried out during the forthcoming season, the shipment being made in refrigerator space throughout the entire voyage.

Another interesting experiment during the past season was the shipment of onions from British Columbia to Havana, Cuba, which constituted the first of its kind from that province. The onions were sent ocean freight by the Panama canal and took two-and-a-half months from Vancouver to Havana which was considerably longer than anticipated as the steamship company stated thirty-five days to be the running time for their steamers. It is interesting to note that the onions arrived in comparatively good condition only showing 30 per cent waste, which speaks very highly of the keeping qualities of British Columbia onions. As Cuba is a potential market for onions everything possible has been done to secure better transportation facilities so that the shippers can take full advantage of that market next season. The result of investigations has been that a satisfactory rail and ocean rate has been secured via New Orleans.

In order to advertise Canadian fruits and vegetables and bring before the consumer their high quality, exhibits were placed at the following exhibitions: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Toronto National, Toronto Royal, Sherbrooke, and the Montreal Apple Show. The special feature in connection with our exhibit at these exhibitions was the daily lectures and

demonstrations given on the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables. These demonstrations were well attended and received considerable publicity and favourable comment in the local press of the places visited. Large numbers of the Fruit Branch bulletins, " Canadian Grown Apples " and " Fruit and Vegetables, Canning, Drying and Storing," were handed out after each demonstration at all exhibitions.

In addition to the above exhibitions an exhibit was again placed at the Imperial Fruit Show, London. This exhibit was in charge of the Canadian Fruit Trade Commissioner, and was carried out in co-operation with the Empire Marketing Board. It is interesting to note that the three apple exporting provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia co-operated with the Fruit Branch in placing a joint exhibit at that show, with each province retaining its own identity. So far as the Fruit Branch display was concerned the principal advertising feature was the introduction of the half-box of apples to the trade and consumer. This package was received very favourably by the trade and considerable encouragement was given regarding its commercial possibilities. Empire honours for the finest dessert apple were again awarded to British Columbia for the McIntosh Red, for the third consecutive year, with the result that that province retains the Agent General's challenge cup permanently.

The usual service of reporting crop and market conditions was carried out. Conducting same in both French and English, the service of market reporting included the following:—

(*a*) The publication of fruit and vegetable crop reports, from June to October, inclusive.

(*b*) Market Summary, season 1925-26.

(*c*) Telegraphic Market Newsletter, bi-weekly, August to December, and once a week the balance of the year.

(*d*) Preparation of Crop Summary for publication in the monthly bulletins of agricultural statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(*e*) Preparation of fruit and vegetable and market information for broadcasting twice weekly from stations CNRO, CNRM and CNRQ.

Many favourable comments have been received regarding the value of the broadcasting service to the trade and consumer, also the accuracy of our reports. The market and crop reports are sent out to a mailing list of 6,500 readers. During the past winter box packing demonstrations were given in co-operation with McDonald College and the Department of Agriculture, province of New Brunswick, for the purpose of encouraging better apple packing and the utilizing of this package for the better varieties in order to retain the high class trade on the domestic markets for Canadian fruit.

Transportation Division

The Transportation Division of the Fruit Branch affords a service of information and practical assistance in all matters of rates and conditions of carriage for fruit and vegetable products, working in close co-operation with growers and shippers, the trade and the carriers, and of course with our Markets Extension Division. The producing and trading interests and the consuming public demand an ever widening distribution of these highly perishable products from those areas favourable for their production and not only efficient cars but studied loading and temperature control instructions are of the greatest importance in successful transportation. By personal supervision of loading point methods, by frequent temperature tests of different methods of loading, refrigeration, heating, etc., and by observation of these cars at their destinaions, shortcomings and suggestions for their correction are decided.

Among the current activities of the Transportation Division are the following:—

The Climax basket used in the Niagara district of Ontario needs greater care than has been common practice in car loading. It is not practicable to load this package in spaced rows, as with boxes or crates, to provide adequate refrigeration among the packages, but last season trials were made of a diagonal row along each wall and the balance of the load solid, providing for air movement around if not among the packages, and with temperature results so promising that further tests will be conducted in the coming season.

Existing facilities for protection of traffic against low and varying outside temperatures in winter are not entirely satisfactory, and some concern is felt over the inclination among some shippers to avoid winter movement altogether. Primarily the difficulty is that what is necessary for frost protection is determined entirely by outside temperature, and, although it is not possible just at present to offer any more dependable index, if for several days the outside temperature dictates that heat is to be continued some accumulation of heat in the top layers of the load is difficult to avoid. Until some indication of inside temperatures can be obtained at the inspection points where heaters are attended, and that information considered together with outside temperatures in deciding what heating is necessary, mid-winter traffic of these perishables will be subject to some disappointment for the owners and the carriers, and it is necessary to overcome this deterrent to free and satisfactory winter transportation. Inquiries are being conducted among instrument manufacturers for practical equipment that might serve the purpose.

In the past winter a test was begun to learn if any use can be made in winter transportation of the latent heat of fusion of water in the brine tanks of that type of refrigerator car. The results of the primary test, released by circular to a wide list, aroused considerable interest. This project will be continued in the coming winter.

A temperature test was conducted last summer with an experimental freight movement of cantaloupes from British Columbia to Regina and Winnipeg, one brine tank system refrigerator car vs. one block ice or bunker type refrigerator car, each with an appropriate percentage of salt. The result, which was circularized, showed but slight temperature differences, proving nothing more, it was found, than that either type of car appropriately salted can give the service expected of it in that traffic. The test was in response to a request by shipping interests where both types of refrigerator car were being offered.

The general investigation into freight rates proceeding before the Railway Board has limited the possibilities of negotiating adjustments between the shippers and carriers, but in a few matters not too closely associated with the general level of rates success has been attained during the past year. Among these were a modified mixing privilege for certain districts in Ontario where it was desired to ship mixed lots of fruits and vegetables in stock cars at the respective carload rates for each class; winter commodity express rates for fruits and vegetables from the shipping districts of Ontario, twenty-five per cent higher than their summer commodity rates, where heretofore the winter movement has been under second-class rates; express carload rates from Quebec to Montreal for the rapidly developing volume of berries from the Isle of Orleans; promising negotiations for the extension of Carriers' Protective Service into Eastern Canada; some reduction in the express carload rate on fresh vegetables from Victoria, B.C., to Toronto and Montreal, and prospects for further reduction to enable the Victoria hothouse tomatoes to compete freely with imports in the markets of Eastern Canada.

These and other smaller matters deserved recognition by the carriers because of the evolution in supply and demand, and it was found that the car-

riers were always willing to examine representations made to them by the Branch in order to seek correction of rates that have fallen out of step with the traffic. On occasion rates are sought out of all proportion to distance, but without production concentrated in a few small districts some regions would be poorly served with home-grown fruits and vegetables if their rates were made with distance as the first consideration. Our viewpoint when urging for rates to widen distribution, especially when against import competition, is that the carriers as well as the industry will benefit directly and indirectly so long as the new traffic will pay its way and contribute a margin of profit, however small.

Canadian Horticultural Council

During the past year many matters of interest pertaining to the fruit and vegetable industry were given consideration by the council and full information with respect to its activities may be secured from its annual report. The Department continued to give the council financial support to the extent of a grant of $8,000 for the past year.

THE PUBLICATIONS BRANCH

The Publications Branch is the connecting link between the Department of Agriculture and the farmers, live stock breeders, dairymen, fruit growers, gardeners and others on whose behalf the work of the department is carried on. The literature on every phase of agriculture which is being issued continually by the different branches of the department is distributed by the Publications Branch. This literature consists of reports, bulletins, pamphlets and circulars, some 400 titles in all, and constantly being added to by new publications. It includes market reports, news letters, crop reports and press notices. It also includes "Seasonable Hints", an Experimental Farm periodical, issued in March, July and November of each year and distributed to the entire general mailing list. This popular periodical contains short timely articles and notes on the various branches of farming, contributed by the officials of the Central and Branch Experimental Farms and Stations, and is put into the farmer's hands in time to be of use to him in his current work.

The general practice of the branch is to distribute only to applicants, but there are several important exceptions to this rule. "Seasonable Hints" is sent to a mailing list of some 340,000 names. It is also sent in small bulk lots to banks, elevator companies, etc., for distribution to farmer patrons. The reports of the various Branch Experimental Farms and Stations are sent to special lists of addresses furnished by them.

During the year under review the branch distributed 3,691,000 copies of publications of all kinds, an increase of almost 300,000 over the distribution of the previous year.

Publicity

Since the general practice of the branch is to distribute to applicants only, it is obvious that steps must be taken to bring the new publications of the department to the attention of the public. This is done in the first place by sending to the general mailing list, with each copy of "Seasonable Hints," a slip list of new bulletins, pamphlets, etc., issued by the department. Each recipient of this list is invited to apply for the pamphlets listed, including the annual "List of Publications" containing the titles of all the literature hitherto published by the department and still available for distribution. A number of press notices or "write-ups" of each new publication or reprint and even timely notices of old publications are sent to the press throughout the country. This service constitutes an effective means of drawing the attention of farmers to the fact that

new publications that may interest them have been published. These different methods of publicity have resulted in over 1,000,000 copies of publications being distributed during the year as the result of direct application for them.

A large number of articles and news items containing information of interest and value to farmers are prepared in the branch and issued to the press. Every opportunity is taken by this means to keep the public informed of the activities of the Department and of the results it is accomplishing.

Distribution

During the year 1926-27, 1,000,695 copies of publications were sent to applicants in reply to letters and cards, an increase of 200,000 over those so distributed in 1925-26. The number of new and revised reports, bulletins, pamphlets and circulars of the regular Departmental series received from the originating branches was 126, as compared with 116 the previous year. The total distribution of all publications was 3,691,000 as compared with 3,406,000 in 1925-26.

The distribution by classes was as follows:—

Classification	1926-27	1925-26
"Seasonable Hints"	1,105,670	1,050,334
Reports	238,310	188,962
Bulletins	129,819	101,720
Pamphlets, circulars, etc	2,217,096	2,065,676
Totals	3,690,895	3,406,692

Included in the above statement under pamphlets and circulars are a number of multigraphed or printed periodicals, the distribution of which is performed on behalf of the originating branches, together with the maintenance of the address lists. These comprise the "Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review," a monthly report giving an account of the general trend of the markets in Canada and Great Britain, grading, marketings, sales at stockyards, prices, exports, etc.; the "Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Markets Report," issued every two weeks; the "Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report," a monthly issued from May to October, giving fruit and vegetable crop prospects in Canada; the "Telegraphic Market Crop Reports," weekly statements on all fruits and vegetables, submitted to the Fruit Branch by telegraph from the principal marketing centres; the "Dairy Market Report," issued weekly from April to December, giving price quotations on Canadian and American markets; the "Dairy News Letter," a monthly containing information on the dairy industry in different countries; the "Cold Storage News Letter," a monthly giving general information concerning the cold storage of various commodities; the "Egg and Poultry Market Report," a weekly detailing prices and the general situation on Canadian and British markets; and the "Entomological News Letter", issued once a month. In all 914,130 copies of these periodicals were distributed, against 785,590 in 1925-26.

Canada's allotment of the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture were distributed regularly to special lists of addresses, and the literature in connection with the World's Poultry Congress was distributed by this branch.

Mailing List Division

The addressing by automatic machinery is done in this division, and 2,547,000 envelopes were thus addressed during the year, an increase of over 500,000 over the number addressed in 1925-26. Besides the general list of some 342,000 names to which "Seasonable Hints" is sent, a special general list is kept to which

practically all the new publications of the Department are sent as soon as issued. It includes addresses of the members of the legislatures, newspapers, agricultural officials, libraries, institutions and exchanges, in all some 3,300 names. Then there are now 106 special lists and the numbers of names on them are very rapidly increasing. During the past year they reached a total of 162,000 or just double of the total at the end of the previous year. These special lists include addresses of persons living in particular localities or engaged in certain industries related to agriculture. For example, there are 25 lists of addresses to which the reports of the Branch Experimental Farms and Stations are sent, and it is in these lists that the recent large increases have been made. Besides, there are the lists to which the market reports and news letters are sent. There are also lists of poultry breeders, wholesale seed dealers, importers of nursery stock, provincial officials, farmers' clubs, members of the Canadian Horticultural Council, and of those to whom are sent the regulatory orders of the Department that affect their particular line of work.

In maintaining the mailing lists over 92,000 new stencils were made for fresh applicants, besides those made for changes of addresses of those already on the lists.

The following list of publications issued by the Department during the fiscal year, 1926-27, shows the title, classification, the numbers received from the originating branch and the numbers distributed by this branch:—

Branch and Title	Received	Distributed
Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Year ended March 31, 1926	6,744	3,810
The Dairy and Cold Storage Branch—		
Small Cold Storages and Dairy Buildings Bulletin No. 16, N.S. (Reprint)	26,275	5,032
The Cause and Prevention of Mould in Canadian Pasteurized Butter, Bulletin No. 48, N.S. (Reprint)	4,850	1,260
The Pasteurization of Milk, Cream and Dairy By-Products, Bulletin No. 59, N.S	5,950	1,760
The Grading of Dairy Produce in Canada, Bulletin No. 67, N.S	15,750	5,389
Canadian Creamery Buttermaking, Bulletin No. 70, N.S	29,950	6,255
The Composition of Canadian Cheddar and Process Cheese, Bulletin No. 79, N.S	5,925	2,925
Simple Methods for the Storage of Ice, Pamphlet No. 2, N.S. (Reprint)	1,950	245
Why and How to Use Cheese, Pamphlet No. 7, N.S. (Reprint)	19,900	500
Why and How to Use Milk, Pamphlet No. 36, N.S. (Reprint)	9,950	1,505
The Care of Cream for Buttermaking, Pamphlet No. 37, N.S. (Reprint)	4,950	2,690
Home-Made Frozen Desserts, Pamphlet No. 49, N.S. (Reprint)	19,950	160
The Neutralization of Cream for Buttermaking, Pamphlet No. 52, N.S. (Reprint)	6,750	4,150
An Argument in the Kitchen: A Playlet for Children in One Act, Pamphlet No. 67, N.S	12	12
Why and How to Use Skim-Milk, Circular No. 5, N.S. (Reprint)	10,000	355
Why and How to Use Cream, Circular No. 6, N.S. (Reprint)	10,000	545
Why and How to Use Cottage Cheese, Circular No. 7, N.S. (Reprint)	37,175	1,081
Why and How to Use Buttermilk, Circular No. 8, N.S. (Reprint)	34,950	6,838
The Causes of Variation in the Percentage of Fat in Hand Separator Cream, Circular No. 18, N.S. (Reprint)	29,950	22,947
Milk Drinks, Circular No. 43, N.S	69,750	30,633
Cold Storage Temperatures, Circular No. 47, N.S	4,950	3,006
The Cold Storage of Eggs, Circular No. 50, N.S	1,850	350
The Cold Storage Act, 1907, as Amended in 1909 and Regulations, 1925, Act, Order and Regulation No. 19	74	74
The Entomological Branch—		
The More Important Shade Tree Insects of Eastern Canada and Their Control, Bulletin No. 63, N.S	4,700	1,666
The Redbacked Cutworm and Its Control in the Prairie Provinces, Pamphlet No. 69, N.S	2,800	2,800
The Pale Western Cutworm, Pamphlet No. 71, N.S	1,800	1,800
Nova Scotia Apple Spray and Dust Calendars, 1927, Pamphlet No. 78, N.S.	800	376
The Fruit-Tree Leaf Roller and Its Control in British Columbia, Circular No. 10, N.S. (Revised)	1,200	130
The Apple Maggot and Its Control in Quebec, Circular No. 28, N.S	2,000	1,525
The Apple Curculio and Its Control in Quebec, Circular No. 36, N.S. (Reprint)	2,400	1,230
The Rose Chafer, Circular No. 44, N.S	1,800	1,800

Branch and Title	Received	Distributed
The Experimental Farms Branch—		
Report of the Director for the Year Ending March 31, 1926	13,500	12,265
Report of the Division of Chemistry for the Year ending March 31, 1925	10,620	4,450
Report of the Division of Horticulture for the Year 1925	17,500	5,270
Report of the Cereal Division for the Year 1925	12,500	4,750
Report of the Division of Botany for the Year 1925	6,500	4,850
Report of the Bee Division for the Year 1925	6,000	5,700
Report of the Poultry Division for the Year 1925	13,500	10,175
Report of the Tobacco Division for the Year 1925	7,300	3,930
Report of the Division of Economic Fibre Production for the Year 1925	6,000	2,800
Report of the Chief Supervisor of Illustration Stations in Eastern Canada for the Year 1925	6,200	5,365
Report of the Chief Supervisor of Illustration Stations in Western Canada for the Year 1925	11,795	9,630
Report of the Animal Husbandry Division for the Year Ending March 31, 1926	13,500	6,795
Report of the Division of Forage Plants for the Years 1924 and 1925	5,200	4,995
Report of the Division of Bacteriology for the Year 1925	4,200	4,200
Report of the Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I., for the Year 1925	11,500	3,455
Report of the Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S., for the Year 1925	6,900	3,950
Report of the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., for the Year 1925	4,800	4,075
Report of the Experimental Station, Fredericton, N.B., for the Year 1925	7,400	6,500
Report of the Experimental Station, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q., for the Year 1925	7,700	4,985
Report of the Division of Field Husbandry for the Year 1925	12,500	7,945
Report of the Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, P.Q., for the Year 1925	18,556	12,730
Report of the Experimental Station, Lennoxville, P.Q., for the Year 1925	10,200	9,130
Report of the Experimental Station, La Ferme, P.Q., for the Year, 1925	5,250	3,400
Report of the Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, Ont., for the Year 1925	5,300	3,705
Report of the Experimental Station, Morden, Man., for the Year 1925	3,850	3,560
Report of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man., for the Year 1925	9,690	8,390
Report of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask., for the Year 1925	8,200	8,135
Report of the Experimental Station, Rosthern, Sask., for the Year 1925	4,800	3,135
Report of the Experimental Station, Scott, Sask., for the Year 1925	7,300	6,650
Report of the Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta., for the Year 1925	4,350	3,675
Report of the Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta., for the Year 1925	8,850	6,350
Report of the Experimental Station, Summerland, B.C., for the Year 1925	6,300	5,970
Report of the Experimental Station, Invermere, B.C., for the Year 1925	5,400	5,050
Report of the Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C., for the Year 1925	7,850	6,755
Report of the Experimental Station, Sidney, B.C., for the Year 1925	4,900	4,350
Report of the Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., for the Year 1925	5,600	5,470
Report of the Experimental Substation, Beaverlodge, Alta., for the Year 1925	4,600	3,635
Report of the Experimental Substations for the Year 1925	5,700	3,480
Bulbs and Bulb Bloom, Bulletin No. 48, S.S. (Reprint)	1,000	912
Poultry Feeds and Feeding, Bulletin No. 1, N.S	24,781	1,740
Bran, Shorts, Middlings and Feed Flour: An Investigation Towards Revised Standards, Bulletin No. 2 (Reprint)	5,000	2,445
Fertilizers for Field Crops: Their Nature, Functions and Applications with Results from Recent Experiments in Canada, Bulletin No. 8, N.S	200	200
Pigeons, Bulletin No. 15, N.S. (Reprint)	9,800	500
Hardy Roses: Their Culture in Canada, Bulletin No. 17, N.S	200	200
Bees and How to Keep Them, Bulletin No. 33, N.S. (Reprint)	19,550	2,845
Meat and Bone By-Products, Bulletin No. 49, N.S. (Reprint)	10,800	2,666
Report of the Fourth and Fifth Annual Egg-Laying Contests, 1922-23 and 1923-24, Bulletin No. 56, N.S	2,800	1,600
Annual Flowers with Lists of Varieties for Special Purposes and Districts, Bulletin No. 60, N.S	19,625	12,070
Tomato Diseases, Bulletin No. 51, N.S	1,500	1,000
Shipping Cattle to Britain: Experiments in the Shipment of Live Cattle and Chilled Beef to England, Bulletin No. 62, N.S	9,800	3,811
White Burley Tobacco in Canada, Bulletin No. 66, N.S	4,500	2,290
Sheep Raising in Central Alberta and a Comparison of Six Breeds. Bulletin No. 68, N.S	14,900	6,390
A Summary of the Prevalence of Plant Diseases in the Dominion of Canada, 1920–1924, Bulletin No. 71, N.S	7,200	3,815
Crop Rotations and Soil Management for Eastern Canada. Bulletin No. 72, N.S	20,040	10,030
Wintering Bees in Canada, Bulletin No. 74, N.S	19,500	4,250
Tobacco Growing in Southwestern Ontario: A Summary of Ten Years of Experiment at the Dominion Experimental Station, Harrow, Ont. Bulletin No. 76, N.S	9,800	4,452

Branch and Title	Received	Distributed
The Experimental Farms Branch—Concluded		
A Short Guide to Canadian Genera of Seed Plants, Bulletin No. 78, N.S.	7,565	4,565
Finishing Steers for the Market in Northwestern Saskatchewan, Pamphlet No. 17, N.S. (Reprint)	5,000	2,405
The Winter Finishing of Steers in Western Quebec, Pamphlet No. 19, N.S. (Reprint)	13,000	1,050
Steer Feeding Experiments in Prince Edward Island, Pamphlet No. 23, (Reprint)	7,000	195
Meilleur Cheese. Pamphlet No. 27, N.S. (Reprint)	5,000	430
Potash in Agriculture. Pamphlet No. 61, N.S	4,900	1,475
Fall Litters: The Breeding, Feeding and Management of Pigs for Winter Pork Production. Pamphlet No. 63, N.S	4,800	2,935
Tobacco Plant Production. Pamphlet No. 68, N.S	7,000	3,610
Studies in Raspberry Diseases: Mosaic, Leaf Curl, Rosette and Wilt. Pamphlet No. 72, N.S	5,500	5,500
Fleshy Annual Pastures in Canada. Pamphlet No. 73, N.S	28,500	10,000
Breeding and Feeding the Market Hog. Pamphlet No. 74, N.S	34,000	14,775
Producing Clean Milk. Pamphlet No. 79, N.S	29,700	2,900
The Household Preservation of Eggs. Circular No. 31, N.S	12,090	5,185
Soil Examination for Farmers. Circular No. 32, N.S	100	6
Mushroom Culture. Circular No. 45, N.S	29,500	10,035
The Feeding of Dairy Cattle. Circular No. 46, N.S	35,000	11,033
Varieties of Tobacco Recommended for the Province of Quebec. Circular No. 49, N.S	14,600	4,360
The Field Carrot: Its Place in Quebec's Agriculture. Circular No. 51, N.S.	8,600	3,550
The Farmer's Account Book	10,050	1,109
Guide to the Experimental Projects of the Dominion Experimental Farms.	4,900	4,300
The Fruit Branch—		
Fruits and Vegetables: Canning, Drying and Storing, Bulletin No. 32, N.S.	6,800	6,280
Canadian Grown Apples. Bulletin No. 35, N.S	6,400	3,616
List of Wholesale Dealers in Fruits and Vegetables in Canada. Bulletin No. 64, N.S. (Revision of Bulletin No. 9 N.S.)	8,000	4,760
Fruits and Vegetables: Canning, Drying and Storing, Bulletin No. 65, N.S. (Revision of Bulletin No. 32, N.S.)	10,000	7,930
Packing Apples in Barrels and Boxes. Bulletin No. 69, N.S	10,680	9,200
Loading the Climax Basket. Pamphlet No. 62, N.S	1,000	891
Size and Colour Minimums for Apples. Circular No. 40, N.S. (Replacing Circular No. 16, N.S.)	20	20
The Fruit Act and Regulations—Act, Order and Regulations No. 7 (Revised)	5,000	4,648
The Health of Animals Branch—		
Report of the Veterinary Director General for the Year Ending March 31, 1926	3,000	2,885
Fox Ranching in Canada. Bulletin No. 12, N.S. (Revised June, 1926)	15,000	5,625
The Meat and Canned Foods Act—Act, Order and Regulations No. 15	300	88
The Live Stock Branch—		
The Canadian Record of Performance for Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle. Report No. 18	6,500	3,040
The Canadian Record of Performance for Pure-Bred Poultry. Record Year, 1924–25. Report No. 6	4,000	3,560
The Sixth Annual Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1925	3,000	2,675
The Seventh Annual Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1926	3,250	1,650u
The Origin and Quality of Commercial Live Stock Marketed in Canada in 1925	2,000	1,035
Sheep Husbandry in Canada. Bulletin No. 75, N.S. (Revision of Bulletin No. 41, N.S.)	14,800	3,940
The Docking and Castration of Lambs. Pamphlet No. 46, N.S	10,000	9,560
Federal Assistance to Sheep Breeding: The Ram Premium Policy. Pamphlet No. 70, N.S	24	24
The Individual Graded Return. Pamphlet No. 70, N.S	3,800	3,800
The Grading and Marking of Eggs—Act, Order and Regulation Miscellaneous	5,000	3,235
The New Brunswick Poultry Syndicate	3,500	1,105
Poultry (Phases of Empire Trade Development)	200	100
Sheep and Wool, Canada, Source of Empire Supply (Phases of Empire Trade Development)	1,000	125
Wiltshire Bacon Produced in Canada, Consumed in Great Britain (Phases of Empire Trade Development)	960	125
Beef Cattle Produced in Canada, Finished in Great Britain (Phases of Empire Trade Development)	960	175
The Bull Loaning Policy. Booklet No. 6	12	12
The Publications Branch—		
The List of Publications, 1927. Pamphlet No. 77, N.S	42,000	6,475

Branch and Title	Received	Distributed
The Seed Branch—		
Fertilizer Analyses, 1925–26. Pamphlet No. 75, N.S.	2,500	90
The Fertilizers Act, 1922—Act, Order and Regulation No. 9	1,900	95
The Feeding Stuffs Act with Amendments and Regulations, 1927—Act, Order and Regulation No. 10	1,000	.....
The Seeds Act, 1923, October, 1926—Act, Order and Regulation No. 11	960	360
Supplement to Regulations Under the Seeds Act, October, 1926	7,000	.....

SUPERVISION OF RACE-TRACK BETTING

As in previous years, the Department of Agriculture, with the assistance and co-operation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, supervised betting on all race-tracks in Canada from Montreal, P.Q., to Victoria, B.C.

During the year, race-meetings were held on 32 Canadian race-tracks, a reduction of one below 1925, with a total of 322 days racing, as compared with 344 in 1925. The reduction was due to the fact that two of the race-tracks in Ontario held one meeting only, while in the province of British Columbia, an Act of the provincial legislature reduced the number of legal days racing to ten days on mile tracks and seven on half-mile tracks.

The total amount wagered during the year on all tracks was $44,346,672, a decrease of practically one and a half million dollars below 1925. The decrease was, however, apparent only in Eastern Canada, as in the West, from Winnipeg through to Victoria, there was more money wagered in 1926 than in 1925, the increase being greatest in the province of Alberta.

The total amounts retained by associations as their legal percentage of wagers was $3,018,357.50, as compared with $3,359,707.93 in 1925, while $1,807,-800 was paid as prize money for winning horses.

The following table gives, by districts, Canadian race-track betting statistics for 1926:—

District	Number of Associations	Number of days racing	Amounts wagered	Amounts retained	Prize money
			$	$ cts.	$
Quebec	6	77	6,563,856	478,467 47	377,900
Ontario	10	114	27,412,218	1,781,407 00	1,011,900
Prairie Provinces	11	90	6,663,862	486,655 30	271,880
British Columbia	5	41	3,706,736	271,827 73	146,100
Canada	32	322	44,346,672	3,018,357 50	1,807,780

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. MOTHERWELL,
Minister of Agriculture.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

NATIONAL DEFENCE

CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1927

(MILITIA AND AIR SERVICES)

200-7-27
H.Q. 650-5-33

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
927

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the Department of National Defence (Militia and Air Services), for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. RALSTON,
Minister of National Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, August 9, 1927.

OTTAWA, August 8, 1927.

The Honourable the Minister,
Department of National Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration, to be laid on the Table of the House, this, the Annual Report of the Department of National Defence (Militia and Air Services), for the fiscal year 1926-27.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister.

CONTENTS

Reports of:	Page
The Chief of Staff	5
The Adjutant General	48
The Quartermaster General	57
The Chief Accountant	75
The Assistant Deputy Minister	77
The Judge Advocate General	79
The Director of Contracts	80
Appendices:	
A—Index map of sheets published by the Geographical Section	81
B, C—Financial Statements	82-88
D—Report of the Superintendent, Dominion Arsenal, Quebec	89

REPORT OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, CANADA

(Militia and Air Services)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1927

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

The report of the several branches and directorates of the General Staff are appended hereto. These have been subdivided as follows:—

(a) Militia Service

(1) Military Operations and Intelligence
(2) Military Training and Staff Duties
(3) Artillery
(4) Signals
(5) Small Arms School
(6) Physical Training and Cadet Services
(7) Historical Section.

(b) Royal Canadian Air Force

(1) Military Operations and Intelligence

Operations

Canadian defence problems and military policy have received the close attention of this directorate throughout the year.

Matters emanating from the League of Nations and forwarded to this department have received attention.

The question of Disarmament has been thoroughly studied.

Defence questions to be considered at the Imperial Conference were referred to this directorate for consideration and reports.

Mobilization

This subject has received constant attention throughout the year, the Director continuing to be Chairman of the Mobilization Sub-Committee.

Military Intelligence

The Military Intelligence Service at National Defence Headquarters and in the Military Districts has now reached a very fair degree of efficiency. The process of collection, collation and distribution of military intelligence has gone on in the normal way, and the Intelligence Service would function smoothly with the rest of the staffs in case of emergency.

The Assistant Director of Military Intelligence continues as Chairman of the Editorial and Managing Committee of the Canadian Defence Quarterly, a duty which requires a great deal of time and concentrated attention. The directorate, as a whole, has given wholehearted assistance towards its publication.

The Assistant Director of Military Intelligence also continues to carry out the duties previously performed by the Staff Officer to the Inspector General.

Organization and Liaison

Questions of military organization, localization of the Non-Permanent units, mechanization of transport and new technical devices have been considered.

Close liaison has been maintained with other departments of the Federal Government and other organizations that are of particular interest to this directorate.

Further attention has been given to the question of aerial surveying and map projections, and to the collection and filing of maps of military value.

The officers of this directorate have given many lectures to the Non-Permanent Militia, at the Royal Military College and to other organizations which are interested in military or Empire problems.

The director has remained during the year Chairman of the Battle Honours Committee.

General Staff and Departmental Library

During the year one hundred and six volumes were received and accessioned. Of this number, six were presentation copies.

Eighty-four periodicals of interest to the Services were received and circulated.

Nine of the more important newspapers were received from which press clippings were circulated throughout the department.

More progress was made in the card indexing.

Twenty-three volumes of important Service periodicals were bound.

There has been a considerable increase in the borrowing of books and in the requests for information from the Library during the year.

Geographical Section, General Staff

General

The new name of this subdivision of the Directorate of Military Operations and Intelligence, i.e., Geographical Section, General Staff, has now been taken into general use.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, the field work was carried out in the province of Ontario. Control survey was completed of the Carleton Place and Arnprior sheets. The topography of the Westport, Perth and Alliston sheets was completed. Unfortunately, owing to the R.C.A.F. not having a suitable plane available for aeroplane photographs, work on the Disraeli, St. Everiste and Armstrong sheets in the province of Quebec, in which the control survey has been finished, could not be undertaken again.

The total area surveyed and mapped by the Geographical Section up to March 31, 1927, is as follows:—

	Sq. Miles
Area surveyed and maps published	35,197
Area fully surveyed and not mapped	2,517
Area partially surveyed	3,597
	41,311

The increasing use of the rotary offset press makes still more urgent the necessity of acquiring a suitable rotary proving press. Such a press would permit of the proving of sets of plates without resultant injury to printing qualities when proved on the present flat bed proving press, and would also supply proofs reading the right way instead of in the reverse. Also small editions of maps and diagrams could be rapidly and accurately printed by hand, thus saving considerable labour and time to the lithographing personnel. Money has not been available for the past three years to provide this necessary equipment.

The annual course of instruction in surveying commenced on January 4 and completed on October 31, 1926.

An Index Map of the one inch and half-inch sheets published by the Geographical Section, General Staff, is included in this Report as Appendix A.

Use of Air Photographs

Air photographs of the Westport sheet and about half of the Perth sheet were taken during the summer of 1925 and copies furnished to the Geographical Section. The work of plotting the detail of these photographs on plane-table sheets was carried out by the topographers during the winter of 1925-26. Practically the whole detail on the maps except contours was obtained from aeroplane photographs. The topographic engineers and plane-tablers then completed the contouring of these two sheets during the survey season of 1926. The resulting one inch map is one of great accuracy of detail and clearness. Many hundred miles of the shore line of the innumerable lakes in this area were accurately plotted from the air photographs. Most of this area is a very rough portion of the Canadian or Pre-Cambrian Shield. The use of the photographs in such an area as this therefore materially shortened the time taken to survey the area and also increased the accuracy of the map.

The R.C.A.F. photographed most of the Arnprior and Carleton Place sheets during this fiscal year. Bad weather, however, prevented the completion of the photography and the balance will be done as early as possible in the next fiscal year. The work of plotting the photographs of these two sheets on plane-table sheets was carried out during the past winter.

Field Work

Control Survey.—The control surveys were confined to the Carleton Place and Arnprior sheets which were completed.

The lengths of traverse and level lines are as follows:—

	Miles
Primary chain traverse	342
Secondary chain traverse	710
Primary levels	342
Secondary levels	760

The invar tape was used instead of the steel tape in about 100 miles of traverse and it was demonstrated that this tape is superior to the steel tape and will henceforth be used by the control parties. Both the vertical and horizontal control completed during the season was exceptionally satisfactory.

Topography.—The topographic engineers and plane-tablers left for the field on May 10, 1926. This was later than usual owing to the unfavourable weather. Two parties were in the field, one working on the Westport and Perth sheets and one working on the Alliston sheet. When the Alliston sheet was finished the topographers left to help to finish up the Perth sheet.

The field parties for topography started out in the field under more favourable conditions than ever before. Three Ford touring cars had been obtained during the previous winter for the use of the topographers. These proved of inestimable value in the saving of time and in the increased production of better work. They were also economical and more money was saved by this means on the transport side. Authority was also obtained to give those topographers owning their own cars a reasonable fixed monthly rate. This was satisfactory to both the department and to those owning cars.

The Kingston manoeuvre sheet which was hurriedly done several years ago urgently required revision, therefore, it was decided to resurvey this area. Most of the field work was done by Captain E. L. M. Burns, M.C., R.C.E., and Sergeant-Major C. W. Taylor, R.C.E., of the R.M.C. Staff, during the summer vacation. The balance of the sheet was done by topographers from the Geographical Section.

The total area covered by ten topographers of the Geographical Section and two officers from the Royal Military College during the season of 1926 was 1,371 square miles.

Office Work

Draughting.—New work in hand by the draughtsmen and engraver on April 1, 1926, was the Thetford, Stratford, St. Sylvestre, Mallorytown and Westport one-inch sheets and the Halifax half-inch sheet, besides numerous smaller jobs.

Printing.—The following is the main output of the Lithographing plant:—

3 standard one-inch sheets, i.e.—Megantic, Megantic and St. Sylvestre, printed for the first time	2,720
15 large maps and several smaller ones printed for training purposes or to illustrate reports	18,628
24 diagrams	11,935
Reprints of 20 maps	12,640
Total maps printed during the year	45,923
Miniature targets for the department	357,468
Departmental cheques	194,750
Photo prints on various subjects for the department	1,067
Prints of 26 regimental badges	252
Lantern slides	2,382
14 different maps printed for the Geological Survey, Department of Mines	49,598
2 maps printed for the Geodetic Survey, Department of the Interior.	1,004
Maps and Diagrams issued—	
One inch and half-inch topographic maps issued free to other government departments	2,464
One inch and half-inch topographic maps sold to the public	4,425
One inch and half-inch topographic maps issued to the Department of National Defence	6,539
Confidential and other maps issued to the department	18,400
Diagrams and forms for training purposes issued to the department	11,935
Total	43,763

Staff

There have been no changes in the personnel of this directorate during the fiscal year. All ranks have worked loyally and the efficiency has increased. With the exception of two females in the General Staff and Departmental Library and one in the Intelligence Service, all the personnel of this directorate are male. About half the personnel of the directorate are military and the other half civil servants and most of the civil servants are ex-service men.

(2) Military Training and Staff Duties

TRAINING

Remarks.—The amount available for annual training during 1926-27 was substantially the same as that for 1925-26 and, in consequence, no fundamental alterations in the basis of training were practicable. Similarly to last year the general problem presented was to maintain the existing organization of the Canadian Militia in as high a state of efficiency as circumstances would permit.

To derive the greatest possible benefit from the limited funds disposable it was again considered that attention should be concentrated on young officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and the various specialists peculiar to the several arms or branches, the number of other ranks trained being sufficient only to ensure the maintenance of the unit organization, and that the instruction of officers and N.C.O's was of a practical nature.

This form of training was as successful as could be expected, but it is becoming more and more difficult to maintain that keenness in the Non-Permanent Active Militia which is desirable and conducive to good work.

With the limited funds available for training it is impossible to attain efficiency, and as time goes on it must be expected that it will become more and more difficult to maintain the present standard of training.

PERMANENT FORCE

The restricted strength of the Permanent Force, together with the heavy calls for personnel for instructional duty with the Non-Permanent Active Militia, is a serious handicap to effective training and efficiency.

The following unit training was authorized, and in other cases training was carried out under arrangements made by District Officers Commanding. No concentration of units for combined training was possible.

Unit	From Station	To Camp	Distance	Via	Move to be complete	Approximate date to return to station	Remarks
R.C.D.—							
Headquarters	Toronto	Niagara	40	Boat	4-6-26	31-8-26	(1) Weapon Training to be carried out at Pte.-aux-Trembles between 12-7-26 and 7-8-26.
"A" Squadron	St. Johns (1)						
"B" Squadron	Toronto	Niagara	40	Boat	4-6-26	31-8-26	
L.S.H. (RC)—							
Headquarters	Calgary	Sarcee	6	March Route	7-6-26	3-9-26	(2) Advance and rear parties by rail.
"A" Squadron	Winnipeg	Hughes	115	March Route (2)	19-6-26	17-8-26	
"B" Squadron	Calgary	Sarcee	6	March Route	7-6-26	3-9-26	
R.C.H.A.—							(3) Battle Practice 5-7-26 to 10-7-26.
Headquarters	Kingston	Petawawa	149	Rail	27-5-26	1-9-26	
"A" Battery	Kingston	Petawawa	149	Rail	27-5-26	1-9-26	
"B" Battery	Kingston	Petawawa	149	Rail	27-5-26	1-9-26	(4) Battle Practice 9-9-26 to 11-9-26.
"C" Battery	Winnipeg	Hughes	115	Rail	22-6-26	14-7-26	
"C" Battery	Hughes	Sarcee	718	Rail	14-7-26	1-9-26	
							(5) Details only.
R.C.A.—							
Headquarters	Halifax	McNab Is.	4	Boat	31-5-26	17-7-26	(6) Weapon Training to be carried out at Cove Rifle Ranges between 3-5-26 and 5-6-26.
1st Hvy. Batt., R.C.A.	Halifax	McNab Is.	4	Boat	31-5-2 , (3)	17-7-26 (3)	
2nd Hvy. Batt., R.C.A.	Halifax	Sandwich	4	Boat	31-5-26 (3)	17-7-26 (3)	
3rd Med. Batt., R.C.A.	Kingston	Petawawa	149	Rail	27-5-26	1-9-26	
5th Hvy. Batt., R.C.A.	Esquimalt	Rodd Hill	17	March Route	19-7-26 (4)	11-9-26 (4)	
							(7) Subject to change depending on termination of Camp School, Aldershot.
R.C.E.—							
No. 6 Detach	Halifax	McNab Is.	4	Boat	1-6-26	8-8-26	
No. 10 Detach. (5)	Winnipeg	Hughes	115	Rail	13-5-26	15-11-26	
No. 11 Detach	Esquimalt	Rodd Hill	7	March Route	5-7-26	2-8-26	
							(8) Upon close of C.S.-A.S. Weapon Training will be carried out during this period.
R.C.R.—							
Headquarters (6)	London	Niagara		Rail	7-6-26	3-7-26	
"A" Company	Halifax	Aldershot	74	Rail	20-7-26	29-9-26 (7)	
"B" Company	Toronto	Niagara	40	Boat	3-6-26	2-9-26	
"C" Company (6)	London	Niagara		Rail	7-6-26	3-7-26	
"D" Company	St. Johns	Connaught	130	Rail	15-6-26	(8)	
P.P.C.L.I.—							
Headquarters and "A" Company.	Winnipeg	St. Charles Rifle Range.	12	March Route	1-6-26	30-6-26	
	Winnipeg	Hughes	115	Rail	5-7-26	27-7-26	
"B" Company	Esquimalt	Heal's Rifle Range.	14	March Route	31-5-26	3-7-26	
Royal 22nd Regt.—							
Headquarters	Quebec	Levis		Boat	1-6-26	1-9-26	
"A" Company	Quebec						

NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

Training was divided generally into two classes, i.e., unit training at local headquarters or in camp, and individual training at Provisional, Camp or Royal Schools. In nearly all cases the period of training, except for artillery, was nine days. Central Camps were held to a very limited extent.

Detachments of mobile artillery batteries were permitted three days' training at local headquarters and eight days at practice camp for firing detachments. The coast artillery was allowed eight days at local headquarters and four days' practice at the forts.

In some cases camp schools, not exceeding sixteen days' duration, were held in lieu of unit training, the attendance being restricted principally to officers, W.O's, N.C.O's, and specialists.

The following tables show the training completed by units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia during the financial year 1926-27:—

NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA TRAINING, 1926-27

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 1

Unit	Numbers Trained					
	At Local Headquarters			At Camp		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
1st Hussars	15	124	1,251	4	2	101
55th Field Battery C.D	4	32	228	.....	.....	.....
12th Field Battery C.A	4	34	109	5	32	385
H.Q. 11th Fld Bde. C.A	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
29th Field Battery C.A	3	25	82	4	32	365
16th Field Battery C.A	4	24	68	4	33	390
1st Divisional Engrs	6	31	263	.....	.....	.....
1st Sig. Bn. C.C. of S	16	95	834	.....	.....	.....
Western University C.O.T.C	15	132	1,570	.....	.....	.....
Ont. Agricultural College C.O.T.C	5	25	278	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex Light Infantry	11	120	1,111	1	1	26
The Perth Regiment	23	150	1,475	.....	.....	.....
The Huron Regt	14	170	1,565	.....	.....	.....
The Can. Fusiliers	25	145	1,242	7	2	117
The Bruce Regiment	.....	.....	.....	19	107	761
H.Q. 2nd Infantry Bde	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
The Oxford Rifles	15	102	923	1	1	26
The Highland Light Infantry	24	166	1,683	4	1	39
The Wellington Rifles	20	192	1,834	.....	.....	.....
The North Waterloo Regt	21	49	560	5	.....	25
The Elgin Regiment	22	166	1,430	6	1	91
The Lambton Regiment	16	162	1,599	3	1	48
The Essex Fusiliers	27	157	1,528	.....	.....	.....
The Kent Regiment	24	225	1,876	3	1	52
2nd Machine Gun Battalion	32	188	1,740	5	2	91
1st Divisional Train C.A.S.C	4	81	738	.....	.....	.....
No. 15 Field Ambulance	3	21	180	.....	.....	.....
Totals	355	2,616	24,174	71	216	2,516

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 2

1st Mounted Brigade	2	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Governor General's Body Guard	25	197	1,791	2	5	88
2nd Dragoons	19	102	1,088	3	3	68
The Mississauga Horse	29	154	1,405	5	6	174
10th Brant Dragoons	23	73	664	4	3	119
H.Q. 3rd Field Bde C.A	2	1	9	3	.....	22
9th Field Battery C.A	5	37	126	5	33	333
15th Field Battery C.A	5	38	129	5	32	315
30th Field Battery C.A	5	38	129	5	33	333
53rd Field Battery C.A	3	40	129	4	32	311
H.Q. 8th Field Bde C.A	2	1	9	2	.....	23
11th Field Battery C.A	3	34	111	2	33	308
10th Field Battery C.A	5	38	129	5	33	372
40th Field Battery C.A	3	30	95	3	32	305
54th Field Battery C.A	4	36	347	.....	.....	.....
2nd Divisional Engineers	8	25	262	.....	.....	.....
2nd Signal Battalion C.C. of S	22	84	945	6	.....	61
No. 2 Cyclist Coy Corps of Guides	6	30	318	.....	.....	.....
Toronto University C.O.T.C	23	267	3,480	.....	.....	.....
H.Q. 4th Infantry Bde	2	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Royal Hamilton Regiment	32	261	2,359	1	3	59
The Dufferin Rifles of Canada	30	176	1,591	2	.....	34
The Wentworth Regiment	20	125	1,266	1	3	68
The P.L. (Argyle & Sutherland Highlanders) of Canada	32	334	3,229	1	.....	2
H.Q. 5th Infantry Bde	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
The Lincoln Regiment	28	153	1,507	5	.....	71
The Haldimand Rifles	11	71	738	1	1	33
The Norfolk Rifles	10	53	475	.....	.....	.....
The Lincoln & Welland Regt	3	27	270	2	.....	33
H.Q. 6th Infantry Bde	2	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada	64	437	4,432	3	9	176
The Royal Grenadiers	31	340	2,395	.....	.....	.....

NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA TRAINING, 1926–27

Unit	Numbers Trained					
	At Local Headquerters			At Camp		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
The 48th Regt. (Highlanders)	31	461	4,402	1	.....	14
H.Q. 14th Infantry Bde	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
The Irish Regiment	16	81	873	.....	.....	.....
The Toronto Regiment	31	232	2,193	7	.....	117
The Toronto Scottish Regiment	30	307	3,028	8	.....	108
The Queens Rangers	29	207	1,968	2	5	116
H.Q. 22nd Infantry Bde	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
The Grey Regiment	.....	.....	.....	23	42	571
The Simcoe Foresters	12	71	737	1	.....	17
The Northern Pioneers	14	32	401	.....	.....	.....
H.Q. 25th Infantry Bde	2	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
The York Rangers	22	77	889	5	4	141
The Peel & Dufferin Regiment	23	116	1,153	5	.....	93
The Halton Rifles	22	96	986	6	.....	96
The Ontario Regt	20	118	1,055	.....	.....	.....
The Sault Ste. Marie Regt	30	86	1,003	.....	.....	.....
1st Machine Gun Battalion	10	50	536	2	7	141
3rd Machine Gun Battalion	32	164	1,668	.....	.....	.....
2nd Divisional Train C.A.S.C	10	38	475	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 Field Ambulance C.A.M.C	4	18	195	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 Field Ambulance C.A.M.C	7	38	372	.....	.....	.....
No. 7 Cav. Ambulance C.A.M.C	4	14	158	.....	.....	.....
No. 16 Cav. Ambulance C.A.M.C	6	15	185	.....	.....	.....
No. 19 Cav. Ambulance C.A.M.C	5	30	315	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station	5	36	350	.....	.....	.....
Total	829	5,489	52,452	130	319	4,722

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 3

The P.L.D.Guards	.....	.....	.....	17	78	875
3rd Prince of Wales Can. Dragoons	.....	.....	.....	11	80	823
H.Q. 1st Field Bde. C.A	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	15
2nd Field Battery C.A. (How.)	4	19	69	5	31	298
1st Field Battery C.A	4	33	111	5	33	347
4th Field Battery C.A	5	27	281	.....	.....	.....
22nd Medium Battery C.A	4	33	111	4	33	330
34th Field Battery C.A	5	30	105	5	32	350
H.Q. 3rd Divisional Engineers	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
3rd Field Coy C.E	.....	.....	.....	5	44	447
H.Q. 3rd Signal Bn. C.C. of S	.....	.....	.....	14	65	743
Queen's University C.O.T.C	14	91	1,163	.....	.....	.....
The Princess of Wales Own Regt	18	107	1,014	.....	.....	.....
Argyll Light Infantry	21	126	1,311	.....	.....	.....
Hastings and P.E. Regt	.....	.....	.....	15	86	925
The Frontenac Regt. B. Coy	14	103	1,000	.....	5	70
The Lanark & Renfrew Regt	13	116	1,113	.....	.....	.....
The Brockville Rifles	24	98	1,038	.....	.....	.....
The Greenville Regt	13	129	1,341	.....	.....	.....
The Stormont Dundas & Glengarry Highlanders D. Coy	13	115	1,093	4	.....	31
The Ottawa Highlanders	31	263	2,546	.....	.....	.....
Le Regiment de Hull	21	102	1,107	2	.....	4
H.Q. 9th Infantry Bde	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
The Northumberland Regiment	.....	.....	.....	17	107	1,116
The Victoria & Haliburton Regt	8	117	1,125	2	.....	4
The Durham Regiment	.....	.....	.....	17	100	1,045
The Peterborough Rangers	15	95	918	.....	.....	.....
The Governor General's Foot Guards	31	248	2,486	.....	.....	.....
4th Machine Gun Battalion	14	102	562	16	85	421
3rd Divisional Train C.A.S.C	.....	.....	.....	10	25	377
No. 1 Field Ambulance	.....	.....	.....	2	21	189
No. 23 Field Ambulance	.....	.....	.....	3	22	224
No. 3 Det. C.O.C	.....	.....	.....	1	4	45
Totals	273	1,954	18,503	158	851	8,681

NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA TRAINING, 1926–27
MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 4

Unit	Numbers Trained					
	At Local Headquarters			At Camp		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
17th Duke of York's R.C. Hussars	.....	.....	.....	12	40	829
The Eastern Townships Mtd Rifles	.....	.....	.....	9	48	892
24th Field Battery C.A	4	57	183	.....	.....	.....
35th Field Battery C.A	5	25	85	2	24	248
81st Field Battery C.A	3	35	223	.....	.....	.....
79th Field Battery C.A	4	26	180	.....	.....	.....
H.Q. 2nd Field Bde. C.A	2	1	9	.....	.....	.....
7th Field Battery	.....	.....	.....	4	30	301
5th Field Battery C.A	5	34	115	5	33	346
66th Field Battery, C.A	3	38	115	4	24	252
27thField Battery C.A	4	27	88	3	27	270
H.Q. 2nd Medium Bde. C.A	2	1	9	2	.....	8
1st Medium Battery C.A	5	43	142	4	26	280
3rd Medium Battery, C.A	5	32	111	4	35	363
7th Medium Battery C.A	5	30	105	5	33	372
10th Medium Battery C.A	6	32	114	.....	.....	.....
H.Q. 2nd Montreal Regt. C.A	2	1	9	.....	.....	.....
4th Divisional Engrs	6	88	692	.....	.....	.....
4th Signal Battalion CC. of S	8	71	690	2	.....	32
No. 4 Cyclist Coy Corps of Guides	4	16	180	.....	.....	.....
McGill University C.O.T.C	14	91	1,242	.....	.....	.....
University of Bishops College C.O.T.C.	4	43	564	.....	.....	.....
L'Université Montreal C.O.T.C	6	77	971	.....	.....	.....
Loyola College C.O.T.C	5	65	840	.....	.....	.....
The Sherbrooke Regt	17	142	1,384	2	6	130
Les Carabiniers de Sherbrooke	27	126	1,249	.....	2	34
Le Regiment de Ste. Hyacinthe	22	112	1,164½	2	1	51
Le Regiment de Chateauguay	.....	.....	.....	10	32	707
Les Carabiniers Mont Royal	30	342	3,258	5	6	175
Le Regt. de Joliette	.....	.....	.....	15	30	762
The Three Rivers Regiment	20	109	980	8	.....	97
Le Regt de Maisonneuve	33	291	2,742	3	6	153
The Victoria Rifles of Canada	32	293	2,794	6	7	221
The Royal Highlanders of Canada	66	662	6,553	16	4	317
The Royal Montreal Regt	31	241	2,366	3	6	153
The Can. Grenadier Guards	32	284	2,795	3	9	194
1st Motor Machine Gun Bde	22	52	553	2	1	45
18th Machine Gun Batt'n	10	37	417	.....	.....	.....
4th Divisional Train C.A.S.C	17	60	669	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 Field Ambulance C.A.M.C	3	9	108	.....	.....	.....
No. 9 Field Ambulance C.A.M.C	2	18	180	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 Section C.A.V.C	1	9	90	.....	.....	.....
Total	467	3,620	33,970	131	430	7,232

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5

7th Hussars	.....	.....	.....	13	34	742
11th Hussars	.....	.....	.....	9	32	646
H.Q. 13th Field Bde. C.A	2	.....	14	1	.....	9
57th Field Battery C.A	5	45	150	5	32	345
82nd Field Battery C.A	4	32	106	3	27	357
H.Q. 6th Coast Bde. C.A	18	145	836	15	109	992
5th Divisional Engineers	6	44	401	.....	.....	.....
5th Signal Battalion C.C. of S	20	74	811	5	14	286
Laval University C.O.T.C	6	57	657	.....	.....	.....
La Salle University	6	40	535	1	.....	16
Le Regiment de Montmagny	.....	.....	.....	5	11	244
Le Regiment de Beauce	.....	.....	.....	16	8	366
Fusiliers de St. Laurent	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	45
Le Regiment de Levis	.....	.....	.....	8	36	692
The Royal Rifles of Canada	24	151	1,478	4	.....	60
Les Voltigeurs de Quebec	33	290	2,860	5	.....	74
Le Regiment de Quebec	30	142	1,548	8	6	215
Les Chasseurs Canadiens	.....	.....	.....	3	11	218
Les Franc-Tireurs de Saguenay	.....	.....	.....	5	5	154
No. 25 Field Ambulance	4	26	270	.....	.....	.....
Total	158	1,046	9,666	109	325	5,461

NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA TRAINING, 1926–27

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 6

Unit	Numbers Trained					
	At Local Headquarters			At Camp		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
The P.E.I. Light Horse	.....	.....	.....	16	55	647
The Kings Canadian Hussars	.....	.....	.....	15	32	618
H.Q. 14th Field Bde. C.A	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	24
52nd Field Battery C.A	3	32	105	3	33	414
84th Field Battery C.A	4	33	111	3	35	462
87th Field Battery C.A	4	34	114	7	40	550
H.Q. 16th Field Bde. C.A	2	.....	6	2	24	
6th Field Battery C.A	4	34	114	4	33	469
86th Field Battery C.A	5	33	114	4	31	420
36th Field Battery C.A	5	32	111	5	42	594
83rd Field Battery C.A	2	33	105	3	45	594
1st P.E.I. Medium Bde. C.A	3	1	12	1	.....	12
2nd Medium Battery C.A	5	33	114	4	33	425
8th Medium Battery C.A	5	33	114	4	33	426
1st Coast Bde. C.A	25	100	1,382	.....	18	179
9th Heavy Battery C.A	5	32	111	5	33	454
6th Divisional Engrs	4	34	359	.....	.....	.....
6th Signal Battalion C.C. of S	.....	.....	.....	8	78	878
Nova Scotia Technical College C.O.T.C.	3	48	598	.....	.....	.....
The Lunenburg Regiment	.....	.....	.....	12	41	789
The Annapolis Regiment	.....	.....	.....	17	39	874
The Colchester & Hants Regiment	.....	.....	.....	19	46	962
The Halifax Rifles	16	90	800	.....	2	30
The Princess Louise Fusiliers	16	99	960	4	.....	60
H.Q. 18th Infantry Bde	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
The Pictou Highlanders	.....	.....	.....	16	46	921
The Cumberland Regiment	.....	.....	.....	11	37	608
The Cape Breton Highlanders	.....	.....	.....	18	72	829
The P.E.I. Regiment	.....	.....	.....	21	77	933
6th Machine Gun Battalion	.....	.....	.....	10	50	875
No. 22 Field Ambulance	2	25	240	.....	.....	.....
No. 26 Field Ambulance	.....	.....	.....	4	26	276
No. 6 Det. Can. Postal Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Total	113	726	5,470	219	978	14,355

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 7

8th Princess Louise (N.B.) Hussars	.....	.....	.....	20	55	709
The N.B. Dragoons	.....	.....	.....	17	60	703
H.Q. 12th Field Bde. C.A	2	1	6	2	.....	22
89th Field Battery C.A	5	33	76	5	33	448
90th Field Battery C.A	3	36	72	5	33	417
8th Field Battery C.A	5	26	62	4	33	403
H.Q. 3rd (N.B.) Medium Bde C.A	2	1	6	1	.....	11
15th Medium Battery C.A	5	33	76	3	33	401
4th Medium Battery C.A	5	33	76	3	33	396
6th Medium Battery C.A	6	33	78	5	33	428
H.Q. 6th Signal Battalion C.C. of S	6	33	341	.....	.....	.....
No. 7 Cyclist Co. Corps of Guides	.....	.....	.....	2	2	36
University of N.B. C.O.T.C	4	14	116	.....	.....	.....
H.Q. 16th Infantry Bde	.....	.....	.....	2	2	36
The Carleton Light Infantry	.....	.....	.....	14	68	751
The York Regiment	.....	.....	.....	20	72	841
The North Shore (N.B.) Regt	.....	.....	.....	19	67	761
The New Brunswick Rangers	.....	.....	.....	20	71	742
The Saint John Fusiliers	27	100	1,008	.....	.....	.....
7th Machine Gun Battalion	23	83	908	.....	.....	.....
M.T. Coy & Supply details	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th Div. Train C.A.S.C	.....	.....	.....	5	17	219
14th Field Ambulance	.....	.....	.....	3	10	112
Total	93	426	2,825	150	622	7,436

NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA TRAINING, 1926-27

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 10

Unit	Numbers Trained					
	At Local Headquarters			At Camp		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
H.Q. 6th Mounted Bde	.....	.....	.....	3	2	53
The Fort Garry Horse	.....	.....	.....	12	94	987
The Manitoba Horse	.....	.....	.....	6	44	447
The Manitoba Dragoons	.....	.....	.....	12	76	802
The Border Horse	.....	.....	.....	5	85	832
The Manitoba Mounted Rifles	.....	.....	.....	9	54	595
H.Q. 5th Field Bde. C.A	2	1	9	3	.....	14
13th Field Battery	4	20	72	4	31	280
38th Field Battery C.A	3	17	56	3	33	288
17th Field Battery C.A	3	21	72	3	32	272
19th Field Battery C.A	4	19	68	4	32	285
5th Field Ammunition Col	2	14	133	.....	.....	.....
10th Signal Battalion C.C. of S	13	96	959	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba University C.O.T.C	23	125	1,743	.....	.....	.....
H.Q. 20th Infantry Bde	2	1	27	.....	.....	.....
The Winnipeg Rifles	24	121	1,305	.....	.....	.....
The Winnipeg Grenadiers	30	123	1,305	3	.....	48
The Queen's Own Cameron Hldrs. of Canada	27	191	1,347	.....	.....	.....
The Winnipeg Light Infantry	18	132	1,319	.....	.....	.....
The Lake Superior Regiment	23	127	1,350	7	.....	84
The Kenora Light Infantry	13	77	735	.....	.....	.....
The Manitoba Rangers	18	168	1,583	.....	.....	.....
1st Machine Gun Squadron	6	66	612	.....	.....	.....
2nd Motor Machine Gun Brigade	13	52	585	.....	.....	.....
10th Machine Gun Battalion	28	111	1,121	.....	.....	.....
10th Divisional Train C.A.S.C	.....	.....	.....	2	12	84
No. 3 Field Ambulance	4	39	300	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 Field Ambulance	6	20	234	.....	.....	.....
No. 21 Cavalry Field Ambulance	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	90
10 Section C.A.V.C	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	45
Total	266	1,541	14,935	76	510	5,206

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 11

5th B.C. Light Horse	.....	.....	.....	18	85	939
The B.C. Mounted Rifles	.....	.....	.....	14	80	981
H.Q. 15th Field Bde. C.A	2	1	9	2	.....	18
31st Field Battery C.A	5	33	106	5	33	377
68th Field Battery C.A	3	33	105	4	32	360
85th Field Battery C.A	5	27	96	5	29	340
5th Medium Battery C.A	5	33	109	5	33	374
5th B.C. Coast Brigade	2	1	32	.....	.....	.....
55th Heavy Battery	4	36	522	.....	.....	.....
56th Heavy Battery	4	36	532	.....	.....	.....
58th Field Battery	3	31	102	4	31	365
2nd Anti Aircraft Section		9	72	.....	.....	.....
11th District Engineers	7	56	489	1	12	163
11th Signal Bn. C.C.S	5	32	371	1	.....	13
23rd Infantry Brigade	2	1	27	.....	.....	.....
1st B.C. Regt	18	82	845	4	8	135
Vancouver Regt	18	79	837	1	3	34
Westminster Regt	21	110	1,040	3	12	177
Seaforth Highlanders of Canada	24	111	1,203	4	10	165
Irish Fusiliers of Canada	25	74	887	8	7	183
Rocky Mountain Rangers	15	126	1,171	3	11	196
North B.C. Regt	13	73	770	1	4	90
Canadian Scottish Regiment	13	87	900	2	6	104
11th Can. Machine Gun Battalion	16	54	612	1	.....	13
11th Divisional Train C.A.S.C	8	32	308	.....	.....	.....
18th Field Ambulance	5	12	126	.....	2	26
Totals	223	1,169	11,271	86	398	5,053

NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA TRAINING, 1926-27

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 12

Unit	Numbers Trained					
	At Local Headquerters			At Camp		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
14th Canadian Light Horse	.....	.....	.....	17	75	928
16th Canadian Light Horse	.....	.....	.....	14	78	887
18th Canadian Light Horse	.....	.....	.....	15	80	903
18th Field Battery	3	23	78	3	23	234
77th Field Battery	5	33	114	3	33	311
10th Field Ammunition Column	2	11	39	2	11	143
21st Field Battery	4	33	111	3	29	292
44th Field Battery	3	30	70	3	27	284
12th District Engineers	5	34	337	.....	.....	.....
12th Signal Battalion	18	99	997	.....	.....	.....
Sask. University C.O.T.C	10	92	1,224	.....	.....	.....
King's Own Rifles of Canada	24	126	1,358	.....	.....	.....
Regina Rifles Regiment	12	136	1,142	.....	.....	.....
Weyburn Regiment	.....	.....	.....	9	50	535
Assiniboia Regiment	.....	.....	.....	8	55	588
Sask. Border Regiment	.....	.....	.....	7	50	516
Saskatoon Light Infantry	9	89	882	.....	.....	.....
Prince Albert Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	10	75	762
Yorkton Regiment	.....	.....	.....	17	62	721
Battleford Light Infantry	.....	.....	.....	11	43	493
12th Machine Gun Battalion	12	45	469	3	21	214
12th Div. Train C.A.S.C	5	13	135	.....	.....	.....
10th Field Ambulance	5	26	276	.....	.....	.....
Total	117	790	7,232	125	712	7,811

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 13

H.Q. 5th Mounted Bde	.....	.....	.....	3	2	46
15th Canadian Light Horse	.....	.....	.....	11	67	784
19th Alberta Dragoons	.....	.....	.....	15	71	793
1st Bn. The Alberta Mounted Rifles	.....	.....	.....	9	24	306
2nd Bn. The Alberta Mounted Rifles	.....	.....	.....	9	57	623
20th Field Battery C.A	5	33	114	5	32	296
93rd Field Battery C.A	3	23	64	2	14	128
22nd Field Battery C.A	3	12	45	3	18	168
23rd Field Battery C.A	4	24	199	.....	9	72
91st Field Battery C.A	9	53	264	.....	.....	.....
61st Field Battery C.A	5	33	114	5	33	304
78th Field Battery C.A	4	24	84	4	21	196
92nd Field Battery C.A	.....	.....	.....	4	30	272
13th District Engineers	5	38	384	.....	.....	.....
13th Signal Battalion C.C of S	14	51	559	6	10	239
Alberta University C.O.T.C	25	275	3,600	.....	.....	.....
The Edmonton Regiment	18	86	936	3	6	117
The Edmonton Fusiliers	18	80	879	1	8	133
The Calgary Highlanders	24	92	979	2	1	46
The Calgary Regiment	21	105	1,100	1	2	32
The South Alberta Regiment	9	61	606	.....	.....	.....
The North Alberta Regiment	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	82
13th Machine Gun Battalion	20	59	645	.....	.....	.....
13th Divisional Train C.A.S.C	5	11	115	.....	.....	.....
No. 8 Field Ambulance C.A.M.C	5	32	283	.....	.....	.....
No. 17 Cavalry Field Ambulance C.A.M.C	.....	.....	.....	3	21	143
Total	197	1,092	10,970	86	432	4,780

RECAPITULATION

M.D.	Number trained at Local Headquarters			Numbers trained at Camps, including District Camp Schools		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
1	355	2,616	24,174	71	216	2,516
2	829	5,489	52,452	130	319	4,722
3	273	1,954	18,503	158	851	8,681
4	467	3,620	33,970	131	430	7,232
5	158	1,046	9,666	109	325	5,461
6	113	726	5,470	219	978	14,355
7	93	426	2,825	150	622	7,436
10	266	1,541	14,935	76	510	5,206
11	223	1,169	11,271	86	398	5,053
12	117	790	7,232	125	712	7,811
13	197	1,092	10,970	86	432	4,780
Total	3,091	20,469	191,468	1,341	5,793	73,253

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

Remarks.—Instructional work has been carried on to the limited extent permitted by the funds available, and within these limitations the results obtained have been satisfactory.

Permanent Force.—Again this year the necessity for economy has made it impossible for an adequate number of candidates of the Permanent Force to attend special courses in England.

The members of the Instructional Cadre of the Permanent Force, maintained for the instruction of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, have been worked very hard, and have acquitted themselves with great credit and with satisfactory results.

Non-Permanent Active Militia.—Concessions have been made to meet the difficulty experienced by many members of the Non-Permanent Active Militia in being able to spare the time required to qualify for their rank or promotion by attending a complete course of instruction at a Royal School, which is considered to be the normal and by far the best means of qualification. To meet this difficulty, and as an economy made necessary by the lack of funds sufficient to send all candidates to Royal Schools, partial qualification is now permitted by correspondence courses or attendance at provisional schools established as required at the headquarters of units. The remainder of the qualification, consisting of the more important practical work is then obtainable by a much reduced period of attendance at a Royal School, or that which is accepted in lieu thereof, a camp school. The number of schools which can be authorized is limited by the number of Permanent Force Officer instructors and N.C.O. assistant instructors available and an increase in their numbers is required. The standard of instruction continues to suffer at many schools from the shortage of fully qualified Permanent Force personnel for demonstration purposes.

Special Courses.—Courses for both Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia were held and attended as shown below.

COURSES ABROAD

Permanent Force—

Imperial Defence College

Colonel-on-Staff (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., General List, December, 1926, to December, 1927.

Staff College, Camberley

Captain (bvt. Major) R. J. Leach, M.C., R.C.A., January, 1925, to December, 1926.

Captain (bvt. Major) A. H. Landon, O.B.E., M.C., R.C.R., January, 1925, to December, 1926.

Major K. Stuart, D.S.O., M.C., R. C.E., January, 1926, to December, 1927.

Captain K. C. Burness, M.C., P.P.C.L.I., January, 1926, to December, 1927.

Captain F. C. Hanington, M.C., R.C.A., January, 1927, to December, 1928.

Major P. Earnshaw, D.S.O., R.C.C.S., January, 1927, to December, 1928.

Staff College, Quetta

Captain (bvt. Major) G. R. Turner, M.C., D.C.M., R.C.E., February, 1925, to December, 1926.

Major F. R. Henshaw, M.C., R.C.E., February, 1926, to December, 1927.

Captain (bvt. Major) L. M. Hughes, R.C.A., February, 1927, to December, 1927.

Senior Officers School

Major (bvt. Lt.-Col.) H. E. Boak, D.S.O., R.C.A., May, 1926, to August, 1926.

Major M. Tenbroeke, M.C., P.P.C.L.I., January, 1926, to June, 1926.

Major (temp. Lt.-Col.) F. L. Armstrong, O.B.E., General List, September, 1926, to December, 1926.

Major J. P. U. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C., R. 22nd Regt., September, 1926, to December, 1926.

Major D. B. Bowie, D.S.O., R.C.D., January, 1927, to March, 1927.

Major (bvt. Lt.-Col.) W. H. Robinson, O.B.E., R.C.A.S.C., January, 1927, to March, 1927.

Attachments and Exchanges

Major (bvt. Lt.-Col.) H. D. G. Crerar, D.S.O., R.C.A., January, 1925, to March, 1927.

Captain D. A. Grant, M.C., R.C.R., February, 1925, to January, 1927.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. P. Elkins, D.S.O., R.C.A., March, 1926, to May, 1926.

Captain (bvt. Major) J. A. Murray, R.C.A.M.C., October, 1925, to August, 1926.

Captain N. A. Gianelli, L.S.H. (R.C.), December, 1926, to November, 1928.

Captain C. R. S. Stein, R.C.E., October, 1926, to September, 1928.

Captain J. E. H. Tidswell, R.C.A.S.C., October, 1926, to September, 1928.

Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Orde, R.C.A., March, 1926, to July, 1926.

Major (temp. Col.) F. L. Armstrong, O.B.E., General List, January, 1927, to February, 1927.

Captain G. E. J. Ball, R.C.O.C., December, 1926, to February, 1927.

Major D. E. Dewar, R.C.O.C., November, 1926, to April, 1927.

Major R. M. Luton, M.C., R.C.A.M.C., November, 1926, to August, 1927.

Major J. P. U. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C., R. 22nd R., January, 1927, to February, 1927.

Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Turner, M.C., C.S.A.S., February, 1927, 12 days.

Major D. B. Bowie, D.S.O., R.C.D., October, 1926, to January, 1927.

Major (bvt. Lt.-Col.) H. T. Boak, D.S.O., R.C.A., August, 1926, to November, 1926.

Ordnance Officers Course

Lieutenant H. S. Kirby, R.C.O.C., February, 1927, to December, 1927.

Gunnery Staff Course

Captain J. F. Preston, M.C., R.C.A., September, 1925, to September, 1926.
Captain M. H. S. Penhale, R.C.A., September, 1925, to September, 1926.
Captain W. C. Thackray, R.C.A., September, 1926, to August, 1927.
Captain G. A. McCarter, R.C.A., September, 1926, to August, 1927.

Equitation Course

R.S.M., R. Richmond, L.S.H. (R.C.), July, 1925, to June, 1926.
Q.M.S.I., C. F. Wolfe, R.C.H.A., January, 1926, to December, 1926.

Small Arms School and Small Arms Technical Short Course

Lieut. (bvt. Capt.) G. E. Walls, P.P.C.L.I., March, 1926, to August, 1926.

Advanced Class Artillery College

Major J. H. MacQueen, R.C.O.C., November, 1925, to February, 1928.

Physical Training

Lieut. E. P. Poirier, M.M., R. 22nd Regt., January, 1926, to July, 1926.

Armament Artificers' Course

Armt. S/Sergt. E. Appleyard, R.C.O.C., October, 1926, to September, 1927.

COURSES IN CANADA

Staff College Preparatory Course

A course for officers preparing for the examinations for admission to the Staff College was held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., from October 1, 1926, to February 22, 1927. This course was attended by four officers, all of whom competed at the examination for the three vacancies allotted to Canada. In addition six officers of the Permanent Force attended as a Refresher Course and two officers of the R.C.A.F. attended for instruction until the end of December.

Long Course

The Long Course was held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., from February 21 to May 31, 1927. This course, designed to qualify candidates for commissions in the Permanent Force, was attended by two candidates.

Refresher Course

In conjunction with the Long Course a Refresher Course was held for officers of the Permanent Active Militia, which was attended by eight officers of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

Artillery Staff Course

The course which commenced in October, 1925, concluded in November, 1926. It was attended by three officers and seven other ranks, all of whom qualified.

A thirteen months' course which commenced in October, 1926, is being attended by one officer and eight other ranks.

School of Military Engineering, Halifax

Courses for Field Works Instructors (Class II) and Military Foreman of Works were held for personnel of the R.C.E. A total of twelve other ranks attended.

Signal and Small Arms Courses

See under "Signal Training" (page 28) and "Small Arms Training" (page 30) respectively.

Militia Staff Course

The Militia Staff Course is designed to fit officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia for employment in the more senior appointments on the staff of formations in the field.

The Practical Portion of the Fourth post-war course of twelve days' duration was held at Lennoxville, P.Q., for candidates from Eastern Canada and at Sarcee Camp for candidates from Western Canada during the summer of 1926; forty officers qualified at the former and twenty at the latter.

The Theoretical Portion of the Fifth post-war course, which consists of a series of lectures, was carried out in the several districts during the winter months; 151 officers attended the written examinations and many others attended lectures from time to time.

R.C.A.S.C. School of Instruction, Winnipeg

A special course for R.C.A.S.C. officers was held at the above school from September 1, 1926, to October 31, 1926, at which seven officers attended.

A course for N.C.O's of the R.C.A.S.C. was also held from January 17, 1927, to April 14, 1927. Seven candidates attended.

Qualifying and Specialist Courses

These courses were held for the personnel of the Non-Permanent Active Militia at Royal and Permanent Schools as follows:—

District	Schools	Dates		Number attending	
		From	To	Officers	Other Ranks
2	Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto	4-10-26	27-11-26	9	1
	" " "	31- 1-27	26- 3-27	19	18
4	" " St. Johns, P.Q.	4-10-26	27-11-26	6	1
	" " "	31- 1-27	26- 3-27	17	11
10	" " Winnipeg	31- 1-27	26- 3-27	18	6
13	" " Calgary	4-10-26	16-10-26	4	.....
	" " "	31- 1-27	26- 3-27	21	22
3	Royal School of Artillery, Kingston	4-10-26	3-12-26	1	.....
	" " "	31- 1-27	26- 3-27	10	25
	" " "	28- 3-27	1- 5-27	7	4
6	" " Halifax	17- 7-26	16- 9-26	11	3
	" " "	28- 2-27	26- 3-27	1	.....
10	" " Winnipeg	15-11-26	4-12-26	1	.....
	" " "	31- 1-27	25- 3-27	11	11
	" " "	28- 3-27	16- 4-27	5	1
6	Royal School of Engineers, Halifax	22- 6-26	2- 8-26	2	.....
	" " "	13- 1-27	22- 2-27	.....	4
1	Royal School of Infantry, London	4-10-26	13-11-26	14	8
	" " "	31- 1-27	12- 3-27	5	19
2	" " Toronto	4-10-26	13-11-26	9	3
	" " "	31- 1-27	12- 3-27	41	32
4	" " St. Johns	11-10-26	19-11-26	2	4
	" " "	31- 1-27	12- 3-27	2	7
5	" " Quebec	31- 1-27	12- 3-27	16	.....
6	" " Halifax	4-10-26	13-11-26	5	3
	" " "	31- 1-27	12- 3-27	14	3
10	" " Winnipeg	4-10-26	13-11-26	6	.....
	" " "	31- 1-27	12- 3-27	18	7
11	" " Esquimalt	4-10-26	12-11-26	1	2
	" " "	31- 1-27	12- 3-27	18	25
2	Royal School of Machine Guns, Toronto	4-10-26	13-11-26	6	3
	" " "	31- 1-27	12- 3-27	2	3
6	" " Halifax	26- 3-27	4- 5-27	2	3
10	" " Winnipeg	4-10-26	12-11-26	.....	2
	" " "	31- 1-27	12- 3-27	8	4
1	R.C.A.S.C. School of Instruction, London	14- 8-26	21- 8-26	4	.....
	" " " "	4-10-26	12-11-26	3	.....
	" " " "	31- 1-27	12- 3-27	5	3
10	" " " Winnipeg	21- 2-27	12- 3-27	2	.....
11	" " " Esquimalt	4-10-26	13-11-26	1	.....
	" " " "	31- 1-27	12- 3-27	2	.....
6	R.C.A.M.C. School of Instruction, Halifax	17- 1-27	27- 2-27	.....	3

In addition to the above the Provisional Schools conducted for the various arms were:—

District	Arm	Number of Schools	Average number attending	
			Officers	Other Ranks
2	Cavalry	3	16	55
3	"	1	5	9
4	"	1	19	4
6	"	1	8	.....
12	"	1	4	7
13	"	2	5	20
2	Artillery	4	18	49
3	"	3	11	19
4	"	4	12	17
5	"	2	6	13
6	"	8	29	52
7	"	2	14	15
10	"	2	22	2
11	"	4	11	5
12	"	1	5	2
13	"	2	10	15
1	Engineers	1	7	13
3	"	1	.....	5
4	"	1	3	9
6	"	1	1	.....
11	"	1	1	13
12	"	1	3	.....
13	"	1	6	.....
1	Infantry	5	44	17
2	"	7	71	79
3	"	5	25	40
4	"	3	31	39
6	"	1	2	.....
10	"	2	6	19
11	"	1	15	9
12	"	2	11	9
13	"	2	12	10
1	Machine Guns	1	1	12
2	"	2	11	21
3	"	1	4	12
4	"	1	11	15
7	"	2	14	8
10	"	1	20	.....
11	"	2	4	10
12	"	1	7	2
13	"	1	4	12
2	C.A.S.C	2	18	5
3	"	1	4	3
4	"	1	5	8
7	"	1	7	1
2	C.A.M.C	1	13	15
10	"	1	6	.....
1	Cadets	2	.....	28
2	"	4	.....	142
3	"	3	.....	83
4	"	1	.....	9
5	"	2	.....	39
11	"	1	.....	13
13	"	1	.....	20
1	Equitation	1	5	.....
2	"	2	8	23
5	"	1	8	9
11	"	1	26	.....
3	Small Arms	1	2	14
2	Trumpeters	1	.....	4
4	Q.M.S	1	4	14

The number of officers and N.C.O's who obtained certificates at these schools is shown in statement appearing on pages 22 and 24.

Staff Tours, War Games, etc.

Staff tours, war games and tactical exercises were carried out throughout the year under arrangements made by District Officers Commanding.

Promotion Examinations

A total of 49 presented themselves at the written examinations held in October, 1926, and March, 1927. Of this number 14 qualified in one or more subjects for the rank of Major, and 14 for the rank of Captain.

Foreign Languages

Interpretership examinations in French were held under the regulations of the British Civil Service Commissioners at centres in Canada in June, 1926, and January, 1927, at which six officers qualified as second class interpreters in French.

Canadian Officers' Training Corps

In addition to the annual training of C.O.T.C. contingents as shown under "Training" above there was a satisfactory attendance of cadets at the half-yearly examinations for Certificates "A" and "B" as shown in the summary of results given below.

The former certificate qualifies a candidate for a commission in the Non-Permanent Active Militia and the latter is equivalent to a certificate for the rank of Captain Non-Permanent Active Militia and exempts the holder from the test Examination for the Long Course.

District	Contingent	Strength		Syllabus	Certificate "A"				Certificate "B"			
					Practical		Written		Practical		Written	
		Off.	O. Rs.		Attend	Passed	Attend	Passed	Attend	Passed	Attend	Passed
1	University of Western Ontario	15	154	Infantry	28	18	16	3	8	5	5	3
				Medical	15	15	14	13	5	5	8	6
1	Ontario Agricultural College	8	35	Infantry	9	7	7	4	5	4	4	1
2	University of Toronto	22	310	Artillery	13	13	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
				Engineers	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
				Infantry	48	46	47	30	24	24	24	18
				Medical	7	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Queen's University	13	97	Infantry	31	28	26	16	12	11	11	2
4	McGill University	18	107	Cavalry	14	11	11	10	2	2	2	1
				Infantry	8	8	8	5	2	2	3	3
				Medical	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
4	Loyola College	6	80	Infantry	9	8	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	University of Bishop's College	4	46	Infantry	13	12	12	2	5	5	5	0
4	Universite de Montreal	5	64	Signals	11	10	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
				Infantry	11	9	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Laval University	7	94	Infantry	8	6	6	3	3	2	3	1
5	LaSalle University	6	41	Infantry	17	16	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Nova Scotia Technical College	3	48	Engineers	19	19	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
				Infantry	23	22	23	5	3	3	2	0
7	University of New Brunswick	1	118	Infantry	39	35	31	28	3	3	4	3
10	University of Manitoba	21	209	Infantry	27	23	23	19	8	7	7	4
12	University of Saskatchewan	16	132	Infantry	26	23	23	15	6	6	7	4
13	University of Alberta	25	354	Infantry	36	29	28	13	6	6	10	6
				Medical	12	9	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

OFFICERS

Name of School	Lieut.-Colonel	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	Quartermasters	Proficiency in Riding	Artillery Staff Course	Cadet Services of Canada (N.P.) Grade "A"	"A" Wing		"B" Wing		Signalling									Partial Qualification								Certificates of Military Qualification, R.M.C.	Passed	Instructors	Totals
																						Theoretical portion					Practical portion						
									Distinguished	Qualified	Distinguished	Qualified	Grade "A" V.T.	Special Grade V.T.	Qualifying C.C. of S. Personnel	Instructors	Grade "B" V.T.	Grade "A" L.T.	Grade "A" R.T.	Grade "B" R.T.	Grade "B" L.T.	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	"A" Wing S.A.S.	"B" Wing S.A.S.	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants				
Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto, Ont.		6	2	2		15																											25
Royal School of Cavalry, St. Johns, P.Q.		7		6		6																											19
Royal School of Cavalry, Winnipeg, Man.		5	1	5		22																											33
Royal School of Cavalry, Calgary, Alta.		3	2	4		3																											12
Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, Ont.		2	6	6			3																										17
Royal School of Artillery, Halifax, N.S.		1	7	5																													13
Royal School of Artillery, Winnipeg, Man.		3	1	3																													7
Royal School of Artillery, Esquimalt, B.C.			1	4																													5
School of Military Engineering, Halifax, N.S.			1	4																													5
Royal Canadian School of Signals				2		4							2	3	2	5		3	3	2													26
Royal School of Infantry, London, Ont.		3	7	4																													14
Royal School of Infantry, Toronto, Ont.		10	8	28																													46
Royal School of Infantry, St. Johns, P.Q.		1		3																													4
Royal School of Infantry, Quebec, P.Q.		4	9	2																													15
Royal School of Infantry, Halifax, N.S.		3	9	8																													20
Royal School of Infantry, Winnipeg, Man.		6	11	8																													25
Royal School of Infantry, Esquimalt, B.C.		1	2	7																													10
Royal School of Machine Guns, Toronto, Ont.		1	2	4																													7
Royal School of Machine Guns, Winnipeg, Man.		6	11	9																													26
Royal School of Canadian Army Service Corps		2	5	6	5	9																											27

Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.						5																								17			22
Provisional School of Cavalry				5		14																5	3	13									40
Provisional School of Artillery																						12	14	25									51
Provisional School of Engineers																							1	2									3
Provisional School of Signals													41	1			8	16			2												68
Provisional School of Infantry		2		1																		19	57	87			10	20	27				223
Provisional School of Machine Guns																						4	12	27	1	2							46
Provisional School of C.A.M.C.			2	6																													8
Provisional School of C.A.S.C.					6																		2										8
Provisional School of Small Arms																																	
Provisional School of C.A.V.C.			1	1																													2
Camp Schools of Cavalry		2		9		3																											14
Camp Schools of Artillery		7	7	19		2																											35
Camp Schools of Engineers		1	1	1																													3
Camp Schools of Infantry		39	62	69	4	9																											182
Camp Schools of Machine Guns		3	6	13																													22
C.O.T.C. Candidates			*100	191																													291
Militia Staff Course																															60		60
Boards of Examiners	3	3	1	1	1	36																											45
C.S.A.S.						1			4	107	1	13															1	9	8				144
Cadet Instructors' Course, London, Ont.								16																									16
Cadet Instructors' Course, Toronto, Ont.								92																									92
Cadet Instructors' Course, Hamilton, Ont.								18																									18
Cadet Instructors' Course, Ottawa, Ont.								35																									35
Cadet Instructors' Course, Peterboro, Ont.								27																									27
Cadet Instructors' Course, Kingston, Ont.								17																									17
Cadet Instructors' Course, Montreal, P.Q.								2																									2
Cadet Instructors' Course, Quebec, P.Q.								22																									22
Cadet Instructors' Course, Regina, Sask.								9																									9
Cadet Instructors' Course, Calgary, Alta.								21																									21
Physical Training Courses																																5	5
Long Course																															7		7
Provisional Schools of Physical Training																															2		2
Totals	3	121	265	435	16	129	3	259	4	107	1	13	43	4	2	5	8	19	3	2	2	40	87	154	1	2	11	29	35	17	69	5	1,896

*Includes 81 interim.

COURSES HELD IN ENGLAND

Gunnery Staff Course	2
Physical Training Course, Aldershot, 2nd Class Instructor	1
Grand Total	1,899

WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Name of School	Quartermaster-Sergeants	Sergeants	Veterinary Sergeants	Bombardiers and Corporals	Artillery Specialists	Gunlayers	Depression Range Finders	Battery Commanders' Assistants	Proficiency in Riding	Farrier Sergeants	Trumpeters	Artillery Staff Course	Grade "B" Physical Training	Signalling: Grade "A" L.T.	Signalling: Grade "A" R.T.	Signalling: Grade Sig. R.T.	Signalling: Grade "B" L.T.	Signalling: Grade "A" V.T.	Signalling: Grade "A" Special V.T.	Signalling: Grade "B" V.T.	Signalling: Asst. Instructor V.T.	Signalling: Qualifying C.C. of S. Personnel	Signalling: Signalling	Cadet Signalling: 1st Year Semaphore	Cadet Signalling: 2nd Year Morse	Cadet Signalling: Cadet Advanced	Specialists (P.F.): Stenography	Specialists (P.F.): Typewriting	Specialists (P.F.): Topographical Surveyor	Specialists (P.F.): Mil. Foreman of Works	Specialists (P.F.): Field works Instructor	Specialists (P.F.): Engineer Clerks	Specialists (P.F.): Eng. Clerk's-Draughtsman	Specialists (P.F.): Lithographic Printer	Specialists (P.F.): Dispenser Part "A"	Specialists (P.F.): P.T. Instructor	Specialists (P.F.): Asst. Instructor V.T.	"A" Wing: Distinguished	"A" Wing: Qualified	"B" Wing: Distinguished	"B" Wing: Qualified	Theoretical portion: Cov. Sergeant-Major	Theoretical portion: Sergeants	Theoretical portion: Bombardiers and Corporals	Theoretical portion: "A" Wing	Totals
Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto, Ont.		15		17																																												32
Royal School of Cavalry, St. Johns, P.Q.		25		4																																												29
Royal School of Cavalry, Winnipeg, Man.		5		2					12																																							19
Royal School of Cavalry, Calgary, Alta.		27	2	18					4	1																																						52
Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, Ont.		21		5								7																																				33
Royal School of Artillery, Halifax, N.S.		3			37						3																																					43
Royal School of Artillery, Winnipeg, Man.		4																																														4
Royal School of Artillery, Esquimalt, B.C.		8				38	23	5																																								74
School of Military Engineering, Halifax, N.S.		8																													2	12	3	6														31
Royal Canadian School of Signals																					26	13															15											54
Royal School of Infantry, London, Ont.	1	18		11																																												30
Royal School of Infantry, Toronto, Ont.		31		8																																												39
Royal School of Infantry, Montreal, P.Q.		14		3																																												17
Royal School of Infantry, Quebec, P.Q.		45		32																																												77
Royal School of Infantry, Halifax, N.S.		7		4																																												11
Royal School of Infantry, Winnipeg, Man.		26		20																																												46
Royal School of Infantry, Esquimalt, B.C.		19		10																																												29
Royal School of Machine Guns, Toronto, Ont.		4		2																																												6
Royal School of Machine Guns, Halifax, N.S.		3		1																																												4
Royal School of Machine Guns, Winnipeg, Man.		19		17																																												36

Royal School of Canadian Army Service Corps	1	32	..	49	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Royal School of Canadian Army Medical Corps	1	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Canadian Small Arms School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	85	3	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Camp School of Cavalry	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Camp Schools of Artillery	..	21	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Camp Schools of Infantry	5	32	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Camp Schools of Machine Guns	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Provisional Schools of Cavalry	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	7	..	65
Provisional Schools of Artillery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	24
Provisional Schools of Engineers	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	20
Provisional Schools of Signals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	3	13	374	14	243	..	..	93	1,008	139	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,956
Provisional Schools of Infantry	..	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	85	29	..	135
Provisional Schools of Machine Guns	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	25	23	..	60
Provisional Schools of C.A.S.C.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	8
Provisional Schools of C.A.M.C.	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Provisional Schools of Small Arms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Normal and Public Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,390
Survey Course, N.D.H.Q.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
C.M.S.C. Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
P.T. Courses, R.M.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Totals	8	432	2	255	37	38	23	5	44	1	3	7	6,390	18	1	3	13	374	14	243	26	13	93	1,008	139	50	47	62	2	2	12	3	6	2	4	17	15	4	85	3	61	9	176	59	10	9,819

COURSES HELD IN ENGLAND

Special Equitation Certificate, Weedon, England 1

Grand Total 9,820

(3) Report of Staff Officer, Artillery

Armament

The serviceability of armaments has been maintained in so far as limited funds permitted. Reserves of Coast and Mobile Artillery ammunition are far below the minimum required for the several natures of guns, and are steadily decreasing through ammunition expended yearly in practice. The situation as regards technical training stores was not improved during the year owing to lack of funds, and the lack of up-to-date technical stores adversely affects annual training. This is particularly true in regard to Anti-Aircraft equipment and stores.

Artillery Training, 1926-27

A new system of mobile artillery training was instituted during the year, as more money became available for this purpose. Practice was carried out at central camps at Petawawa, Sarcee and Hughes, battery detachments of about 35 per cent of Peace Establishment attending. The R.C.H.A. batteries provided horses and drivers, the remaining personnel of each battery being entirely Non-Permanent Active Militia. The program of training for Light, Medium, and Heavy (Coast Defence units) was as follows:—

Light and Medium Artillery.—Three days' training at Local Headquarters and eight days' training at Practice Camp, during which latter time three days were devoted to preliminary training in the Gun Park and the training of Battery Headquarters, and four days were devoted to battery tactics and practice, the batteries being horsed as stated, by the R.C.H.A. during this period.

Heavy Artillery (Coast Defence Units).—Eight days training at Local Headquarters and four days' training and practice at the forts, with the exception of the 6th (Q. & L.) Coast Brigade who trained six days at Local Headquarters and six days at the forts.

The training carried out by Light and Medium Batteries at Practice Camps provided very satisfactory results, but this system of training places a very heavy strain on the R.C.H.A. personnel and horses, the permanent batteries having to turn out horses and drivers twice a day, with the exception of Sundays, every day for three months continuously.

Royal Schools of Artillery

Qualifying courses were held at the various Royal Schools at Kingston, Winnipeg, Halifax and Esquimalt during the autumn of 1926 and the winter of 1926-7, and Camp Schools were conducted at the various practice camps and at the forts at Halifax during annual training for the practical qualification of personnel who had already passed theoretical subjects at Provisional Schools. The total attendance for the year at Royal and Camp Schools was 118 Officers and 92 O.R., of which 96 Officers and 47 O.R. passed. Seven Officers and 74 O.R. of the Royal Canadian Artillery attended courses at Royal Schools, 6 Officers and 51 O.R. passing the examinations. One Officer and 7 O.R. have not yet completed their course.

Thirty-two Provisional Schools were held throughout the country at various unit centres during the year, at which 182 Officers and 332 N.C.O's reported for instruction. Of these, 125 Officers and 131 N.C.O's were examined. Eighty-nine Officers and 76 N.C.O's passed; 16 Officers and 16 N.C.O's failed in one subject only (for which a supplementary examination is permissible), and 20 Officers and 39 N.C.O's failed to pass. Five N.C.O's are still attending a course.

While unsettled labour conditions make it difficult for Officers and N.C.O's to attend at Royal Schools, it is worthy of note that only about 20 per cent of those who reported for instruction at Provisional Schools were able to qualify, while of those who attended at Royal Schools, approximately 90 per cent Officers and 50 per cent N.C.O's qualified.

(4) Report of Assistant Director of Signals

General

Signal training for personnel of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, the Canadian Corps of Signals and Regimental Signallers of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia has made good progress during the year. All districts still require more Assistant Instructors of Signalling and personnel of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals have been under special training at the Depot, Camp Borden, as instructors and should be available for posting to districts early in the next financial year.

The Canadian Signals Association held its inaugural meeting in Ottawa on the 22nd and 23rd October, 1926. Officers of the Association were appointed, by-laws drawn up and approved, and prize lists for annual competitions decided upon.

The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals

The limited establishment of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals during the fiscal year was 26 officers and 147 other ranks. The Corps strength as at 31st March, 1927, was 23 officers and 143 other ranks. Recruits obtained during the year have been of a good standard.

Distribution of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals at March 31, 1927, was as follows:—

——	Officers	Other Ranks
District Signal Officers	4	
Instructional Cadre—Signals	.....	19
A.D. Signals' Office and Signals Inspection and Test Department	3	8
Staff—Signal Depot and Royal Schools	2	5
North-West Territories Radio System	7	31
Royal Canadian Air Force Radio System	4	32
Fatigue men at R.C.C.S. Depot	.....	10
Under training at R.C.C.S. Depot	2	38
Attached Staff College, Camberley, Eng	1	.....

Ground stations and air to ground wireless and radio communication was provided for the Royal Canadian Air Force during the year as follows:—

Ottawa-Borden.—Ground stations.

Manitoba System.—Ground stations at Winnipeg, Lac du Bonnet, Norway House, and Cormorant Lake. Air to ground communication also provided at these stations.

Alberta System.—High River Air Station. Air to ground communication only, but contact was made from time to time with the Manitoba system.

Communication in British Columbia provided during the previous year was discontinued in 1926.

Stations of the Manitoba system were kept open during the winter months, but with decreased staff and commercial traffic handled.

The Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System operated by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals for the Department of the Interior has extended its field of operation, increased the volume of traffic handled and

given good service. A sub-station to Aklavik was operated during the summer months at Herschel Island. Also during the winter months traffic was accepted from Hudson's Bay boats wintering in Arctic waters by the Aklavik station.

The revenue from this system for the year shows a twenty per cent increase and reached a figure of over $25,000. Preparations are under way for still further extending the system by adding a station at Fort Resolution during the coming year.

Regimental Signallers of Permanent Force Units.

The Annual Inspection and Classifications of Permanent Force Signallers were, on the whole, satisfactory. The numbers of non-commissioned officers and men under training and presented for classification shows a good percentage of limited establishments. The great need is that junior regimental officers be trained in order that they may supervise and encourage signal training within the units.

Statement Showing Disposition of Regimental Signallers-Permanent Force Units, 1926-1927

Unit	Station	Classified			Under Training		
		Officers	N.C.O.s	O.Rs.	Officers	N.C.O.s	O.Rs.
"C" Battery, R.C.H.A	Winnipeg		2	2		2	2
"A" Battery, R.C.H.A	Kingston		8				
"B" Battery, R.C.H.A	Kingston		6	1		1	
"A" Squadron, R.C.D	St. John		4				
"B" Squadron, R.C.D	Toronto		1	1			3
"A" Squadron, L.S.H. (R.C.)	Winnipeg		3	1		1	1
"B" Squadron, L.S.H. (R.C.)	Calgary	1	5	1			1
1st Heavy Battery, R.C.A	Halifax		3	1			
2nd Heavy Battery, R.C.A	Halifax		1	3			2
5th Heavy Battery, R.C.A	Esquimalt		2	6			2
No. 3 Medium Battery, R.C.A	Kingston		2	2			
"A" Company, R.C.R	Halifax		2	5			
"B" Company, R.C.R	Toronto		2	2			1
"C" Company, R.C.R	London		2	3			1
"D" Company, R.C.R	St. John			1			
Royal 22nd Regt	Quebec		3	3			
"A" Company, P.P.C.L.I	Winnipeg		3	4			2
"B" Company, P.P.C.L.I	Esquimalt		4	7			

Royal Schools of Signalling

The Royal Canadian School of Signals operated summer schools at Camp Borden and Esquimalt. Qualifying courses for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Canadian Corps of Signals' units were conducted at Camp Borden and visual and line telegraphy courses for regimental officers and other ranks of Permanent and Non-Permanent Force units at both Borden and Esquimalt. The following table shows the attendance and results of these classes:—

	Attendance		Certificates granted		
	Officers	O.Rs.	Insts.	Asst. Insts.	Other Certfs.
Borden—					
Permanent Force		13		12	
Non-Permanent A.M	22	41	4	18	23*
Esquimalt—					
Permanent Force		8		3	
Non-Permanent A.M	2	10	1	8	

* 15 C.C. of S. personnel "Qualified".
2 Grade "A" V/T.
3 Grade "A" V/T (special).
3 Grade "A" L/T.

Provisional Schools of Signalling

During the year the following Provisional Schools of Signalling (Evening Classes) were conducted:—

Visual telegraphy	67
Special visual telegraphy	3
Line telegraphy	9
Wireless telegraphy	2
Cadet classes (afternoon)	69

The results of these schools are considered satisfactory but the number of schools held and consequently the number of trained signallers turned out can be greatly increased when more instructors are available at each Military District.

Results of Provisional Schools of Signalling—Certificates issued:—

NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

—	Officers	Other Ranks
Visual Telegraphy—		
Grade "A" (Special)	1	14
Grade "A"	41	374
Grade "B"	8	243
"Signalman"	.....	93
Total	50	724
Line Telegraphy—		
Grade "A"	16	18
Grade "B"	2	13
Total	18	31
Wireless Telegraphy—		
Grade "A" R/T	3	1
Grade "B" R/T	2	.....
Grade "Sig." R/T	.....	3
Total	5	4

Results of Annual Classification of Signallers—Non-Permanent Active Militia:

The results of the Provisional Schools conducted and the regimental training of signallers is shown by the numbers presenting themselves for annual classification. This is a fair increase over the previous year:—

VISUAL TELEGRAPHY

Military District	Number of Classifications	Signallers presented	Classified	Training
1	32	266	213	53
2	42	264	207	57
3	20	178	160	18
4	25	115	80	35
5	23	97	95	2
6	20	127	99	28
7	20	161	143	18
10	19	78	70	8
11	19	115	96	19
12	26	93	65	28
13	12	78	60	18
Total	258	1,572	1,288	284

LINE TELEGRAPHY

1	8	15	13	2
2	10	19	17	2
3	7	19	15	4
4	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	5	11	11	.....
6	4	6	6	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	4	5	5	.....
11	3	4	4	.....
12	9	14	14	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	51	93	85	8

Awards of Trophies

The Signallers Challenge Cup, for annual competition between regimental signal sections of Non-Permanent Cavalry and Infantry units, was won for the year 1926 by The Yorkton Regiment, Military District No. 12. This is the first year that this trophy has been west of Ontario.

The Cavalry Signallers Challenge cup, for annual competition between regimental signal sections of Non-Permanent Cavalry units, was won for the year 1926 by the 7th Hussars, Military District No. 5.

Cadet Classes in Signalling

At local Headquarters, when an evening Provisional School of Signalling is conducted, instruction in signalling is arranged for cadets who are twelve years of age or over and are enrolled members of an authorized cadet corps. Boys who undergo this training make particularly desirable recruits for Canadian Corps of Signals units and are joining the Non-Permanent Signal Service in increasing numbers from year to year.

During the year 1926-27 the following cadet certificates were issued:—

1st year "semaphore"	1,008
2nd year "morse"	139
3rd year "advanced"	50
Total	1,297

(5) Report of Commandant, Small Arms School

Small Arms Training

During the period under review training in the rifle, bayonet, light automatic (Lewis and Hotchkiss), Vickers machine gun, revolver and section leader training were carried out in both the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia. In addition to general training the following annual courses were fired:—

Permanent Active Militia

The weapon training courses were practically identical with those fired in the British Army, being slightly modified to suit conditions.

Recruits of cavalry, engineers and infantry fired an elementary course in the rifle and light automatic. Recruits of other units fired a modified course. Trained soldiers of cavalry and infantry fired the advanced classified course with rifle and light automatics; trained soldiers of engineers fired the advanced course for the rifle only, and those of other units fired a shorter course more suitable to their requirements.

The machine gun sections of infantry units fired the course laid down for the British Army.

The results obtained in the foregoing range courses revealed a definite improvement in the small arms marksmanship of all units concerned.

Non-Permanent Active Militia

The program of weapon training was published in "Memorandum for Camps of Instruction, Part I, 1926" the various courses being based on those laid down for the British Territorial Army. The results obtained by the limited numbers permitted to train were quite satisfactory, an increase being noted in the numbers trained in distance-judging and the light automatic.

King's Medal, 1926

The King's Medal with clasp "1926" for the champion shot of the Military forces of the Dominion of Canada was won for the second time by Corporal J. Livingstone, The Governor General's Foot Guards of Ottawa.

Cambridge Challenge Bowl Competition

The Cambridge Challenge Bowl was won in 1926 by the Signal Depot, The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, with an average rifle score of 133.1 points.

This trophy was donated by officers of His Majesty's Regular Army on leaving Canada, and is awarded to the squadron, battery, company, headquarters or detachment of any unit of the Permanent Force having a strength of thirty all ranks or over and obtaining the highest average of the annual rifle course. To be eligible 80 per cent of the competing unit must take part in the competition.

Best Shot Badges

Best Shot Badges for the year 1926 were awarded to the best shot in the Royal Military College and in each squadron, battery, company, independent troop or headquarters wing of cavalry, artillery, engineers, corps of signals, corps of guides, officers training corps, infantry, machine gun corps and army service corps of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The badge is awarded to the non-commissioned officer or man obtaining the highest score in the classification practices of the annual rifle course.

The names of winners of these badges are published in Militia Orders.

Rifle Associations

On March 31, 1927, there were in existence 173 Military Rifle Associations and 100 Civilian Rifle Associations. The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and all the Provincial Rifle Associations held prize meetings during the period under review.

Courses at the Canadian Small Arms School

Courses were held during the summer of 1926 for personnel of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia in the rifle, bayonet, light automatic, Vickers machine gun, revolver, and section leader training. The Main School was held at Connaught Rifle Range near Ottawa for units of Eastern Canada, and a Branch School was held at Camp Hughes, Manitoba, for candidates from Western Military Districts. Two hundred and seventy-eight officers, W.O's. and N.C.O's. qualified in small arms during the year.

The following are the results of the courses:—

AT CONNAUGHT RIFLE RANGES

	Passed	Failed
Course No. 33—Rifle (Service and Miniature)—		
Cadet Instructors	34	..
Course No. 34—Rifle and Light Automatic—Non-Permanent Active Militia—		
Officers	24	..
W.O's and N.C.O's	26	1
Course No. 35—Vickers Machine Gun, Range-finder and Revolver—Non-Permanent Active Militia—		
Officers	5	..
W.O's and N.C.O.'s	10	1
Course No. 36—For N.P.A.M. personnel who have passed the Theoretical Portion of a Provisional Small Arms School—		
Officers	4	..
Course No. 37—Rifle, Light Automatic and Section Leader Training—Permanent Force—		
Officers	5	..
W.O's and N.C.O's	21	..
Course No. 38—Vickers Machine Gun, Range-finder and Revolver—Permanent Force—		
Officers	2	..
W.O's and N.C.O's	23	..
Course No. 39—Rifle and Light Automatic—Non-Permanent Active Militia—		
Officers	15	..
W.O's and N.C.O.'s	15	1
Course No. 40—Vickers Machine Gun, Range-finder and Revolver—Non-Permanent Active Militia—		
Officers	6	..
W.O's and N.C.O's	6	1
Course No. 41—Artillery Staff Course, Small Arms Portion—		
Officers	3	..
W.O's and N.C.O's	6	..
Course No. 42—For N.P.A.M. personnel who have passed the Theoretical Portion of a Provisional Small Arms School—		
Officers	1	..
W.O's and N.C.O's	3	..

AT CAMP HUGHES, MANITOBA

Course No. 43—Rifle (Service and Miniature)—		
Cadet Instructors	15	..
Course No. 44—Rifle and Light Automatic—Non-Permanent Active Militia—		
Officers	6	..
W.O's and N.C.O's	5	..
Course No. 45—Vickers Machine Gun, Range-finder and Revolver—Non-Permanent Active Militia—		
Officers	..	..
W.O's and N.C.O's	13	..
Course No. 46—Rifle, Light Automatic and Section Leader Training—Permanent Force—		
Officers	5	..
W.O's and N.C.O's	12	1
Course No. 47—Vickers Machine Gun, Range-finder and Revolver—Permanent Force—		
Officers	1	..
W.O's and N.C.O's	12	..
Course No. 48—Rifle and Light Automatic—Non-Permanent Active Militia—		
Officers	1	..
W.O.'s and N.C.O.'s	5	..
Course No. 49—Vickers Machine Gun, Range-finder and Revolver—Non-Permanent Active Militia—		
Officers	1	..
W.O's and N.C.O's	2	..

(6) Physical Training and Cadet Services

Owing to the scarcity of funds, applications for the formation of fifty Cadet Corps, with an enrolled strength of over 5,000 Cadets, were held in abeyance during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1927. Many of these proposed new Units had been actually organized and provided with military uniforms by the Cadet Corps Authorities concerned, and, the withholding of the required authorization caused much inconvenience.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure

From the figures given below, it will be seen that the greatest economy is being practised in regard to Cadet expenditures:—

Year	Amount voted	Number of Cadets	Average Cost per Cadet
	$ cts.		$ cts.
1913–14	393,000 00	47,039	8 35
1923–24	450,000 00	110,120	4 08
1924–25	400,000 00	111,211	3 60
1925–26	400,000 00	114,321	3 42
1926–27	400,000 00	118,000	3 39

In 1913-14, Cadet Camps of six days' duration were held with an attendance of over 9,000 Cadets. Owing to shortage of funds, it has been impossible to authorize such camps in recent years. However, many Cadet Corps have gone to camp at their own expense, the Department providing equipment, on loan.

Training Generally

The existing Cadet Corps throughout the country made satisfactory progress and training generally reached a higher plane than in former years. Rifle shooting continued to receive the warm encouragement of Cadet Corps authorities and the skill displayed by Canadian Competitors in numerous competitions was most gratifying.

Rifle Competitions

In what has been termed the greatest sporting event in the British Empire the rifle shooting competition for a Shield presented by His Majesty The King, and other trophies, 27,947 boys took part. Of these, 3,379 were Canadian Cadets who won 40 Silver and 52 Bronze medals for scores of 97 points or better out of a possible 100. The 24,568 Competitors representing the rest of the Empire, won between them only 23 Silver and 59 Bronze medals.

The King's Trophy is awarded to the part of the Empire whose representative team of 2,000 boys, composed of selected Units, makes the highest aggregate score. In this contest, Canada lost to South Africa by the narrow margin of .6 of a point per firer, South Africans averaging 79.082 points and Canadians 78.442, with Australia next in order with an average of 71.157. Of the 1,148 Units (platoons, etc.) competing in the match, the highest honours go to No. 1 Platoon, Hamilton Central Collegiate Institute, whose 16 boys averaged in Deliberate and Rapid practices, 98.5 points per boy, with Jeppe High School, South Africa, second, averaging 96.12 points. His Majesty has sent a message of congratulation to the Canadian boys, who, he considers, deserve great praise for their marksmanship.

D.C.R.A. Competitions

The rifle competitions next in importance are for the Trophies offered by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. In these, 119 Senior Cadet Teams

and 140 Junior Cadet Teams took part, the Senior Trophy, a valuable silver and oak Shield presented by B.S.A. Guns, Limited, being won by the Delta Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, Ontario, with 97.33 points per boy (possible 100), closely followed by the Academie Commerciale of Quebec, with an average of 96.55.

The Junior Shield was won by Calgary High School with an average of 95.52 points; Victoria (B.C.) High School, second, with 95.00, and Sudbury High School a very close third, with 94.88 points.

The most remarkable feature in these matches was the performance of the senior boys of the Central Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, who in the "All Comers" Competition for the Dominion Cartridge Co. Trophy defeated the teams of the most famous Militia Units, the R.M.C. and the Depot Division of the R.C.M.P., winning the trophy.

Physical Training

The instruction in physical education at Normal Schools continued to receive special attention and during the year under review, classes were held at the undermentioned places:—

M.D. No. 1—London, Ont.,
Stratford,

M.D. No. 2—Toronto, Ont.
Hamilton,
North Bay,

M.D. No. 3—Ottawa, Ont.
Kingston,
Peterboro,

M.D. No. 4—Montreal, P.Q.,
Ste. Anne de Bellevue,
St. Jerome,
Iberville,

M.D. No. 5—Quebec, P.Q.,
Levis,
Grand'mere,
Sillery,
LaCanardiere,

M.D. No. 6—Halifax, N.S.,
Truro,
Antigonish,
Wolfville,
Rockingham,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.,

M.D. No. 7—Fredericton, N.B.,
Sackville,
St. Joseph,
Sussex,

M.D. No. 10—Winnipeg, Man.,
Brandon,

M.D. No. 11—Victoria, B.C.,
Vancouver,

M.D. No. 12—Regina, Sask.,
Saskatoon,

M.D. No. 13—Calgary, Alta.,
Camrose.

These were attended by approximately 6,676 teachers and student teachers, of whom 6,390 completed the course of instruction and received certificates of qualification. In the instruction of these classes, 31 Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Permanent Force were employed while 10 civilian instructors were also employed and paid by this Department. All these classes were conducted under the supervision of the District Cadet Officers who subsequently examined the candidates and issued crtificates.

Instruction Staff.

The services of the Permanent Force personnel mentioned above are provided under the Provisions of the Strathcona Trust Agreement, and entirely without expense to the Provincial authorities.

Advanced Physical Training Classes.

During the year, requests were received for the holding of courses for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Active Militia and for Cadet Instructors who desired to qualify in more advanced physical exercises than those contained in the Syllabus of Exercises for Schools. Three such courses were held with satisfactory results.

Signalling.

The instruction of Cadets in Signalling has continued and particulars of certificates awarded will be found in the report of the Assistant Director of Signals.

First Aid.

Instruction in this useful subject has made marked progress, its further extension being retarded only through the difficulty in securing the services of instructors at convenient hours. During the period under review the valuable trophy presented by Hon. Wallace Nesbitt was competed for by fifty-one teams, an increase over the number taking part the previous year, of ten.

In this contest, the Cadet Teams of each Military District were examined under arrangements made by the District Officers Commanding. The team obtaining the highest marks in each District was subsequently examined by the Director General, Canadian Branch, St. John Ambulance Association, who found team No. 2 of the Oakwood Collegiate Institute the most proficient in all Canada.

The trophy and medals awarded to the members of this team were formally presented by General Sir William D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., V.D., who was accompanied by the District Officer Commanding, Military District No. 2, Mr. W. H. Cawthra, Mr. Rankine Nesbitt and by the President and Secretary of the Ontario Council of the Association.

(7) Historical Section

Collection, Classification and Disposal of Documents.

During the year 578 parcels of overseas records, retained by units in the field, were examined, and historical material contained therein classified and indexed for ready reference.

A further contribution of records relating to the activities of the Canadian Artillery in the Great War was received from Brig.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton. The Historical Section is also indebted to Major-General W. Hastings-Anderson, Staff College, Camberley, England, for copies of his lectures dealing with Canadian achievements in the Battles of Canal du Nord and Valenciennes.

During this period the triplicate copies of the War Diaries of the 50th Battalion, 1st C.M.R. Battalion, 2nd Heavy Battery and five units of the

C.A.M.C. were checked, missing folios duplicated from originals, and the completed diaries transmitted for incorporation in the records of the perpetuating units.

Lantern slides of Canadian official war photographs, to the number of 63, were selected and despatched to the Chairman, Engineering Institute of Canada, Moncton, N.B., for exhibition during the course of a lecture being delivered by Professor Stephens.

Recruiting, Organization, Mobilization, Equipment and Services of the C.E.F.

Progress has been made as indicated below in collecting information in connection with the raising of the Canadian Expeditionary Force:—

(*a*) Purchase and construction of Valcartier Camp.

(*b*) Recruiting, equipment, administration, organization and transportation overseas; Special Committees and methods of purchasing supplies, etc.

A statement was prepared and forwarded to the Director of Records requesting that statistics obtained by the Hollerith System be furnished, in order that tables may be compiled for inclusion in the official history, showing:—

Particulars regarding enlistments.
Number left Canada, and destination.
Composition of C.E.F., by nationalities and religions.
Classification of Casualties.
Disposition on discharge.

Perpetuation of C.E.F. Units and Award of Battle Honours

A proposed scheme for the perpetuation of Artillery units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force by units of the Canadian Artillery was drawn up in co-operation with Colonel Sharman, Secretary, Canadian Artillery Association, and Major Kruger (Acting Staff Officer Artillery).

In connection with the work of the Battle Honours Committee, the Historical Section has been called upon to supply the following:—

Chart showing in detail the Battle and Campaign Honours inherited by Militia regiments in a military district, for submission to the War Office.

Data regarding contributions of 91st Regiment, Canadian Highlanders, and 21st Regiment, Essex Fusiliers, to the first Contingent at Valcartier in 1914, and disposal of same in C.E.F. units.

List of cavalry and infantry regiments (Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia), showing total Honours that will appear in Militia List, and the number of such Honours to be emblazoned on Colours.

A decision having been reached by the Battle Honours Committee to award Honours to Canadian Machine Gun Units, the Historical Section, for the purpose of this award, prepared information covering the battles in which Machine Gun Units participated.

Compilation of an Historical Account of the Canadian Forces in the Great War

In addition to the research work on the Canadian Expeditionary Force as above, the maps showing tactical dispositions during the Second Battle of Ypres are being compiled, and many of the officers present have been interviewed to clear up obscure points.

During the year the Historical Section has had many calls from Regimental Historians for assistance in the preparation of their histories.

The Histories of the 4th C.M.R., and 14th Infantry Battalions, published during the year, contain liberal acknowledgment of the services rendered by

the Section in the compilation of these works. The Historians of the 6th Battalion, C.E., 16th, 42nd and 77th Infantry Battalions, were also supplied with a considerable amount of material.

Preparation of Historical Monographs, Narratives, etc., in Connection with the Military History of Canada

A series of Narratives of the Battles commemorated by Canadian Memorial Sites in France and Belgium, was prepared and handed to Brig.-General H. T. Hughes, Canadian Battlefields Memorials Commission, for the information of the Delegates attending the International Rotarian Convention, Ostend, who intended touring the battlefields of Europe.

An historical account of the capture of Mons by the Canadian Corps, November 11th, 1918 (Armistice Day), was written for the information of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons, in connection with the unveiling of a Bronze Memorial Tablet, placed by Canada on the Hotel de Ville of Mons. This was also supplied to the British and Canadian Press.

To meet a request from Canadian newspapers, a comprehensive summary of the Naval, Military and Air Defence Services of Canada from 1867-1927 (exclusive of Great War activities) and a brief Summary of the Naval, Military and Air Effort of Canada during the Great War, 1914-1918, was compiled and issued to the Press for publication in Jubilee editions. For the same purpose statements were prepared for the Kingston *Whig-Standard*, containing military information regarding the Kingston Garrison, from immediately prior to Confederation.

In connection with the Ottawa Centenary, a statement containing information respecting units from Ottawa and District, which served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, was compiled for the Ottawa *Citizen*.

A short sketch of the history of the Canadian Militia in the province of Saskatchewan, together with various extracts from departmental reports relating thereto, was prepared and transmitted to the District Officer Commanding, Military District No. 12, for inclusion in a Special Edition of the Regina *Leader*, devoted to the commemoration and celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the Province.

An account of the Battle of Passchendaele, with disposition charts and map, was prepared for Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Foster, to be used in a lecture to the Military Institute, Vancouver, B.C.

Narratives covering operations of the 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade, Canadian Independent Force, Composite Brigade, and Brutinel's Brigade, in the following battles, were completed and issued for instructional purposes:—

Actions at the Somme Crossings and First Battle of Bapaume.
Battle of Rosières.
Battle of the Avre.
The Battle of Amiens.
Period 12th to 15th August, 1918.
Actions round Damery.
Battle of the Scarpe, 1918.

Historical records of Canadians in the Egyptian and Mesopotamian Expeditionary Forces showing strengths, ports of embarkation and debarkation, commands, casualties, honours and awards, itinerary, etc., were prepared for reference purposes.

Outline histories of the 15th and 23rd Batteries, C.F.A., and the 1st and 18th Infantry Battalions, C.E.F., were compiled and forwarded through Military Districts to be embodied in the historical records of perpetuating units.

A short history of the Ontario Regiment was furnished to the Officer Commanding in connection with the celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the Regiment.

At the request of the Historian of the Essex Regiment (British), an outline history of the Essex Fusiliers, Windsor, Ontario, was compiled and forwarded through the affiliated regiment.

Short histories of the Brockville Rifles, Simcoe Foresters and the Perth Regiment from date of organization to the present time, were furnished for incorporation in the regimental records of the units concerned.

The compilation of the historical data relating to the war for the historical section (Military Branch) Committee of Imperial Defence, London.

The reading and checking of the British Official History was continued; notes and comments, comprising over eighty type-written foolscap pages on the second draft dealing with the Battle of Ypres, 1915, were forwarded to the British historian. On receipt of these, an interview with the Director of the Historical Section, Canadian General Staff, was requested. A meeting was therefore arranged in London in August, when all questions at issue were thoroughly discussed, and inadvertent misrepresentations removed. A third and satisfactory draft, covering this particular period, has since been received, perused, and returned.

Supply of Information to Historical Investigators

Numerous demands were made upon the Section during the year for information relating to Canada's Military Activities.

A tabulated chart containing statistics regarding the population of Canada in 1911 and 1914, and military service during the war, was prepared, for the information of Colonel W. Wood in the writing of a chapter on Canada in the Great War for inclusion in the Cambridge (University) History of the British Empire.

A statement showing the identification patches worn by Canadian units in France, together with drawings of the flags distinguishing the various headquarters in the field during the Great War, was provided for Military District No. 11.

Data was furnished respecting "The Queen's Rangers," showing historical connection down through the years with "The Queen's Rangers," a British-American unit first raised in the American Colonies as a company in 1756.

Information was supplied to the Director of Organization in connection with the classification of Canadian Cavalry Regiments, showing the manner in which eleven regiments were originally organized and designated, together with subsequent changes in organization and designation. Particulars were also furnished regarding the original organization of Le Regiment de Chateauguay and changes effected since, establishing the fact that the regiment was at one time a Rifle Regiment.

A list and map were provided for the Liberty Memorials Association, Kansas City, Mo., showing the camps opened in Canada during the war for the mobilization and training of Canadian Expeditionary Force troops and also the ports at which they embarked.

Statements containing particulars regarding Forts Stanwix and Bull (now extinct), New York State, were supplied to J. L. Crandall, Wilkesbarre, Penn., U.S.A. Information with respect to United Empire Loyalists in the Revolutionary War, 1775-1782, was also prepared to meet a request from Washington, D.C.

Particulars regarding movements, dispositions, activities, etc., of—

(1) The Royal Canadian Dragoons (on S.S. City of Vienna),
(2) 123rd Pioneer Battalion (struck by lightning at Queenston, Ontario),
(3) 8th Battery, C.F.A.,
(4) 28th Infantry Battalion,
(5) 85th Infantry Battalion,

during certain periods of the war, were supplied for the information of the Board of Pension Commissioners in determining the eligibility of claimants for pension.

In addition to the above, other enquiries, involving extensive research, were received during the year from Government departments, individuals, associations and the press.

Memorial Chamber, Victory Tower, Houses of Parliament

The wording for inscriptions on Panels 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 has been prepared, and the work of supplying models and sketches for the use of the sculptor, referred to in the last annual report, has been continued.

(*b*) The Royal Canadian Air Force

The direction and control of aeronautics in Canada, both civil and military, come under the jurisdiction of the Department of National Defence. The powers and duties involved are exercised, under the direction of the Minister, by the Chief of Staff, through the Director of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The Royal Canadian Air Force has the following composition:—

(*a*) The Active Air Force.
(*b*) The Reserve Air Force.

(a) *The Active Air Force.*

The establishment of the Permanent Active Air Force of Canada consists of 95 officers and 375 airmen permanently embodied for continuous service, and available for general service, including training and operations for civil government departments. The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force was up to full establishment on March 31, 1927.

The Non-Permanent Active Air Force is comprised of such units or detachments and other formations as are from time to time named by the Governor in Council. At present there are authorized 67 officers and 130 airmen.

(b) *The Reserve Air Force.*

The constitution and regulations for the Reserve Air Force are now in course of preparation. The Reserve Air Force will consist of qualified officers and airmen who will be liable to be called out for such training as may be prescribed.

The period of service in time of peace for the Royal Canadian Air Force is as under:—

(*a*) For the Active Air Force—Three years.
(*b*) For the Reserve Air Force—Such a period as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

No Non-Permanent Active Air Force units have as yet been formed, due to financial limitations.

King's Regulations and Orders for the Royal Canadian Air Force, 1924, as approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council, on January 15, 1924, with such amendments as have been since that time approved, are in operation for the

direction of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and other subsidiary regulations (with exception of dress) as approved and put into operation on April 1, 1924, are, with minor amendments, still in effect. Dress Regulations were entirely redrafted and approved in 1925, and issued in 1926.

A report, covering Civil Aviation and Operations of the Royal Canadian Air Force for civil government departments during the year 1926 is being published (copies of this report may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, Department of National Defence, Ottawa). In this report (Civil Aviation, 1926) full details as to civil aviation in the country are dealt with, including operations of commercial aviation firms and the activities of the R.C.A.F., undertaken in conjunction with other departments of the Government for the better protection of forests from fire, aerial surveying, exploratory work; transportation in remote parts of the country; fishery protection, customs patrols, etc. These phases of the work will, therefore, not be dealt with in this report, which is confined entirely to Air Force duties.

R.C.A.F. Organization.

The R.C.A.F. is divided into three sections, as follows:—

Director, R.C.A.F.

(1) Assistant Director, Air Staff and Personnel.
(2) Assistant Director, Supply and Research.
(3) The Secretary.

(1) The Branch of the Assistant Director, Air Staff and Personnel, is divided into five sections,—

(*a*) Personnel,
(*b*) Training,
(*c*) Civil Operations,
(*d*) Intelligence Duties,
(*e*) Administration,

each under its own Staff Officer.

(*a*) The Staff Officer, Personnel, deals with appointments promotions, transfers, courts of inquiry, pay, and other similar matters.

(*b*) The Staff Officer, Training, is responsible for the training of the R.C.A.F., including Provisional Pilot Officers' Training; combined operations with the Military and Naval Forces; courses of instruction, and all other matters connected with Air Force training and operations.

(*c*) The Staff Officer, Civil Operations, deals entirely with the operations undertaken in conjunction with civil branches of the Government service, and includes such work as forestry and fishery patrols; aerial survey; photography; transportation; preventive patrols, etc.

(*d*) The Staff Officer, Intelligence, is responsible for the collection, recording, and dissemination of all Air Force Intelligence. He works in collaboration with the Military and Naval Intelligence Staffs and is, at all times, in the closest touch with their work, so that the other Services may be fully informed on Air Force Intelligence matters, and that duplication of effort in the collection of defence information may be avoided.

(*e*) The Staff Officer, Administration, is responsible for the revision and promulgation of all Air Force Regulations.

(2) The Branch of the Assistant Director of Supply and Research is divided into two sections:—

(*a*) Technical and Research.
(*b*) Equipment and Supply.

(*a*) The Technical and Research section deals with technical development of aeronautics; the design and construction of aircraft, engines, and accessories; air maintenance; questions of airworthiness of service aircraft, and any other aeronautical engineering questions arising.

(*b*) The Equipment and Supply Branch deals with all matters pertaining to the supply of equipment; storekeeping duties; storage depots; the disposal of surplus equipment; and other duties of a like nature. It is responsible for all indents made on the Contracts Branch; for the purchase of supplies, so that adequate stocks of all classes of material may be maintained at all times for the proper execution of the various duties of the Air Force.

(3) The Secretary's Branch is responsible for the control of Civil Aviation, including the licensing of Pilots and Air Engineers; the registration, inspection for airworthiness, and marking of Commercial aircraft, inspection and licensing of Air Harbours, and the control of Commercial aviation operations generally. This branch is also responsible for the preparation of the Air Force estimates and a report on the work of the Air Force, and control of civil staff and other civilian duties. The control of Civil Aviation is carried out by the Controller of Civil Aviation, an officer of the Permanent Air Force, appointed to this Branch for these duties.

R.C.A.F. Units

No. 1 Squadron (Operations), Vancouver, B.C.—Established in the summer of 1920 at Jericho Beach, on English Bay, just outside the city of Vancouver, this unit has been in continuous operation. Operations were carried out at this unit under the Air Board and Canadian Air Force up to April 1, 1924, when the unit came under its present designation in the R.C.A.F., and since that time has been functioning as an Air Force unit.

The unit is well equipped in regard to hangars, shops and slipways. Barrack accommodation and housing of the personnel are required. The provision of more modern aircraft, giving greater efficiency in both service and civil operations, is an urgent necessity.

The duties allotted to No. 1 Squadron are as follows:—

(*a*) R.C.A.F. duties:—

(1) Seaplane training for officers (ab initio).
(2) Winter training—Officers and airmen.
(3) Combined operations and training with Naval and Military Forces.

(*b*) Forest fire protection work for the Federal and Provincial Governments.

(*c*) Aerial photography.

(*d*) Fishery protection.

(*e*) Customs preventive patrols.

(*f*) Blister Rust control and Spruce Bud-Worm investigation.

During 1926, ab initio seaplane training was carried out, at which nine officers attended, all of whom qualified as seaplane pilots.

One Commercial Pilot received a Refresher Training Course at this Station during the year under review.

Winter training for all officers and airmen was carried out during the winter of 1926, training which was instituted with the object of a thorough grounding for officers and airmen in subjects pertaining to Air Force Law and Discipline; Air Pilotage; Airmanship; Aeronautical Engineering; Interior Economy; Physical Training, and Drill, etc. This training had most satisfactory results.

No. 2 Squadron (Operations), High River, Alta.—The High River unit, which has been situated at High River since the spring of 1921, has, since

April 1, 1924, been operating under the Royal Canadian Air Force. Prior to April 1, 1924, the unit was operated by the Air Board and the Canadian Air Force, and, since its establishment in the fall of 1920, has been located at Morley and High River. During the years it has been in operation, hangars, shops, wireless stations and storehouses have been provided and in these respects the station is well equipped. Barrack accommodation for the housing of officers and men is still required. Modern aircraft specially designed are being built to meet the dangerous conditions existent in the foothill region. During 1926, detached photographic operations were carried out from different bases in Alberta and Saskatchewan under the supervision of the Officer Commanding the High River Unit. Winter flying tests to determine the effect of extreme low temperature on the operation of two Siddeley Siskin aircraft were carried out at Edmonton, Alta., by personnel of this unit.

The operations carried out at the High River unit during 1926 were as follows:—

(*a*) R.C.A.F. duties—
- (1) Winter training for officers and airmen.
- (2) Parachute riggers' training.
- (3) Combined operations and training with Military Forces.
- (4) Winter flying tests.

(*b*) Forest fire protection.

(*c*) Aerial surveys.

(*d*) Aerial photography.

During the fiscal year 1926-27, a very comprehensive scheme of winter training, for officers and airmen, was carried out at the High River unit. The syllabus of this course covered training on subjects such as Air Force Law and Discipline; Air Pilotage; Airmanship, Aeronautical engineering; Interior Economy; Physical Training; Drill, etc.

Two Parachute Riggers' Courses were given during this period, at which three officers and four other ranks attended for instruction.

No. 1 Wing, Winnipeg, Man.—Headquarters for No. 1 Wing, Winnipeg, is now located at 797 Notre Dame street, having moved from Fort Osborne Barracks, where they have been located since 1922. Previous to that the Headquarters was situated at Victoria Beach, on Lake Winnipeg, during the summer season, and in rented premises in Winnipeg during the winter, where the overhaul of aircraft and equipment, used in forestry patrol and aerial survey work, was carried out. On the reorganization of the Unit on an Air Force basis, it was deemed essential to provide a better base for its headquarters. Fortunately, accommodation for the personnel was available at Fort Osborne Barracks, and, in 1922, the adjacent tract of land, suitable for aerodrome purposes, was purchased. In 1925 a further parcel of land was added to the purchase of 1922.

Up to the present, funds have not permitted, however, of the erection of hangars and workshops on the aerodrome site.

During 1926 sub-bases at Lac du Bonnet, Norway House, and Cormorant Lake were operated. The sub-bases were closed in the fall of 1926, and the personnel and equipment withdrawn to Winnipeg where they are employed on the overhaul of aircraft, engines, and other equipment, Air Force training, and courses of instruction.

The operations carried out at No. 1 Wing are as follows:—

(*a*) R.C.A.F. duties—
- (1) Winter training—Officers and airmen.
- (2) Combined operations and training with the Military Forces.

(*b*) Forest fire protection.

(*c*) Aerial surveys.

(*d*) Aerial Photography.

(*e*) Transportation for the Departments of Indian Affairs, Mines, Mounted Police, and other services.

The present Avro Viper fire detection patrol aircraft should be replaced by more efficient types and a larger weight carrying flying boat should be provided for fire suppression duties. The substations at Lac du Bonnet and Cormorant Lake still require more ground equipment and ground facilities for the housing of the personnel and the carrying on of the summer operations.

Winter training courses for officers and airmen covered such subjects as already outlined in the Vancouver and High River training of a similar nature.

A Refresher Course in Seaplane Flying was given to one Commercial Pilot during the year.

No. 1 Flying Training Station, Camp Borden, Ont.

The Air Station at Camp Borden, at present in use, is that which was built during the war by the Imperial Munitions Board as a Training Station for the R.A.F. Units recruited in Canada. The Station, though admirably suitable for flying operations on a large scale, is too large for the present establishment of the R.C.A.F. Maintenance charges in general are altogether disproportionate to the present strength of the R.C.A.F. The Camp is, as well, isolated and difficult of access. For these reasons it is hoped that accommodation, on a more suitable scale, involving smaller maintenance charges, may be made available at an early date for the training of the R.C.A.F.

(*a*) Refresher Flying Courses were given to seven Permanent and three Non-Permanent officers of the R.C.A.F.

(*b*) Training for Provisional Pilot Officers. Eleven Provisional Pilot Officers underwent their first term of ab initio flying training, nine of whom successfully passed their examinations at the completion of the term.

Sixteen Provisional Pilot Officers attended for the second term of ab initio flying training, fifteen of them successfully completing their second term.

Nine third term Provisional Pilot Officers attended, seven of whom successfully passed their examinations upon the completion of the course, and qualified as pilots. Three of the successful candidates were given further flying instruction, and granted commissions in the Non-Permanent R.C.A.F.

(*c*) Nine Commercial Pilots received flying training at Camp Borden.

(*d*) An N.C.O. Pilots' Course was given, six airmen attending. This course was not completed at the end of the 1926-27 fiscal year.

(*e*) A Radio Training and W. T. Course, extending over a period of two weeks, was given, and was attended by nine officers and one N.C.O.

(*f*) An Artillery Co-operation course, extending over a period of three weeks, and attended by one Naval, seven Army, and four Air Force officers, was given.

(*g*) A Parachute Course, extending over a period of four weeks, and attended by two officers and five airmen, all of whom successfully passed their examination at the completion of the course, was given.

(*h*) A Flying Instructors' Course, covering a period of three weeks, was attended by seven officers of the Permanent Active Air Force. The officers were classified, or, in the case of former instructors, reclassified, at the completion of the course.

(*i*) An N.C.O's Drill Course, extending over a period of one month and attended by N.C.O's from different R.C.A.F. Units was completed.

(*j*) Two Storekeeping Courses for Airmen were given, each course extending over a period of one month. The first course was attended by twelve N.C.O's, and the second by nineteen airmen.

A refresher flying course for Non-Permanent R.C.A.F. officers, and Refresher Flying and Ground Instruction for Officers and Airmen of the Hudson Straits Expedition was started, but was not completed during this period.

No. 3 Squadron (Operations), Shirley's Bay, Ottawa.—This unit is situated on Shirley's bay, on lake Deschenes, some nine miles west of Ottawa. At the close of the operating season, aircraft and engines, and other equipment, are withdrawn to No. 1 Depot, Ottawa, for overhaul, part of the personnel being posted to the Depot to assist in this work, the remainder carrying on with routine Stores work in a temporary squadron office and stores in the Labelle building, Ottawa. Here also, barrack buildings for the housing of the personnel employed are urgently required.

The duties carried out at this unit are as follows:—

(*a*) R.C.A.F. duties.

(*b*) Combined training and operations with military units.

(*c*) Experimental flights for development purposes.

(*d*) Aerial surveys.

(*e*) Aerial photography.

(*f*) Transportation.

No. 4 Squadron (Operations) Dartmouth, N.S.—Funds were not available for the operation of this Unit during the fiscal year 1926-27.

No. 1 Depot, Ottawa.—No. 1 Depot, inaugurated as the Central Repair Depot of the R.C.A.F., is situated on Victoria island, Ottawa. The Depot is composed of two very important units, the Main Workshops and the Central Stores Depot of the R.C.A.F.

The duties carried out at this unit are:—

(*a*) R.C.A.F. duties.

(*b*) Repair of all aeronautical equipment which cannot be undertaken at other Air Force units.

(*c*) A.I.D. inspection duties.

(*d*) Issue of stores and Equipment to all other Air Force units.

R.C.A.F. Training

R.C.A.F. Training may be divided into two categories: training for officers and for airmen.

The training for officers and airmen at R.C.A.F. units during the year has been dealt with under the respective units.

Arrangements have been made with the authorities of other services for the attachment for duty of R.C.A.F. officers to courses of instruction at the Royal Military College, and elsewhere throughout the country. Special courses of instruction in various subjects were carried out at other various units.

Officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force attended the following courses with the Royal Air Force in England:—

(*a*) R.A.F. Staff College, Andover—Attended by two R.C.A.F. Officers.

(*b*) Flying Instructors' Course, Central Flying School, Upavon—Attended by one R.C.A.F. Officer.

(*c*) Navigation Course at the R.A.F. School of Air Pilotage, Calshot—Attended by one officer of the R.C.A.F.

(*d*) Army Co-operation at the R.A.F. Army Co-operation School, Old Sarum—Attended by one R.C.A.F. Officer.

(*e*) Armament Course, Eastchurch—Attended by one R.C.A.F. Officer.

(*f*) War Staff Course at the Royal Naval Staff College, Greenwich—Attended by one R.C.A.F. Officer.

(*g*) Aeronautical Engineering Course at the Imperial College of Science, London—Attended by one officer of the R.C.A.F.

None of the above Courses had been completed at the end of the fiscal year 1926-27.

Provisional Pilot Officers' Training

The idea underlying the present scheme of the R.C.A.F. Provisional Pilot Officers' training is to obtain, with the minimum expense, a class of young officer having, in addition to his knowledge of flying, a thorough all-round education with special qualifications on the technical side. With this in view, arrangements have been made with the Canadian Universities to accept for Air Force training, a number of students in their first year from the Applied Science and Engineering faculties, and train them at Camp Borden during the summer vacations each year of their university course. A gratifying response is being received and sufficient numbers of volunteers are forthcoming already to ensure the success of the scheme. A number of Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College are accepted each year in the same way. The scheme of training is as follows:—

The course of training consists of three terms, each of two and a half to three and a half months' duration (approximately May 15 to September 1) in three consecutive years. To be eligible for selection, a candidate must be attending a Canadian University or the Royal Military College of Canada. If the former, it is required that the candidate:—

(*a*) Be a member of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, and have performed the requisite qualifying service, and passed the practical examination for certificate "A" C.O.T.C.

(*b*) Be following a course of study as an undergraduate, leading to a degree in applied science.

(*c*) Be physically fit for Air Force service as a Pilot.

(*d*) Be unmarried.

(*e*) Be under 21 years of age upon the commencement of the course.

(*f*) Be recommended by the Military Committee of the University as likely to become an efficient Air Force officer.

(*g*) Give an understanding to complete the whole course.

Before attending the Second Term, the candidate is required to be in possession of a certificate "A" C.O.T.C. Candidates who are Gentlemen Cadets attending the Royal Military College are required to:—

(*a*) Be first year students who are recommended by the Commandant as likely to become efficient Air Force officers, or, if second year students of the R.M.C. undertake to continue Air Force training after graduating from the Royal Military College, and who are recommended by the Commandant as likely to become efficient Air Force officers.

(*b*) Be physically fit for Air Force service as a Pilot.

(*c*) Be over 17 years of age on January 1 of the year of the commencement of the course.

(*d*) Give an understanding to complete the whole course.

District Officers Commanding the several Military Districts throughout Canada are responsible for the distribution of information covering Provisional Air Force commissions to Universities within their respective districts, and the forwarding of applications to the Department of National Defence.

Status.—While in attendance at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, candidates are granted temporary commissions as Provisional Pilot Officers, and receive Pay and Allowances in accordance with Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force. The rates are as follows:—

Pay.—During the first term, $3 per day; during the second term, $3.50 per day; during the third term, $4 per day.

Allowances.—While travelling to and from the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, candidates receive free transportation and a travelling allowance of $5 per day.

Messing.—Candidates are required to live in the officers' mess, while at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station. The mess draws a free ration on behalf of each candidate, but, in addition, the candidate is required to pay a mess bill of approximately 75 cents per diem, to cover the additional cost of messing.

Quarters, Uniform, and Medical Attendance.—While under training, candidates are provided with uniform, camp equipment and quarters, medical and hospital services being provided as necessary without charge.

Qualifications.—On completion of the course, candidates will be eligible for:—

(*a*) Appointment as Pilot Officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force for permanent duty (the number of vacancies for such appointments will, in all probability, be very limited).

(*b*) Appointment as Pilot Officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force for active duty twenty-eight days in every two years, and in emergency.

(*c*) Transfer to the reserve of officers, in which case they will not be liable for further service, except in time of emergency.

Training for Airmen

Funds have not been available for the establishment of any regular training for boys up to the present. Airmen have, therefore, been entered direct from civil life and their training has proceeded at the unit to which they are attached for duty. Special courses for recruits have been held at Camp Borden and elsewhere, so as to give as thorough a preliminary training as the circumstances permit. As far as possible, trained mechanics are enlisted to fill the technical ranks. Training for airmen, however, cannot be considered complete until some suitable establishment can be provided whereby young mechanics may be thoroughly trained in Air Force duties, preparatory to joining a unit for actual service.

Combined Operations With Naval and Military Forces

Every opportunity has been taken to co-operate with the Naval and Military forces in courses of instruction and joint training exercises. The importance of such combined operations cannot be too strongly emphasized. Under modern conditions, air co-operation is essential to the success of operations by the land and sea forces. In the same way, independent air operations without the support of the sister services, can seldom push home a definite result. Familiarity with the work and organization of the navy and army is, therefore, essential to the Air Force and vice versa. The peace time training

of the defence forces in Canada does not at present permit of long or extended operations, but no opportunity has been missed for co-operating with the army and navy during the year. Combined training operations and courses of instruction have been carried out in 1926, as follows:—

Where held	Purpose	Commenced	Completed	Number of hours flying	
				Hrs.	Min.
Niagara, Ont.	Army Co-operation	27- 6-26	4- 7-26	12	55
Camp Borden, Ont.	Artillery Co-operation	11-10-26	30-10-26	51	55
Sarcee Camp, Alta.	Artillery Co-operation	12- 7-26	13- 7-26	3	10
Sarcee Camp, Alta.	Militia Staff Course	9- 8-26	31- 8-26	7	10

During these Courses of Instruction every opportunity was taken to provide for observation from the air by officers of other services, so that they might gain experience in flying and familiarity with the methods of observation, spotting, etc., from the air. In the same way the R.C.A.F. personnel were given every opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the work of the other services. Wireless communication between aircraft in flight and the ground was a feature of these courses, the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals participating in the work and supervising the intercommunication work. Much valuable experience and training were gained and it is hoped that conditions may permit of the wide extension of such combined exercises in future years, for the mutual benefit of all services taking part.

In addition to these regular courses, every opportunity has been taken of permitting the officers of other services to participate in flights for communication or transportation purposes, so that they may become familiar with flying conditions and accustom themselves to aerial observations.

The following statement shows the flying operations carried out by the R.C.A.F. during the year under review and the number of hours flown under the respective service and operational headings:—

Summary of Flying, 1926-27

—	Number of hours flown	
	Hours	Minutes
*Forest Fire Protection	1,132	43
*Aerial photography	1,116	17
*Fishery protection	11	04
*Preventive service	27	51
*Transportation	64	13
Service Flying	2,823	57
*Miscellaneous	53	05
Grand Total	5,229	10

*NOTE.—For details of work indicated refer to Civil Aviation Report for the year 1926.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL

(1) Permanent Active Militia

The vote for the fiscal year 1926-27 remained the same as for previous years. Accordingly only slight changes were made in the establishments as indicated in paragraph 3, under the heading of "Establishments and Strength."

Owing to the very reduced establishments, the Permanent Force is unable to supply an adequate number of instructors for the Non-Permanent Active Militia. It is also impossible for the Permanent Force to carry out combined or even unit training in an efficient manner.

Recruiting

On April 1, 1926, the strength in warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men was 3,088.

During the year there were 691 enlistments and 590 discharges, the excess of enlistments over discharges being due to vacancies which already existed.

On March 31, 1927, the strength in warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men was 3,189.

Establishments and Strength

The peace establishments authorized for 1925-26 were made applicable for 1926-27, with the following changes:—

R.C.E.—

An increase of 1 Quartermaster, provisionally.

C.M.S.C.—

A new establishment authorized upon reorganization of the Corps, providing for a total of 211 all ranks, compared with a total of 231 all ranks previously authorized.

The following table shows the Peace Establishment, Limited Establishment, and the actual strength of units of the Permanent Active Militia:—

PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

Unit	Authorized Establishment			Limited Establishment			Actual Strength		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
Officers permanently employed not borne on Regimental Establishment (Staff and Cadet Officers)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29
Officers seconded and specially employed outside Regimental Establishments—*Not* paid from Permanent Force Vote	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	55
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	84

PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA—*Concluded*

Unit	Authorized Establishment			Limited Establishment			Actual Strength		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
R.C.D.	28	498	526	16	221	237	16	217	233
L.S.H. (R.C.)	28	498	526	16	172	188	16	165	181
R.C.A.	65	1,004	1,069	55	653	708	54	626	680
R.C.E.	51	353	404	34	243	277	29	231	260
R.C.C.S.	29	169	198	26	147	173	23	143	*166
R.C.R.	36	924	960	30	419	449	26	384	410
P.P.C.L.I.	29	690	719	27	246	273	26	229	255
Royal 22nd Regt.	15	422	437	15	161	176	14	155	169
R.C.A.S.C.	33	412	445	27	254	281	26	247	273
R.C.A.M.C.	37	103	140	29	95	124	27	95	122
R.C.O.C.	36	690	726	36	441	477	35	433	468
R.C.A.V.C.	7	23	30	6	12	18	6	12	18
R.C.A.P.C.	25	100	125	20	70	90	20	70	90
C.M.S.C.	9	202	211	8	184	192	8	180	188
C.S.A.S.	4	2	6	4	2	6	3	2	5
Total	432	6,090	6,522	349	3,320	3,669	329	3,189	3,518

*Includes 11 Officers and 63 Other Ranks employed at Wireless Stations maintained in connection with Royal Canadian Air Force and Dept. of the Interior (N.W.T. Branch).

Organization

R.C.A.S.C.—

Provision made for units comprising the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps to consist of 4 depots and 8 detachments.

R.C.O.C.—

The organization of a Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps School of Instruction at Winnipeg, Man., has been authorized.

C.M.S.C.—

The Corps of Military Staff Clerks has been reorganized and now consists of Section "A" (Staff Clerks) and Section "B" (Staff Orderly Service).

Under this reorganization the "Records Section" has been absorbed.

(2) Non-Permanent Active Militia

Organization

The following changes in organization have been authorized:—

Signals.—

The 1st Signal Battalion, Canadian Corps of Signals has been completed by the organization of the battalion headquarters and No. 18 Signal Company.

C.O.T.C.—

The University Club Contingent, Canadian Officers Training Corps, at Toronto, has been disbanded.

C.A.S.C.

In the reorganization of the Canadian Army Service Corps, provision has been made for 11 Divisional Trains (each consisting of a Headquarters, 1 Mechanical Transport Company, 1 Horse Transport Company and Supply Details).

Peace Establishments

The Peace Establishments of the Non-Permanent Active Militia in force for 1925-26 were made applicable for the fiscal year 1926-27 with a few minor alterations.

Nomenclature

Infantry.—

The Royal Hamilton Regiment has been redesignated "The Royal Hamilton Light Infantry".

Medical—

Sanitary Sections of the Canadian Army Medical Corps are now designated " Field Hygiene Sections."

Localization

The localization of units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia has been changed from time to time to suit the conditions and population of the country.

Alliances

During the past year, His Majesty the King has granted authority for several units to be allied with regiments of the British Army, as follows:—

Non-Permanent Active Militia—

Canadian Engineers to the Corps of Royal Engineers.
The Princess of Wales' Own Regiment to the Prince of Wales' Volunteers (South Lancashire).
The Dufferin Rifles of Canada to the King's Royal Rifle Corps.
The Brockville Rifles to the King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Le Regiment de Quebec to the East Yorkshire Regiment.
The St. John Fusiliers to the King's Own Scottish Borderers.
The Essex Fusiliers to the Essex Regiment.
1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own) to the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).
The Canadian Scottish Regiment to the Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment).

Perpetuations

The perpetuation of units of the Canadian Machine Gun Service, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Great War, 1914-18, by units of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps, Non-Permanent Active Militia, has been authorized.

Discipline

The discipline of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia during the past year has been satisfactory. The number of convictions by District Court Martial for the year were forty-seven.

Dental Treatment

Dental treatment has been satisfactorily carried out to ensure dental fitness of the Permanent Active Militia. In the case of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, dental treatment to the limited extent provided for under the regulations has been effected.

Kings' Regulations and Orders

A revised edition of the King's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Militia has been brought into use, effective November 1st, 1926, superseding the previous edition issued in 1917.

(3) Personal Services

The officer personnel of the various arms of the service has been kept well up to the required standard throughout the year and the supply of young officers to fill vacancies consequent upon transfers to the Reserves and retirements under the age limit regulations has been well maintained.

Satisfactory progress was made as regards the appointment of officers to Reserve Unit establishments and early completion of the organization of these units will be accomplished.

Tenures of command of brigades, regiments, battalions, etc., have been regularly administered to allow for due advancement of the more senior regimental officers, and in this respect some 49 changes in the command of units were gazetted during the year. In a few cases extensions have been granted.

The work in connection with the complete revision of the Reserve of Officers, Active Militia, has been finished and the locations of all such officers who are, under the regulations, required to report annually to the District Headquarters of the Military District in which they reside, have been properly recorded. Proper data pertaining to the Reserve of Officers generally is essential and District Officers Commanding are required to keep complete records accordingly.

The number of officers, including provisional appointments, appointed to the Non-Permanent Active Militia during the 12 months ended March 31, 1927, totalled nine hundred and twenty-eight.

Appointments and Retirements, Permanent Force

The resignations and retirements of officers of the Permanent Force for the year totalled nine.

The appointments of officers of the Permanent Force for the year totalled seventeen.

Militia List

With regard to the Canadian Militia List a revised edition of Part I, corrected to the 9th April, 1926, only, was issued during the past year but it has been recommended that more frequent editions of this volume be made available for all concerned as soon as funds permit.

The current Part II edition now in use, which was corrected to the 1st September, 1925, has been revised at Defence Headquarters and it has been recommended that another edition be printed at an early date.

(4) Medical

Permanent Corps—Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

The work of this Directorate was much the same during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, as during the previous year.

The Medical Services for the Royal Canadian Navy have been carried out by the R.C.A.M.C., and part-time C.A.M.C. Officers attached for duty, in connection with the Navy, throughout the country.

The hospital situation in the different districts is much the same as that in the report of last year.

Dieted hospitals are in operation in all districts, excepting Military Districts 2, 7, 12 and 13.

Inspections of the R.C.A.M.C. Detachments and Military Hospitals, in Eastern Canada, were carried out during the year.

Under special authority the services of Medical Practitioners at Lac du Bonnet, Larder Lake, Norway House, Fort Smith, Aklavik, Dawson, Mayo and Fort Simpson, were obtained for Detachments of the Royal Canadian Air Force and Royal Canadian Corps of Signals stationed at these places.

During the year an increase of 2 Officers and 5 Other Ranks was granted.

One Officer of the R.C.A.M.C. is at present in England, attached to the R.A.M.C. for instruction at R.A.F. Medical School.

There was some increase in the appointments to the Non-Permanent Active Militia Medical Units, and, of these Units, seven Field Ambulances and two Field Hygiene Sections trained at local Headquarters, and six Field Ambulances trained in the field.

Issues of surplus medical stores to Government Departments, without repayment, to the amount of $7,705.92, were made.

The mobilization equipment has been thoroughly checked during the past year, and the necessary repair work to keep it in good condition has been done.

Health of the Troops

The health of the Permanent Force has been good throughout the year. A small epidemic of Diphtheria occurred in the troops stationed in the Halifax Garrison, but efficient means were adopted to control the spread of the infection, and no serious cases of illness resulted.

The total number of patients treated in hospital during the period April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927, was 2,867. This total was made up as follows:—

Royal Military College	243
Permanent Force	2,026
Non-Permanent Active Militia	114
Royal Canadian Air Force	208
Royal Canadian Navy	267
Royal Navy	4
Civilians	5
	2,867

An increase of 117 in the number of patients treated, over the previous year.

There were eleven deaths during the year, three of these being caused by accident, as follows:—

Fracture of spine	(R.M.C.)	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	(P.F.)	2
Chronic nephritis	(P.F.)	1
Fracture of skull	(P.F.)	1
Malignant growth on neck	(P.F.)	1
Appendicitis	(P.F.)	1
Double pneumonia	(P.F.)	1
Congestion of lungs	(P.F.)	1
Cancer of kidneys	(P.F.)	1
Multiple injuries	(Royal Navy)	1
		11

Three thousand eight hundred and twelve Medical Boards were held during the year.

St. John Ambulance Association

The work carried on throughout the year by the National Defence Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association was very successful, and there was an increase in the number of entries for the Mary Otter trophy. At the date of this report the award of this trophy has not been made. There were 160 certificates issued.

(5) Pay Services

Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia and Royal Canadian Air Force

The operation of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia and the Royal Canadian Air Force, including the payment of troops and accounts for supplies, transport, maintenance, repairs, construction, etc., and the keeping of accounts in the districts, continued to be carried out most efficiently by small detachments of the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps stationed at National Defence Headquarters and at the Headquarters of the several Military Districts.

The operation of the Pay Services during the fiscal year was somewhat similar to the previous year, there being no changes of note.

The work of mustering and paying the Non-Permanent Active Militia troops training at such camps of instruction as were held and the issue of annual allowances and other financial matters relating to units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia has been carried out by District Paymasters in a satisfactory manner, and the members of the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps and the Civil Staff employed under this Directorate carried out the duties assigned to them during the past year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The undermentioned financial statements, comprising Appendix "C", cover the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1927, and show the expenditure by stations on account of pay and allowances for the Permanent Active Militia and the Royal Canadian Air Force:—

1. Statement of expenditure by stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Active Militia for the fiscal year 1926-27.
2. Statement of expenditure by stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Royal Canadian Air Force for the fiscal year 1926-27.

(6) Records

The total output of the Directorate has been steadily maintained as shown by the following paragraphs, despite a reduction in staff of twelve.

Documents Section

During the year, it was necessary to examine and re-file 578,245 sets of documents in order adequately to reply to enquiries received, and to compile nominal rolls for various public and private organizations; 13,876 complete records of officers' services were compiled for official purposes.

The compilation of personnel and medical statistics by the Hollerith system has now been completed and the small remaining staff is now employed on the tabulation and recapitulation of the information derived by the above means. A commencement has been made on the preparation of the information required for the Book of Remembrance which will eventually be placed on the altar in the Memorial Chamber of the Parliament Buildings.

The C.E.F. Registry has been employed almost exclusively on urgent current work which entailed the handling of 185,077 files, and the docketing of 29,370 loose papers and correspondence received by the Directorate. The preparation of material for the Department of Public Archives is being proceeded with as time permits.

The Voucher Library in which is incorporated practically the whole financial record of the C.E.F. is still under constant reference in order to settle the many claims concerning pay, etc. Approximately 3,000 researches were necessary during the year.

Honours and Awards

The issue of medals, awards and memorials shows a slight increase over that of the previous year. The number of Memorial Crosses, Plaques and Scrolls issued in respect of deaths subsequent to discharge, but attributable to war service, remains approximately the same. Applications for replacement of lost medals increased almost 20 per cent. It is interesting to note, however that 50 per cent of the applicants took no further action on being informed of the procedure and payment necessary to obtain replacements. The work of locating those ex-soldiers who have not yet applied for their medals is still being proceeded with, special attention being paid to this phase of the work, it being desirable to dispose of these medals as quickly as possible.

Estates

During the year, 237 new estates, amounting to $35,075.42 were received by the Directorate for distribution. 259 estates requiring disbursement of $43,481.47 were wound up. There remain at present in custody of the Directorate, 761 undistributed estates for which there is a credit of $128,284.18. There is also a trust account of $21,198.50 covering shares to minor beneficiaries.

(7) Extract From Report of the Commandant, Royal Military College of Canada

Attendance

Cadet strength at commencement of College year, 1925-26		166
S.O.S. during year, 1925-26		7
Cadet strength at close of College year, 1925-26		159
Graduated June, 1926	17	
M.Q. Certificate	1	
Withdrawals	22	40
		119
Recruits joining College August 30, 1926		64
Total Cadet strength at commencement of College year, 1926-27		183
Increase over Cadet strength at commencement of College year, 1925-26		17

Discipline

The discipline throughout the year has been very good.

Medical

The health of the Gentlemen Cadets during the period covered by this report has been excellent, except for a slight epidemic of German Measles in May, 1926, and a number of cases of a mild type of Influenza.

Commissions

Seven Gentlemen Cadets of the Graduating Class have applied for, and have been recommended for commissions in the Regular Army, Royal Air Force or the Canadian Permanent Force. The following commissions were granted:—

Regular Army	4
Royal Air Force	1
Canadian Permanent Force	2
	7

Sports

The College teams have been particularly successful during the year, having captured the Intermediate Intercollegiate Championships in rugby, football and hockey. The football team also won the Intermediate Dominion Championship. The hockey team also won its annual match with the United States Military Academy. In other branches of sport also excellent results were attained.

Educational

The syllabus as laid down in the College Calendar has been carried out.

Certain cadets of the First Class have this year reached a higher standard in French than formerly.

The office of Senior Professor has been changed to Director of Studies.

Officers' Courses

As in the past, the work of the branch of the General Staff for the year 1926-27 has been devoted principally to the instruction of officers of the Active Militia; at the same time a certain amount of instruction has also been given to Gentlemen Cadets.

The Preparatory Staff Course.—The duration of this course was five and a half months, commencing the 1st October and terminating in the middle of February, the week previous to the time of writing the entrance examinations to the Staff College. The complete course was taken by four officers of the Permanent Force, who wrote the Staff College entrance examination, and by two officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force. In addition to those who attended the complete course, six officers of the Permanent Force and two officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force attended the course until after Christmas. In view of the fact that refresher officers were not permitted to take the entire course, the first portion was devoted, as far as possible, to instruction in subjects which would be of particular interest and assistance to such officers in the efficient performance of the normal duties required of them at their station or with their units throughout Canada.

A series of five lectures on co-operation between the Air Force and the Army given by Flight-Lieutenant Walsh R.C.A.F., who had recently returned from a course of instruction in England, was of decided value.

The Long Course.—This course was arranged so as to avoid the overlapping with the Preparatory Course which occurred last year. Consequently it was necessary to curtail the duration of the Course to approximately three months; it was possible, however, to make up this time by increasing the number of periods in the morning and by working longer in the afternoon, with the result that it was possible to cover practically the same ground that was previously covered in the five months course. The course commenced on the 21st February and terminated on the 31st May. Those in attendance were two Non-Permanent Militia Officers and eight subalterns of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. French, Equitation and Physical Training were added to the course this year.

Militia Staff Course.—Lecture precis for the theoretical portion of this year's course were prepared and forwarded to all Military Districts for distribution to each candidate taking the course.

The examination papers in each subject of this portion of the course were also prepared and marked by, or under the supervision of, the General Staff of the Royal Military College.

Promotion Examination, Lieutenant-Colonels.—The General Staff will this year prepare the tactical examination on the ground for the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonels of the Non-Permanent Active Militia. It has been decided

that two examinations will be held, one for officers in Eastern Canada, and one for officers in Western Canada; these examinations to take place immediately after the practical portion of the Militia Staff Course at Lennoxville and Sarcee, respectively.

Physical Training Course.—During the months of August, September, and October, 1926, a course in Physical Training (both Army and Board of Education), Boxing, Wrestling, Bayonet Fighting, Swimming, Athletics, Anatomy, Physiology, etc., was held at the College. Two officers and sixteen warrant officers and Non-commissioned officers attended the course, and, as compared with the past four years, a higher standard was attained.

Visits

During the year the College has been visited by the following:—

Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief of Staff, gave an illustrated lecture in the Sir Arthur Currie Hall to the Staff, Officers of Military District No. 3, and Gentlemen Cadets, on "Military Demonstrations in connection with the Imperial Conference 1926."

Eighty Cambridge Medical Students, under the auspices of the Cambridge Medical Society.

Captain H. de R. Morgan, D.S.O., The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) with a party of warrant officers and non-commissioned officers, who were en route to Toronto on the occasion of an anniversary visit to their allied regiment, The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

PRESENTATIONS

The College has again been most fortunate in receiving a number of useful, historic and interesting gifts, which have been placed in appropriate places in the various buildings.

These include:—

(*a*) Large engravings of His Excellency, General The Rt. Hon. Baron Byng of Vimy and Lady Byng.

(*b*) A very fine Abyssinian Buffalo head has been presented by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor. The buffalo was one of two killed by his son, the late Lieut. Travers Williams-Taylor (Cadet No. 1025) 13th/18th Hussars.

(*c*) Through kindness of Dr. H. M. Ami, of the Department of Mines, collections of Canadian minerals and fossils were obtained. These, besides being of general interest, are most useful for instruction in Mineralogy and Geology.

(*d*) Through the kindness of Mr. R. P. Doucet, general Manager of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Limited, Thetford Mines, P.Q., a collection of asbestos ores and samples from the Thetford Mines have been received; these are also useful for instruction in Mineralogy and Geology.

(*e*) James White, Esq., (Cadet No. 96), of the Department of Justice, and F. H. Peters, Esq., (Cadet No. 567), Director of Topographical Surveys, were instrumental in obtaining several photographs of early pictures of the College. It is hoped to produce reproductions of these from time to time in the "Review".

Buildings and Grounds

The condition of the grounds and buildings has been maintained throughout the year. Periodic painting was provided for and repairs have been carried out.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

The appropriations for the year 1926-27 for Engineer, Supply and Transport, and Equipment and Ordnance Services were sufficient only to meet the more urgent services and allow all possible funds to be utilized for training purposes.

Owing to the parliamentary situation during the greater part of the fiscal year, funds could only be provided for requirements of extreme urgency, and delay in the provision of many important services became necessary, retarding the program which it had been intended should be carried out. The general progress during the year, however, in all three directorates has been satisfactory.

Engineer Services and Works

The general repair of the buildings of the Naval, Military and Air Services, has been fairly well maintained, but considerable deterioration is taking place, and larger expenditures are necessary to prevent further deterioration.

The situation as regards the Permanent Force Barracks with the exception of those at Winnipeg, London, St. Johns, P.Q., and Esquimalt, remains unsatisfactory. The provision of new Barracks at Halifax, Toronto, and Calgary, is a matter which should receive early attention.

Wellington Barracks, Halifax, which were taken over from the Imperial authorities and housed all the Infantry at this station, were partially destroyed by the explosion in 1918. These buildings are unsafe and are now used for the accommodation of stores. All the remaining barracks at this station are obsolete and expensive to administer.

Stanley Barracks in Toronto were sold to the city of Toronto in 1909. We have, since that date, occupied these buildings on sufferance. A site for new barracks was acquired at Long Branch before the war but it has not been possible to proceed with the construction of new buildings. The city of Toronto is urging the department to vacate Stanley Barracks and permit the area to be used for the expansion of the Canadian National Exhibition. It is strongly urged that immediate steps be taken for the provision of new accommodation which should, if possible, include the Air and Signal Services, now stationed at Camp Borden.

The Permanent Forces in Calgary still occupy a portion of the non-permanent armoury, an arrangement unsatisfactory to both forces. The temporary stables rented from the city are quite unsuitable. One of the stables, during the past year, was destroyed by fire. New barracks and fire-proof stables should be erected at as early a date as possible.

Magazine accommodation for Naval, Military and Air Force ammunition has been improved during the year. The joint service magazine at Bedford Basin, Halifax, has been considerably advanced and further construction has taken place at Petawawa on the magazine intended for Military Districts 1, 2, 3, and 4.

It is hoped that some steps may be taken in the coming year towards the provision of a magazine to serve Military Districts 10, 12, and 13, which are at present unprovided for.

The improvements to the Ordnance Building, Kingston, will enable the government stores at this station to be more effectively stored and cared for and will minimize the risk of loss by fire. It is hoped that it will be possible to continue to improve the accommodation for Ordnance stores by the erection of fire-proof buildings at other points in Canada. The protection of this valuable equipment is a matter which is causing the department considerable concern.

It was not possible during the year to provide funds for the development of new rifle ranges. The growing interest in musketry practice and machine gun training is increasing the demand for rifle ranges with sufficient danger area to protect the public from ricochets. Several of the old ranges have had to be closed, and in a number of others, severe restrictions have had to be enforced to protect the public. It is hoped that funds will be made available in the near future to meet the more pressing requirements.

The detailed report of the Engineer Services is attached (page 59).

Royal Canadian Army Service Corps

This corps is responsible for the distribution of rations and forage to the Permanent Force and the Non-permanent militia while under training; for the control of horse, mechanical and military water transport; the allotment of buildings and the provision of rented buildings, and the supply and control of fuel, light, water, etc., as well as the control of all rail transport and the purchasing of remounts. The services rendered by this corps during the past year have been very satisfactory.

There has been a great improvement in the general efficiency of this corps during the past two years. The effect of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps school of instruction at Winnipeg has been very marked, and the branch schools at Halifax, London, and Esquimalt have passed on the high standard of instruction and training to the personnel of the non-permanent active militia, C.A.S.C. units.

Provisional schools for the Canadian Army Service Corps have also been provided, and the remarkably good attendance indicates the keenness which is developing in the non-permanent units of the Army Service Corps.

Special attention has been given to improving conditions in instruction and material in the Mechanical Transport of the Permanent Force, and passing this instruction on to the non-permanent units. A very capable officer has been loaned for two years by the Royal Army Service Corps (Imperial), whose services have been very much appreciated.

The training given to members of the Mechanical Transport units is of such a nature as to enable these men to obtain excellent positions on leaving the service.

A detailed report of this service follows. (See page 66.)

Equipment and Ordnance Services

The Ordnance stores of this department are in excellent condition, but in a large number of cases, fire-proof buildings are required. The value of these stores in event of an emergency cannot be exaggerated, and every effort should be made to safeguard them.

During the year a considerable amount of surplus or obsolete material has been disposed of through the Government Salvage Officer. This method of disposal, has been found very satisfactory to this department.

Stocks of certain material accumulated during the war are becoming depleted. This is particularly noticeable in connection with certain sizes of clothing, boots, etc., for which purchases are now being made. These purchases will increase.

The demand for pre-war coloured clothing increases from all branches of the service. The permanent force are restricted to the use of khaki, and have no change for walking out purposes. It is hoped that some steps may be taken in the near future to provide our permanent soldiers with a change of uniform when not on duty.

The non-permanent militia, with the exception of the Highland Regiments, are finding recruiting difficult, and desire to return to the distinctive uniforms worn in pre-war days.

The situation as regards canvas has improved during the past year, but a great deal of that still remaining in stock should be condemned. It is not considered that any large condemnations can be made until further provision has been effected.

The department has continued the issues of camping equipment to Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, at a low rate of rental, which does not cover depreciation. This work is a valuable one which it is desired to continue if further provision of new canvas can be made.

The department also suffers considerable loss in loaning tents and other equipment for purposes of disaster relief, and a considerable quantity of canvas is loaned yearly for public purposes not included in the above.

The expenditures on military stores since the war have been limited to immediate and necessary annual supply. As the result of war experiences, it has become necessary to expand certain arms of the service which were not previously developed in Canada to any extent.

The increase in the number and size of units specializing in signalling, machine gun fire, and certain types of artillery, all of which require special technical equipment, of which we have not sufficient to meet necessities, makes it necessary that purchase of sufficient equipment to fully outfit these units should be undertaken. Reports of shortages of material of various types are prepared annually, and provision is made from time to time as funds can be supplied.

The output of the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, remains at a high standard but, owing to the curtailment of funds available for yearly manufacture, and the high overhead of an institution of this nature, the cost of production remains high. This could be very much reduced if the annual output were increased. The expenditure of small arm ammunition on annual practices remains higher than the amount manufactured yearly, resulting in a continued reduction in reserves.

The work of the Chief Inspector of Ammunition and that of the Inspector of Armourers' Services have been very satisfactory.

A detailed report on this service follows. (Page 70.)

(1) Directorate of Engineer Services

Definition of Duties

Engineer Services comprise the design, construction and maintenance of fortifications, military buildings and works; also the custody of lands owned or used by the Department of National Defence. It is also the duty of the Royal Canadian Engineers to operate and maintain the defence electric lights (search lights) and the telephone systems in permanent fortifications.

Staff

Under the Quartermaster-General, the Director of Engineer Services is responsible for the proper carrying out of all Engineer Services, and administers the sum voted by Parliament under the heading "Engineer Services and Works".

The Director of Engineer Services is assisted by a small staff at Headquarters, who may be employed on inspection duties and the preparation and supervision of important constructional projects, as well as on their ordinary administrative duties.

A District Engineer Officer is appointed to the staff of each Military District. He is responsible to the District Officer Commanding for the proper execution of Engineer Services within his District. He has a staff of officers

and other ranks of the Royal Canadian Engineers to assist him in the performance of his duties of design, supervision and administration; the size of the staff depending on the amount of work in each district.

Notes on Engineer Services Generally

Owing to the Parliamentary situation during the greater part of the fiscal year 1926-27, funds could only be provided for such services as were of extreme urgency, and which, in the public interest, could not be postponed. Accordingly, the program of engineer services which was in contemplation for 1926-27 could not be followed in its entirety, and many of the services have been held over until 1927-28. Generally speaking, the condition of works and buildings remains the same as stated in the report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926.

Rifle Ranges

Only urgent maintenance services were carried out during the year. Rifle ranges generally are in only fair condition, though there are a few which it has been possible to maintain up to the proper standard.

In many localities where there is a growing militia activity, proper facilities for small arms training do not now exist, and this lack is prejudicing efficiency. New rifle ranges and extensive improvements to old ones are required. Danger areas are inadequate on certain ranges, and unless this defect is remedied, firing will have to be discontinued on account of danger to the public.

These conditions have been noted in previous reports, but so far, funds available have not allowed of any comprehensive policy of improvement being adopted.

Accommodation, Permanent Active Militia

The barracks and married quarters, in which the Permanent Active Militia is housed, remain most unsatisfactory. With the exception of Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Wolseley Barracks, London, and the Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q., nearly all are out of date, cramped, inconvenient from an administrative point of view, and in some cases unhealthy. Unsatisfactory living conditions make it increasingly difficult to obtain recruits of the proper standard for the Permanent Active Militia.

New barracks are urgently needed to accommodate the troops at Stanley Barracks, Toronto, and at Halifax, N.S. The situation at Stanley Barracks is particularly acute and should be met at the earliest possible date.

Stable accommodation for mounted corps is poor at many stations. All temporary wooden stables should be replaced by fireproof brick stables of modern type.

Attention has been drawn to this state of affairs in all recent reports. Nevertheless, it has not proved practicable to adopt any program of barracks construction, in view of the limited sums voted for National Defence.

Accommodation for Non-Permanent Active Militia

Many units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia lack armoury accommodation, space for drill in inclement weather, and storage facilities. This reflects adversely on efficiency, and makes organization more difficult.

No funds have been provided for the erection of armouries. The policy of renting and adapting buildings which are really unsuitable for this purpose is both expensive and inefficient.

Existing armouries have been maintained in a fair state of repair, but owing to the shortage of funds available, their condition can nowhere be said to be first class.

Expenditures 1926-27

Maintenance and repairs of Rifle ranges	$ 58,328 31
" " Barracks	210,388 24
" " Ordnance buildings	35,239 80
" " Drill halls	89,724 05
" " Camp grounds	55,740 24
" " Fortifications	36,050 00
Repairs to Citadel walls, Quebec	1,100 00

New Construction

Joint Service Magazine, Halifax	$ 72,138 00
Stores and offices, Petawawa (material)	10,274 00
Magazines, Petawawa	25,000 00
Improvements, Ordnance Building, Kingston	26,574 00

The distribution of expenditure on Engineer Service funds was as follows:—

Military District No. 1	$ 25,350 00
" 2	29,799 00
" 3	59,364 00
" 4	35,558 00
" 5	69,100 00
" 6	10,539 00
" 7	24,159 00
" 10	52,058 20
" 11	29,157 00
" 12	5,664 00
" 13	15,664 02
Ottawa Services	5,431 42
Petawawa Camp	27,000 00
Connaught Rifle Range	25,418 00
Halifax Garrison	97,783 00

Vote for Manufacturing Establishments

Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, repairs and maintenance	$ 6,179 00

Vote for Royal Military College

Repairs and maintenance	$ 26,220 14

Vote for Non-Permanent Active Militia

Temporary works in connection with camping arrangements, such as water supply, latrines, ablution tables, kitchens, incinerators, preparation of camp sites, etc	$ 24,323 00

Vote for Permanent Force

Purchase of Burial Site, Prospect Cemetery, M.D. 2	$ 1,500 00

Vote for Royal Canadian Air Force

Construction and repair of buildings for the Air Force	$ 93,921 00

Vote for Naval Services

Naval Services, alterations to quarters, R.C.N.V.R. Calgary	$ 460 00

Work Carried Out 1926-27

The following is a list of the more important works carried out during the year (exclusive of work shown under "New Construction")—

Military District No. 1.

Cove Rifle Range.—Installation of gate target frames.

Wolseley Barracks.—Alterations and additions to Block "G". Alterations and additions to gymnasium, Block "L". Installation of new boiler in ordnance building.

Military District No. 2.

Toronto Armouries.—Covering old roof with waterproof material.

St. Catharines Armoury.—Repair to roof.

Niagara Camp.—Repairs to stables.

Camp Borden.—Repairs to flooring in buildings occupied by Royal Canadian Corps Signals. Repairs to roofs of cottages, military area. Foundations to married quarters and station Headquarters. External painting of buildings. Levelling and resurfacing landing area.

Military District No. 3.

Tete de Pont Barracks.—Installation of new boiler.

Royal Military College.

Installation of new boiler in Stone Frigate dormitory.
Educational Building.—Painting and pointing brickwork.
Alterations and additions to pumping plant.
Repairs to officers' quarters.
Renewal of heating plant, Field Officer's quarters.

Military District No. 4.

St. Johns, P.Q.—Repairs to Old Fort building.
Montreal.—Drill hall, Craig street, construction of new indoor rifle range.

Military District No. 5.

Cove Field Barracks, Quebec.—Renewal of verandas, "R" and "C" Blocks. Shingling sides of quarters Nos. 26 and 30.
St. Louis Street Barracks, Quebec.—Interior decoration.
The Armoury, Citadel, Quebec.—Conversion into men's living quarters.
Quebec Drill Hall.—Painting roof.
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.—Repairs to gas tank.

Military District No. 6.

Glacis Barracks.—Improvements to R.C.A.S.C. buildings.
New engine for R.C.E. lighter *Sapper*.
McNab's Island.—Reconstruct head of Garrison pier.
George Island—Reconstruction of pier.
Glacis Barracks.—Provide new coal shed.
Bridgewater Armoury.—Renewal of roof.

Military District No. 7.

Newcastle, N.B., Armouries.—Completion of building.
St. John, N.B., Armoury.—Repairs and painting.

Military District No. 10.

Winnipeg, Man.—Fort Osborne Barracks: Partial exterior painting of stables. Partial exterior painting of buildings. Repairs to steam mains. Replacing wooden foundations with concrete. Fitting new stables. Repairs to roofs.

Lac du Bonnet Air Station.—Preparation of grounds. Construction of slipway. Building moved from Victoria Beach re-erected.

Military District No. 11.

Esquimalt, B.C.—Work Point Barracks: External painting. Wooden married quarters repaired. Reshingle roof, officers' block. Ordnance Depot: Lay water main.

Military District No. 12.

Nil.

Military District No. 13.

Sarcee Camp.—Ordnance Depot: Build two galvanized iron gun sheds.
R.C.A.F. Station, High River.—Repairs to roof of hangars.

Connaught Rifle Range.

The usual services necessary in connection with the Canadian Small Arms School, and meetings of rifle associations, were carried out. Minor improvements to roads, buildings, range machinery, and sanitary arrangements were made.

R.C.A.F.—Victoria Island.

A new engine test house was erected. Another floor was added to the stores building. The roads were improved and certain machinery has been installed. The heating plant was altered, giving increased economy in fuel consumption, and various other renewals and improvements carried out.

R.C.A.F.—Shirley Bay.

A quartermaster's store and an ice-house were erected. A launching way and three stone cribs, to form a harbour, were constructed. Material for a combined mess and quarters and for a power transmission line was purchased.

New Construction

Notes on the more important items of new construction carried out during the year are given below:—

Joint Service Magazine, Bedford Basin, N.S.

The works carried out during 1926-27 were the construction of light railways, water supply, sewers, roads and earth traverses. A landing shed, shifting lobby, explosive stores Groups V and VII with boiler houses, and two married quarters for caretakers were built.

The work was done by contract, at a cost of $72,138 for the year.

The program for the completion of this magazine will be continued during 1927-28.

Ordnance Depot, Kingston.

The interior of the building known as the vehicle shed of the Ordnance Depot was destroyed by fire before being transferred to the Department of National Defence. A roof was put on some years ago and this year two floors were constructed and other improvements made, at a cost of $26,574, giving some 20,000 square feet additional storage space for ordnance stores. The construction is fire-proof throughout. This will permit unsatisfactory accommodation elsewhere to be vacated, and will prevent further deterioration of stores and minimize the danger of loss by fire.

The work was carried out by contract.

Petawawa Camp.

Work on the Petawawa magazine scheme was continued. No. 2 shell store was erected; the two married quarters (for caretaker and night watchman) and an office and test room were practically completed, and certain work done on the foundations of No. 3 explosive store. Materials were purchased for the completion of the above buildings, and for the construction of No. 4 explosive store and the laboratory.

This magazine replaces the accommodation formerly occupied on St. Helen's Island, Montreal, and certain unsuitable accommodation in Fort Henry, Kingston, and will serve Military Districts No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4.

Duties of Royal Canadian Engineers

The Director of Engineer Services is also the Officer Administering the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers. The functions of the Royal Canadian Engineers are:—

(*a*) To operate the defence electric lights, telephones and machinery of the fortresses of Canada.

(*b*) To instruct the Non-permanent Active Militia and Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College in Military Engineering.

(*c*) To execute or supervise Engineer Services throughout Canada.

(*d*) Other military duties of an engineering or general character (viz: duties in aid of the civil power).

The Officer Administering, Royal Canadian Engineers and District Engineer Officers, in their respective spheres, give advice on technical matters connected with the organization and training of the engineers of the Active Militia.

Officers

The present shortage of officers in the R.C.E. makes it difficult for them to carry out all these duties in an entirely satisfactory manner. When one officer has to perform duties in connection with Engineer Services, and, at the same time, give instruction in military engineering, both of which are specialist employment, it is impossible to attain full efficiency in either.

Out of a present officer strength of 29, six are "On Command"—two at the Staff College, two attending McGill University, one on exchange duty at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and one with the Geographical Section, General Staff. There are five vacancies for subalterns, the limited establishment of the Corps being 34 officers. It has proved a very difficult matter to attract candidates of the required standard for commissions. Young men of ability with the necessary qualifications can find prospects in civil life which are more attractive to them, both from the point of view of remuneration and the interest inherent in the work, than any which the service can hold out.

No more officers can be spared from the R.C.E. for extra-regimental employ without gravely prejudicing the conduct of Engineer Services, and impairing the Engineer training. A number of subaltern officers are urgently needed.

Other Ranks

The present strength of W.Os., N.C.Os. and Sappers is 12 under the authorized Limited Establishment. This is due to the high qualifications as tradesmen that are now required, and also to there being a great demand for labour in the building and construction trades in civil life. The inducements offered are not enough to attract qualified tradesmen to the service. Besides this, in most cases, a skilled tradesman is around 26 to 30 years of age, is often married, and so, though he might appreciate the security for the future which enlistment in the Permanent Active Militia would give him, he is ineligible.

A shortage of suitable candidates for training for the very important duties of Military Foreman of Works is beginning to make itself felt. Candidates in the past have been drawn from N.C.Os. and Sappers who are building or constructional tradesmen, and who possess the necessary intelligence and initiative. With the failure of the supply of tradesmen, the supply of potential Foremen of Works also fails.

Training

The function of the School of Military Engineering, at Halifax, is,

(*a*) To provide instruction for officers and other ranks of the Royal Canadian Engineers in their various duties, and by examinations, to determine whether they possess the requisite technical qualifications for promotion, or for certain special appointments.

(*b*) To qualify W.Os. and N.C.Os. of the R.C.E. as Instructors in Military Engineering, for duty with the Instructional Cadre or with the Corps.

(*c*) To hold courses for the qualification of Officers and N.C.Os. of the Canadian Engineers (N.P.A.M.) and to set and correct examinations for Provisional or Camp Schools of Engineering held in other parts of Canada.

The functions of (*b*) and (*c*) above imply a certain degree of centralization. It is considered that this is advantageous, as it ensures uniformity in military engineering training, and that latest developments in materiel and method are made known to all concerned.

The location of the School of Military Engineering in Halifax is not sufficiently central. Heavy expense is incurred in transporting R.C.E. personnel from other parts of Canada to take courses there, and it has proved impossible to send Canadian Engineer personnel there from other points than those within the Maritime provinces. When accommodation permits, the School of Military Engineering should be moved to some point in Ontario.

When it becomes possible to increase establishments of the Permanent Active Militia, a Field Company R.C.E. should be organized. All things considered, the present organization of the R.C.E. in detachments is the most efficient for carrying out the duties of the Corps with the numbers available, but the lack of a field unit has an adverse effect on the training of R.C.E. officers and other ranks in field engineering and general military duties. Those who have served in the Great War know how a field company is organized and functions, but those who have joined since have no opportunity of learning. This is bound to affect the training of the Non-Permanent Active Militia in turn. The Field Company, if organized, should be in the same locality as the School of Military Engineering, for demonstration and instructional purposes.

The courses given to R.C.E. personnel at the School of Military Engineering are:—

Foreman of Works,
Works Sergeants,
Mechanist Electrician,
Mechanist Machinist,
Mechanist Instrument Repairer,
Engineer Clerks,
Engineer Draughtsman,
Instructor in Military Engineering, Class I and Class II,
Defence Electric Lighting—Engine Drivers, Gas and Oil; Searchlight Operators.

Lands

The following is a list of military properties disposed of during the fiscal year 1926-27:—

Windsor, N.S., Fort Edward.—An area of 0·125 acres was granted to the town of Windsor for street extension, September 13, 1926.

Souris, P.E.I.—The vacant drill hall site was sold for $40 under authority of Order in Council dated April 24, 1926.

Saskatchewan.—The areas reserved by the Department of the Interior for training purposes in townships 16 and 17, range 3, west 3rd meridian, were relinquished by Order in Council dated August 21, 1926.

Action was taken for the disposal of the following properties, but grants have not yet been issued:—

Old Headquarters Office, Halifax, N.S.—Sale to the Young Women's Christian Association for $7,750 authorized by Order in Council dated February 17, 1927.

Fort Clarence, Halifax, N.S.—Sale to the Imperial Oil Limited for $19,100, authorized by Order in Council dated June 25, 1926.

The following is a list of military properties acquired during the fiscal year 1926-27:—

The purchase of military plots for the burial of Permanent Force soldiers was carried out in Toronto (Prospect Cemetery), St. Johns, P.Q. (St. James Cemetery, St. Johns Catholic Cemetery), Quebec (Belmont Cemetery), Halifax (Mount Olivet Cemetery), and Winnipeg (Elmwood Cemetery).

Dundurn Training Area, Sask.—(*a*) Permission to use the Dundurn Forest Reserve for manoeuvre purposes granted by the Department of the Interior by Order in Council dated August 21, 1926; (*b*) The northeast quarter section 19, township 33, range 4, west 3rd meridian, containing 164·62 acres, purchased from Mr. A. Ireland, at a cost of $3,424.30, deed dated April 27, 1927; (*c*) The northwest and southeast quarters section 19 and northwest quarter section 20, township 33, range 4, west 3rd meridian, comprising 480 acres, reserved by the Department of the Interior for the purposes of the Department of National Defence.

The following properties have been leased:—

Winnipeg, Man.—Parts of lots 26 and 27, parish of St. Boniface, leased for a slipway for the Royal Canadian Air Force for one year from October 1, 1926, at $100 per annum.

Owen Sound, Ont., Rifle Range.—Additional danger area leased from various parties at a cost of $35 per annum, from February 1, 1926.

Action has been taken to acquire the following properties:—

Sussex, N.B., Rifle Range.—About 70 acres of additional land.

Newcastle, N.B., Drill Hall Site.—Adjoining lot being acquired at a cost of $350.

Saskatoon, Sask., Rifle Range.—279 acres being acquired at a cost of $9,725, as a site for new rifle range.

(2) Directorate of Supplies and Transport

This directorate is responsible for the provision, administration and distribution of all food, forage, fuel, light, disinfectants, transport by rail, water and road; horse transport, mechanical transport, military water transport, remounts, veterinary services, rental of buildings (in conjunction with the Department of Public Works), telephone services, the allotment, appropriation of barracks and barrack services.

The strictest possible economy in all services has been observed, consistent with efficiency, and all services are operating at a minimum strength.

The following is a brief outline of the services rendered:—

Supplies for Troops and Horses

(Permanent and non-permanent Active Militia.)

One thousand nine hundred and forty-two contracts for various supplies and services have been made during the past year by the Contracts Branch, at the request of this directorate. The following supplies were issued:—

Food rations	621,843
Hospital diets	19,458
Forage rations	229,690

No complaints were received as to the quality of the food and forage provided by the contractors, and the prices were considered fair and reasonable.

The average cost per ration of food was ·00880 cents higher and per ration of forage ·00498 cents higher than last year, due to natural fluctuation in prices from year to year.

The following is a comparison of the cost per ration during the last five years:—

Food		Forage	
March, 1923	$0.31265	March, 1923	$0.30092
March, 1924	0.31377	March, 1924	0.29614
March, 1925	0.29801	March, 1925	0.36142
March, 1926	0.331045	March, 1926	0.364509
March, 1927	0.339849	March, 1927	0.369480

Lighting and Heating of Buildings

Supplies of fuel, and the kinds and quality of the coal delivered by the contractors were in accordance with the department's specifications. Canadian coal is used wherever practicable. Anthracite is used only where municipal regulations or the type of equipment, chimneys, etc., prevent use of bituminous coal. Coke was used to a larger extent, where the type of heating apparatus was suitable for its use and compared very favourably with anthracite coal, being very efficient and economical.

The supply of light to all buildings has been satisfactory and economical.

Transport by Ocean and Rail

The provision of ocean transport is confined to personnel proceeding to and returning from England, in connection with courses of instruction. All accounts for such ocean transport together with miscellaneous accounts for rail transport, are handled in this directorate.

This directorate is responsible for the issue of all rail transport in Canada, the issue of which is kept at a minimum. The railways are continuing to give satisfactory service in connection with the movement of troops to and from annual training camps.

Horse Strength—Permanent Active Militia

On March 31, 1927, the total number of horses in the Permanent Force, including Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Army Service Corps, and other units, was 701. Generally speaking very little difficulty is experienced in obtaining remounts of a suitable type for cavalry, artillery and other military purposes, although in some districts, particularly the Maritime Provinces, they are not plentiful. The prices remain practically the same, except in the Prairie Provinces where remounts are considerably cheaper than in other parts of Canada.

The Department of Agriculture maintain four breeding stations as under:—

Raddick Lake, P.Q.
Millarville, Alta.
Chaffey's Locks, Ont.
Ailsa Craig, Ont.

Where such breeding stations are in operation, the remounts from these localities are of a type noticeably superior and it is recommended that one breeding station should be opened in each province to improve the quality of remounts for military service and to raise the standard of saddle horses for which there is a large and increasing demand.

Veterinary Service

This branch of the service is responsible for the care and health of horses, and the duties in connection with this service have been very satisfactorily carried out, although the establishment has been reduced to a minimum.

Telephones

By careful supervision, and by the installation of extension telephones instead of main telephones wherever possible, the expenditure for this service has been maintained at the lowest cost, without in any way interfering with the efficiency of the service. For the year 1926-27, the total cost for this service throughout the various Districts was $15,173.42.

Barrack Services

Included under this heading is the proper conduct of all duties in connection with the receipt, custody, issue and accounting for fuel, light, gas, water, disinfectants and paillasse straw, and also for the allotment of quarters.

The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps

The strength of this corps on March 31, 1927, was 26 officers and 247 other ranks.

This Corps functions throughout the Dominion for the purpose of providing, administering and accounting for supplies, forage, fuel, light and disinfectants; transporting troops, animals and stores by rail and water, appropriating, allotting and hiring accommodation for both the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps (Permanent Force) is also employed for the instruction of the Canadian Army Service Corps (Non-Permanent Active Militia).

To meet these demands and requirements, a small depot or detachment is located in each Military District, and the officer of the R.C.A.S.C. designated as the District Supply and Transport Officer is attached to the District Headquarters.

The Depots, numbering four in all, in addition to their normal duties, provide Royal and Provisional Schools of Instruction for the training of the R.C.A.S.C. and C.A.S.C. In order to provide more suitable facilities for training No. 2 Depot, R.C.A.S.C., Toronto, Ont., was changed to a Detachment and No. 1 Detachment, R.C.A.S.C., London, Ont., was reorganized as No. 1 Depot, R.C.A.S.C. This has proved a success.

Depots are now located at Halifax, N.S., London, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Esquimalt, B.C.

Detachments are now located at Toronto, Ont., Kingston, Ont., Montreal, Que., Quebec, Que., Saint John, N.B., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta., and Ottawa, Ont.

A small R.C.A.S.C. Supply Depot to provide for supplies, barrack services and fuel for the R.C.A.F. and Permanent Force at Camp Borden, was organized during the early part of 1927.

Training and Instruction

In order to impart instruction in the latest developments and to ensure uniformity in training, and a systematic application of rules, regulations and methods in Army Service Corps procedure, a Royal Canadian Army Service Corps School of Instruction has been formed at Winnipeg, Man., where all training throughout Canada is carefully supervised.

All young officers on joining the corps, on first appointment, are posted to Winnipeg for instruction in corps duties, and finally, for training in regimental duties, before being posted for duty elsewhere.

Courses of instruction for officers, senior W.O.'s and N.C.O.'s, and the training of the Instructional Cadre is carried out at this school. Ample accommodation exists for attached personnel to live in barracks, and by degrees, the instructional facilities, so very necessary for imparting thoroughly practical

instruction in all branches of corps duties, are being built up. As Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Air Force detachments are quartered at this station, an opportunity is afforded to work with and obtain the assistance of the other arms of the service.

Branch Schools, under the direct supervision of the R.C.A.S.C. Central School at Winnipeg, Man., are established at Halifax, N.S., London, Ont., and Esquimalt, B.C., for the purpose of providing Royal and Provisional Schools of Instruction for Officers, W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and men of the C.A.S.C. (non-permanent) in the Districts where C.A.S.C. units are situated, and also for the instruction of the junior N.C.O.'s, men and recruits of the R.C.A.S.C. personnel at the Depots.

These Branch Schools have done exceedingly useful work in the various Districts. The standard of instruction has been high, up-to-date, and on the same general lines as laid down by the Central School. Apart from the qualifications that have been obtained by the N.C.O.'s, men and recruits of the Depots, the C.A.S.C. (non-permanent) have derived the greatest benefit and encouragement, with the result that the *esprit de corps* of the A.S.C. has been greatly raised.

Since the opening of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps School of Instruction commencing September, 1925, eighteen senior and junior officers of the R.C.A.S.C. have undergone special courses of instruction at Winnipeg, Man., varying in duration from two to four months each.

In addition to the above, senior Warrant Officers and N.C.O.'s and candidates for the instructional cadre, numbering approximately forty, have received a special four or three months' course in technical subjects. A total of seventy-three certificates have been awarded by the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps School of Instruction to personnel of the R.C.A.S.C. (Permanent Force).

It is gratifying to report that lately there have been quite a number of provisional schools for the C.A.S.C. (non-permanent) at which attendance has been remarkably good. The greatest keenness prevails and it would appear that there will be difficulty in meeting future demands for these schools, which are likely to be larger in numbers, with the limited instructional cadre available.

Provisional schools only provide theoretical instruction and give partial certificates and the full certificate of qualification is awarded after a practical course at a Royal or Camp School. A small number have taken advantage of Royal Schools but a large number are yet to qualify in the practical subjects. The only way to meet this is to organize A.S.C. Camp Schools at central points during the training season. This is receiving consideration.

The technical education of Mechanical Transport personnel is receiving special consideration and quite a lot of elementary training has been conducted to qualify officers and N.C.O.'s to conduct their weekly detailed inspection of Mechanical Transport vehicles and thus keep down maintenance charges.

The R.C.A.S.C. Mechanical Transport personnel in most instances on enlistment know very little of the functions of internal combustion engines, or their upkeep and repair, but after systematic training they acquire a very useful knowledge. Unfortunately for the service, but to the benefit of the community many trained men find good openings in civil life at salaries higher than the Department can afford to offer them.

Inspections

Inspections by the Director of Supplies and Transport of all the R.C.A.S.C. Depots and Detachments were carried out with the object of insuring uniformity in their professional training, supply, transport and barrack service arrangements, equitation, drill, equipment and organization; also the efficient and economical conduct of the service.

These inspections have been of inestimable value both to the Inspecting Officer and to the O.C. Depots and Detachments of the R.C.A.S.C.

At those Depots and Detachments where a second inspection has been made by the Inspecting Officer, a steady improvement, more uniform and up-to-date methods, and a higher standard of efficiency was noticeable.

(3) Directorate of Equipment and Ordnance Services

Provision and distribution of clothing, equipment, arms and ammunition have been carried out during the year for Militia Services by the branch of the Director of Equipment and Ordnance Services, also provision and distribution of non-technical stores and clothing for the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Priced Vocabulary of Stores

The necessary amendments to the Priced Vocabulary of Stores, Clothing and Necessaries in order to keep prices up-to-date have been made and new articles introduced into the service have been added.

Web Equipment

Two thousand sets of Rucksack Web Equipment for issue to Permanent Force units have been obtained from England. This equipment has been the subject of experiments by the War Office and has been adopted for future provision by them.

Steel Helmets

A very important item of mobilization equipment for the soldier is the steel helmet. A number of these having become surplus in the Imperial Army, steps were taken to obtain a quantity, and seven thousand have been purchased during the year. The price paid for those purchased from England was 2/10d. each; the War Office Vocabulary Price is 9/4d.—thus a saving of approximately $13,000 has been effected.

Special Ammunition for Provincial and Dominion Rifle Association Meets

In 1924 special ammunition which had formely only been supplied to the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Meet was extended for issue to Provincial Rifle Associations. This issue has been continued and the ammunition has given every satisfaction.

Dominion Arsenal

The following is a detail of the work carried out at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec,—

DELIVERY OF FINISHED GOODS

Description	Quantity
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, .303″ Cordite Mark VII /C.A./	3,008,962
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, .303″ Cordite Mark VII /C.A./ (Special for D.R.A.)	150,000
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, .303″ Cordite Mark VII /C.A./ (Special for P.R.A.)	380,000
Cartridges, S.A. Tracer, .303″ S.P.G.N.C. "Z" (VII. G.) Mark I.Z.	10,775
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pdr. Case, empty Mark III /L./ Brass	12,331
Cartridges, empty, B.L. or B.L.C. 15- or 12-pdr. 1 lb. 4 oz. Blank	300
Cartridges, Q.F. 3-pdr. Cordite M.D. practice	1,500
Shell, Q.F. H.E. 4.5″ How. Mark XII Filled Lyddite (Plugged)	556
Components—Cartridges S.A. Ball, .303″ Mark VII (Supply for Canadian Explosives Company):	
Cases, capped	200
Bullets	200
Discs, cardboard	200

DELIVERY OF FINISHED GOODS—*Concluded*

Description	Quantity
Primers, percussion, Q.F. Cartridges No. 1 Mark II	2,047
Rifles, aiming, .22″ Q.F. 18-pdr. Mark I to II[x] Guns (Mark I)	5
Tubes, friction copper Solid drawn without ball—Adapters—	
Heads	42
Stems	42
Puffs, powder 4 oz. Mark I	3,000
REPAIRS, REINSPECTION AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, .303″ Cordite, Mark VII /C.A./ Passed for "Practice only"	67,500
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, .303″ Mark VI (Reinspected)	1,147,276
Cartridges, Q.F. 13-pdr. 9-cwt. Shrapnel Shell (Experimental)	96
Cartridges, S.A. Ball Revolver, .455″ Mark II (Remade)	92,976
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pdr. Cordite M.D. 8 Shrapnel, plugged	25,000
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pdr. Cordite M.D.T. 5/2 (Reduced charge)	1,424
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pdr. Case empty Mark II and III (Repaired):	
Full charge	11,904
Reduced charge	1,479
Cartridges, Q.F. 12-pdr. 12-cwt. Case empty Mark I (Repaired):	
Full charge	900
Clips, cartridge, Q.F. Mark IV	26,530
Chargers, .303″ Cartridge, Mark II and III (Repaired)	600,000
Adapters, Mark VI (Repaired)	1,202
Shot Proof Q.F. 18-pdr. Mark I (Repaired and rebanded)	97
Boxes, A.S.A. or Signal Cartridges H.I. Mark I (Repaired)	550
Boxes, Q.F. 18-pdr. Mark III	5,415
Boxes, Q.F. 18-pdr. Mark II	367
Boxes. Q.F. 18-pdr. Mark I	240
Boxes, cartridge Q.F. 4.5″ How. Mark II	283
Boxes, cartridge, 12-pdr. L.S. 6″ Mark III	23
Boxes, A.S.A. Land, Mark XI and XV	969
Boxes, A.S.A. Pistol H.9 Mark III (Repaired)	329
Boxes, ammunition, Q.F. 3-pdr. Mark VII	94
Boxes, cartridge, Q.F. 4.5″ Mark II	58
Boxes, shell (projectile) Q.F. 4.5″ Mark I	279
Boxes, ammunition, Q.F. 13-pdr	27
Boxes, ammunition, Q.F. 6-pdr Mark III	46
Cases, powder, metal lined	2
Bandoliers, cotton, 50 rounds (used)	38,985

(1) The annealing furnace in the Rolling Mill was completely rebuilt and an entirely new system of ventilation installed.

(2) A new cement acid-proof floor was put down in the Cartridge Factory and a new system of water filtration installed.

(3) During the year a Machine Shop was installed at the Filling Factory, Cove Fields. Repairs to machines in that department can now be carried out there instead of sending them to the Arsenal.

(4) A furnace for low temperature annealing of Q.F. cartridge cases has been constructed.

The Report of the Superintendent forms appendix "D" to this Report.

Chief Inspector of Ammunition, Quebec

The Chief Inspector of Ammunition inspected and proved the output of the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec; also 3,196,000 cartridges, .22″ smokeless, purchased under contract. He carried out the examination and proof firing tests of ammunition in connection with reports received at National Defence Headquarters involving arms and ammunition generally.

Inspector of Armourers Services, Quebec

The work of overhauling and repairing rifles received from overseas has been continued under the supervision of the Inspector of Armourers Services, 1,520 rifles being cleaned, rebrowned, woodwork repaired, and reassembled.

He also carried out—

(1) Test and report on 24 sporting rifles sent to the Department by the Customs Department.

(2) Overhaul, repair, rebrowned and repainted 116 Lewis Machine Guns.

(3) Manufactured for distribution to units and to the Canadian Small Arms Schools 251 Dummy Condenser Tubes for Vickers Machine Guns.

(4) Proved, repaired and rebrowned 2,207 revolvers, S. and W. and Colt.

(5) Overhauled and cleaned 213 machines of various descriptions, the property of the department, which were taken over from the Ross Rifle Factory.

(6) Various other items of repairs, manufactures of gauges and other inspection work.

Disposal of Surplus Stores

Surplus, obsolete stores and clothng to the value of $21,994.81 were disposed of through the Government Salvage Officer by sale or by transfer to other Government departments during the year.

The total amount of stores disposed of by this department since the war, up to March 31, 1927, was valued at $10,259,557.51.

Boards of Officers and Courts of Inquiry

Approximately 200 proceedings of Boards of Officers and Courts of Inquiry have been dealt with. These proceedings in the majority of instances covered deficiencies of arms, clothing and equipment on charge to Units of the Non-Permanent Force, Rifle Associations and Cadet Corps.

Stocktaking

The weekly reports of stocktaking indicate satisfactory progress in this work in all depots, and all items of stock will undoubtedly be checked within the three year period called for in regulations.

Publications

Regulations and Instructions for the Equipment of the Canadian Militia, 1926, and Regulations and Instructions for the Clothing of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, 1926, have been introduced during the year.

Establishment of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps

The limited establishment of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps was increased during the year by 21 privates and also 1 additional R.C.O.C. Instructor who was authorized for Instructional Cadre. The actual establishment as at 31-3-27 was—

Officers.. .. .. 36 (excluding seconded officers (4)).
Other Ranks.. .. .. .. 435 (excluding Other Ranks (6) carried supernumerary).

Particulars of trade and occupation are as follows:—

Other Ranks—

Armament Artificers	18
Armourers	28
Artisans	40
Caretakers	75
Clerks and Storemen	269
Ammunition Examiners	5
Total	435

Discharges, Enlistments, Etc.

The following are the particulars of discharges, enlistments, transfers, etc., carried out during the year:—

Strength Decrease—	
Retirements and Discharges—	
Officers	1
Other Ranks (For ordinary reasons time expired, etc.)	15
Transfers to other units	4
Promotions to Commissioned Rank	2
Deaths	2
Enlistments	41
Transfers between stations—	
Officers	7
Other Ranks	17

Strength—Officers

Two Warrant Officers Class I were promoted to Commissioned Rank to complete establishment.

Courses of Instruction

The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps School of Instruction has been transferred from Ottawa to Winnipeg. This change was carried out in view of the more suitable Barrack accommodation at the latter place and the varied Permanent Force Troops quartered there.

Unfortunately it was impossible through shortness of funds to conduct any courses during the past year. Provision has been made in the estimates and it is hoped in view of the very satisfactory results of previous courses to be able to carry out a Senior Course at the school during the ensuing year.

An Ordnance Mechanical Engineer made a three months' tour of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps manufacturing establishments in Great Britain to obtain up-to-date information on the latest types of tanks, tractors, guns, howitzers and artillery equipment generally, including all range apparatus. The itinerary for this tour was arranged by the War Office, London, England. All three Ordnance Mechanical Engineers have now undergone an instructional tour in England.

There are at present three officers under instruction in England as follows: one attending the Advanced Class at the Artillery College, Woolwich, one at the War Office; and one attending the Ordnance Officer's Course at the Artillery College, Woolwich.

There is one Armament Staff Sergeant attending the Armament Artificer's Course, Artillery College, Woolwich.

The training of personnel of the Canadian Ordnance Corps (Non-Permanent) was, owing to shortage of funds, greatly restricted during the year.

Inspections carried out by the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps

All guns, howitzers, artillery vehicles, equipment, etc., on charge to units were examined by Ordnance Mechanical Engineers and such repairs as were necessary and alterations authorized by list of changes were carried out. The inspection of all small arms and machine guns was carried out by qualified armourers.

R.C.O.C. Officers inspected the clothing and equipment (other than artillery units) on charge to Units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia. They were also in attendance whenever a transfer of the command of a unit took place. Approximately 770 reports of these inspections of Non-Permanent Units have been prepared during the past year. Records have been maintained of all debits and credits in connection with deficiencies and subsequent recoveries of missing articles. Records have been maintained of all missing arms. In cases

when losses of arms have been reported, or the theft of other stores, and where O.C. units could not obtain the return of articles issued to individual members of his unit, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have taken action at the request of this department.

Caretakers, Armouries and Drill Halls

The authorized establishment of civilian caretakers was increased by five full time and five part time employees during 1926-27. The particulars of the total establishment (military and civilian) is shown below:—

Military Caretakers	75
Civilian Caretakers—	
(Chief) Grade III	5
(Full time) Grade II	112
(Part time) Grade I	65
Total	257

The distribution of these caretakers throughout the several Military Districts has been revised and re-arranged from time to time with a view to best meeting the requirements of the service. The personnel available for this work will not admit of caretakers being posted to every drill hall and armoury in the Dominion but the situation is being closely watched and the best possible is being done.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

The expenditure and revenue statements and the remarks contained in this report relate only to Militia and Air Services; the Naval expenditure being dealt with in the report for the Naval Service.

Following are comparative tables of expenditure and revenue for the fiscal years 1925-26 and 1926-27. Civil Government is not included in either case, it being shown in statement No. 3, appendix "B".

EXPENDITURE—MILITIA, AIR AND GENERAL SERVICES.

Year	Militia Votes	Air Votes	General Votes	Adjustment of War Claims	Imperial War Graves	Battlefields Memorials	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1925-26	9,131,260	1,880,615	205,994	286,441	472,519	180,422	12,157,251
1926-27	9,158,592	2,197,645	211,908	148,894	799,767	150,650	12,667,456
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	137,547	.....	29,772	.....
Increase	27,332	317,030	5,914	.....	327,248	.....	510,205

CREDITS—REVENUE, MILITIA, AIR AND GENERAL SERVICES

Year	Revenue				
	Militia Services	Air Services	N.W.T. Wireless Stations	Demobilization previous years	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
1925-26	303,263	14,254	22,226	54,958	394,701
1926-27	319,367	9,301	24,183	8,586	361,437
Decrease	.....	4,953	.....	46,372	33,264
Increase	16,104	.....	1,957	.....	.....

The following statements of expenditure and revenue will be found in appendix "B":—

1. Appropriation Accounts, 1926-27.
2. Revenue, 1926-27.
3. Comparative Statement of Expenditure and Revenue for ten years 1917-18 to 1926-27.
4. Expenditure on account of Adjustment of War Claims 1926-27.

The expenditure for the fiscal year under review was greater than that of the previous year, due mainly to the following:—

Militia Votes.—The granting of a flat increase under a general revision of salaries to such employees as caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc., in lieu of cost of living bonus, which formerly was paid from a special vote for the entire service.

Air Services.—Extension of civil operations undertaken for other Government departments, principally in connection with the protection of forests, and survey and exploration work.

General Votes.—Construction of joint service magazine at Halifax, N.S.

Imperial War Graves Commission.—Payment of arrears due on account of Canada's proportionate share of expenditure made by the commission and contribution towards an endowment fund for the permanent maintenance of cemeteries, graves and memorials.

There was an appreciable reduction in the expenditure from the Adjustment of War Claims Vote during 1926-27, viz: $137,547, or 41 per cent.

There are still many claims outstanding for War Service Gratuity, Separation Allowance, etc., due mainly to dependents, resident in Russia, of ex-members of the C.E.F. It is necessary, therefore, to continue to provide for such claims as well as for certain other expenditures arising out of the war.

The dissolution of Parliament before the estimates for 1926-27 were voted and the consequent authorization by Governor General's Warrants of only necessary expenditures during the period July to November inclusive, had practically no effect on the expenditure for Militia and Air Services. This was due to the appropriations for these services being mainly for the maintenance of defence forces which, for obvious reasons, and even as a temporary measure, could not be arbitrarily suspended.

Expenditure for Civil Government salaries shows an increase of only $2,400, notwithstanding the fact that during the year certain classes of employees received flat increases as a revision of salaries and others in lieu of the cost of living bonus, amounting to approximately $27,000.

As in the past, an analysis of the expenditure for militia training and for the Royal Canadian Air Force was made during the year in order to provide costs and other statistical information to assist in the administration of these services and for the use of the department generally.

A system of allocation and analysis of Cadet Services expenditure was instituted from April 1, 1926, which has enabled a more effective control of funds to be exercised.

A system of costing and analysis of expenditure in connection with Radio Services performed by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals was also undertaken during the year under review.

The department also initiated a change in the internal accounting at the Royal Military College, which was concurred in by the Auditor General as having more effective control of expenditure on behalf of Gentleman Cadets.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER

Submitted herewith are reports relating to (1) Civilian Employees, (2) Printing and Stationery, (3) Central Correspondence Registry.

(1) Civilian Employees

Matters connected with the organization of the civilian staff of the department have been dealt with during the year in conjunction with the Civil Service Commission.

The comparative table given below shows the number of civilian employees, permanent and temporary, in the Department of National Defence at Ottawa and elsewhere in Canada, and the amount paid in salaries, on April 1, 1926, and April 1, 1927.

It will be observed that during the fiscal year a decrease of eleven was effected in the number of permanent employees at Ottawa; outside of Ottawa there was an increase of three in the number of permanent employees. This increase results from the permanent appointment of persons who had for some time been performing duties of a permanent nature and whose transfer to a permanent basis was in the public interest.

The variation in the number of temporary employees, both in Ottawa and elsewhere in Canada, is accounted for by the fact that many of these employees are transient labourers, i.e. workmen employed for short periods on construction and repair work, etc. The number of employees of this class naturally fluctuates throughout the year.

—	Number of Employees		Amount of Salaries	
	April 1, 1926	April 1, 1927	April 1, 1926	April 1, 1927
			$ cts.	$ cts.
At Ottawa—				
Permanent	394	383	54,274 22	54,547 22
Temporary	58	69	7,035 97	7,012 32
Outside Ottawa—				
Permanent	224	227	30,118 10	30,591 06
Temporary	440	435	39,208 56	33,884 81
	1,116	1,114	130,636 85	126,035 41

These figures do not include 196 factory employees at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, nor 105 workmen employed at the Naval Dockyards, Halifax and Esquimalt.

(2) Printing and Stationery

Statement showing work performed and expenditure:—

—	1925–26	1926–27	Increase or Decrease
Printing requisitions issued	849	805	− 44
Stationery requisitions issued	2,382	2,519	+ 137
Records of Sales of military books	$ 1,149 11	$ 1,598 17	+$ 449 06
Expenditure for printing	22,666 40	27,985 34	+ 5,318 94
Expenditure for stationary	11,165 66	10,279 50	− 886 16
Express and freight	3,978 88	2,588 69	− 1,390 19

+Increase. −Decrease.

(3) Correspondence Registry

Statistical Report on the work of the Central Correspondence Registry for the year ending March 31, 1927:—

—	1925–26	1926–27	Increase or Decrease
Files charged-out	281,874	258,550	− 23,324
Incoming files recorded or passed	430,397	417,593	− 12,804
Loose papers received	194,644	196,822	+ 2,178
Files created	7,811	7,372	− 439
Total files handled	914,726	880,337	

+Increase. −Decrease.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, 55 courts-martial were convened and held. Of these, 53 were for the trial of military personnel, and 2 for the trial of personnel of the Royal Canadian Air Force. There were no general courts-martial convened. Thirty-five of these 55 courts-martial dealt with charges of desertion, and loss of the soldier's or airman's clothing and equipment.

Of the remaining 20 courts, 8 dealt with charges of a serious nature as follows: 3 with charges under section 8 of the Army Act of striking or using violence, or threatening or insubordinate language to a superior officer; 2 with charges under SEC. 17 of the Army Act of embezzlement of regimental money; 3 with charges under section 18 of stealing money or goods or receiving the same, the property of persons subject to military law.

The remaining courts-martial dealt with offences of a more minor character, and it is of interest to note that, during the period under review, only one case of drunkenness was required to be dealt with by a court-martial.

Only one conviction was required to be quashed on instructions from the Judge Advocate-General, and this was necessary solely on technical grounds.

The small number of courts-martial held and the few charges of a serious nature as mentioned above, are indicative of a high state of discipline and morale in the Permanent Force and Royal Canadian Air Force.

Two court-martial demonstrations were held at the Royal Military College, and at Toronto, respectively. These demonstrations were intended to illustrate the various forms of evidence given at a court-martial dealing with a simple military offence. They show by way of example, evidence both of an admissible and inadmissible character, and illustrate in a practical manner the mistakes which are frequently made by courts-martial in dealing with evidence of the latter nature.

These court-martial demonstrations serve a useful purpose, as the instruction in military law given through this medium is more clearly grasped by the officers attending than instruction given by means of lectures. It is hoped to hold a number of these demonstrations in the near future, as the results which have been obtained from the two already held indicate that instruction given in this manner is of considerable practical value.

During the year under review a large number of matters were referred to the Judge Advocate-General for an opinion, and his office was also engaged in drafting or preparing the usual number of leases and agreements, reports to Privy Council, and amendments to various Naval, Military and Air Force Orders and Regulations.

The normal volume of matters pertaining to the Militia Pension Act referred to the Judge Advocate-General was maintained, and he was also responsible for the preparation of the necessary material required for several cases which are the subject of litigation.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF CONTRACTS

During the financial year 1926-27 the Contracts Branch continued the purchase and inspection of supplies for the Naval, Military, and Air Services, and the making of Contracts for the necessary services, etc., in connection therewith.

The supplies contracted for were, as usual, of a very wide range consisting in part of the following:—

Uniform clothing of many descriptions, boots, etc., etc., for the Naval, Military, and Air Services.

Cloths, serges, frieze, drill, denim, etc., required in the manufacture of the clothing.

Provisions, Fuel, Barrack and Ships' Stores, Medical and Dental Supplies, etc., etc., for the Permanent Forces of the different Services, as well as for the Military Camps of Instruction throughout the country, and for several Signal Corps and Air detachments in the far north.

Twenty-one Aircraft of different types for use in Forest Patrol, Photographing and Training purposes, with other necessary Flying equipment, including 58 Aeroplane Engines, Aerial Cameras, Spare Parts therefor, and Films.

Scientific Instruments, Medical Stores, Provisions, Fuel and other Supplies for the Royal Military College, Kingston.

Raw material required for use in the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, in the manufacture of both Artillery and Rifle Ammunition.

There were received during the year about 2,500 Requisitions, prepared here at Headquarters, calling for the purchase of Supplies of various kinds; on some of these Requisitions only one or two kinds of supplies were asked for, while on others the kinds would run from one or two kinds up to hundreds. For the articles mentioned on the 2,500 Requisitions nearly 3,300 different Contracts were made; the value of the Clothing, Stores, etc., procured to fill these Requisitions was about two and three-quarter million dollars.

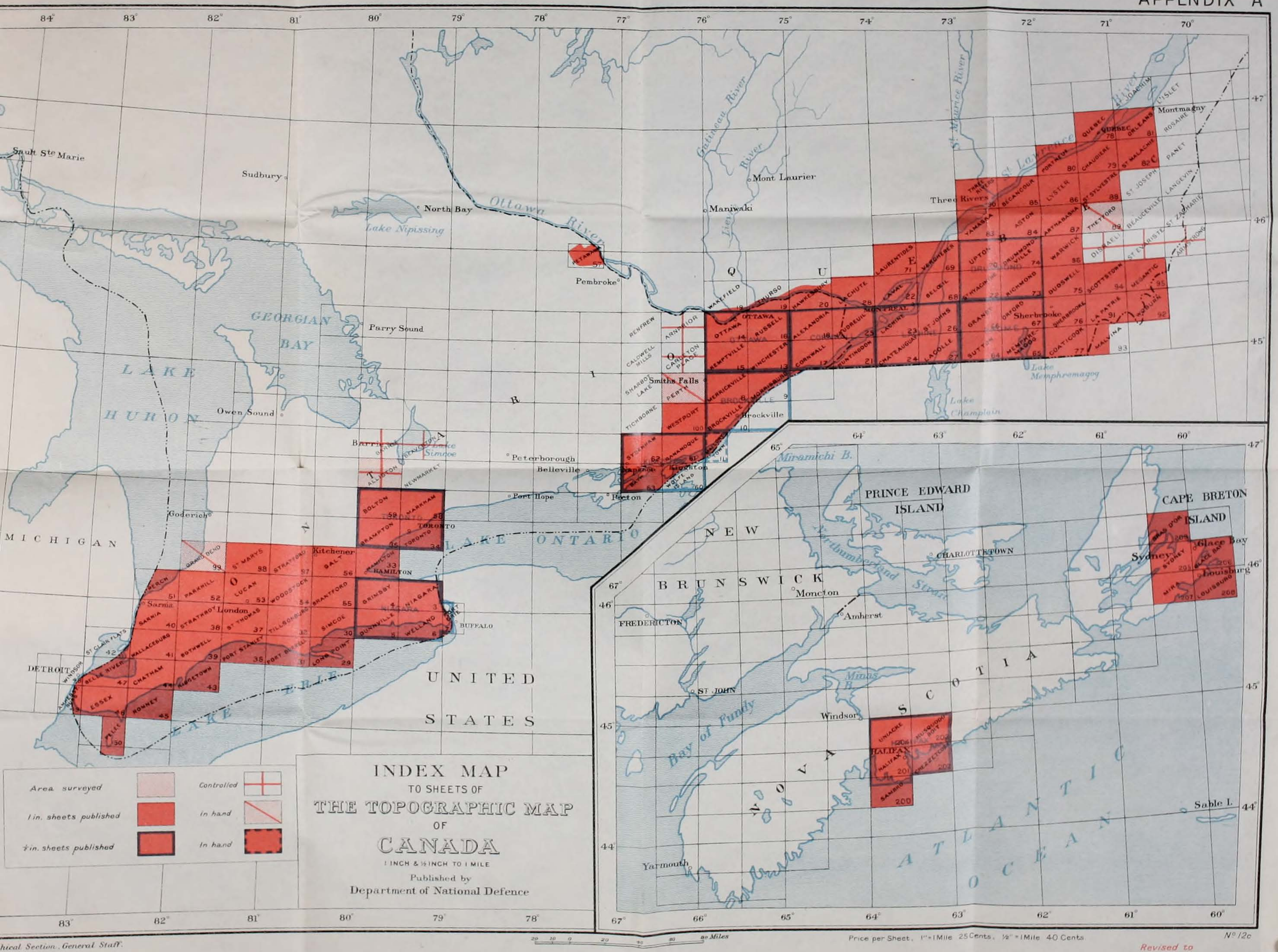
In addition to these Headquarters Requisitions there were about 8,500 Requisitions received which had been made out at the different Stations in which units of the permanent Naval, Military and Air Forces are located; these latter Requisitions were for supplies to be purchased, or services carried out, mainly in places in which there are one or more buildings used by the Department.

Among the services for which Contracts were awarded were the erection as well as the repair of Buildings; the re-conditioning of twelve Aeroplanes to make them serviceable for flying; and for Snow Cleaning, Cartage, Laundry Works, etc., etc.

The Contracts Branch is entrusted with the work of Clearing from Customs all Supplies arriving at Ottawa in bond for the different Departmental Services—Naval, Military, and Air; during the year over 450 Customs Entries were passed.

The Inspection Division of the Branch carried on the usual work of examination and inspection of supplies before acceptance and payment therefor. The inspection work was principally done at the Departmental Inspection Room, Ottawa; it was necessary, however, in some instances, to have the Inspectors carry out their work at the Contractors' factories. The number of Inspection reports covering supplies and stores purchased and examined was over 900, and the number of packages or cases handled was over 15,000.

The policy of purchasing, whenever possible, supplies produced in Canada was strictly adhered to; when they could not be obtained in this country British made goods were given the preference.


INDEX MAP
TO SHEETS OF
THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
OF
CANADA
1 INCH & ½ INCH TO 1 MILE
Published by
Department of National Defence
Area surveyed
1 in. sheets published
½ in. sheets published
Controlled
In hand
In hand
LAKE HURON
GEORGIAN BAY
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
MICHIGAN
UNITED STATES
Sault Ste Marie
Sudbury
North Bay
Lake Nipissing
Ottawa River
Pembroke
Parry Sound
Owen Sound
Goderich
Peterborough
Belleville
Port Hope
Picton
Toronto
Hamilton
Kitchener
Brantford
London
Sarnia
Buffalo
Detroit
Brockville
Smiths Falls
Mont Laurier
Maniwaki
Gatineau River
Lièvre River
St. Maurice River
St. Lawrence River
Three Rivers
Montmagny
Sherbrooke
Lake Memphremagog
Lake Champlain
Miramichi B.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
CAPE BRETON ISLAND
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
CHARLOTTETOWN
Northumberland Strait
Moncton
Amherst
FREDERICTON
ST JOHN
Bay of Fundy
Minas B.
Windsor
Halifax
Yarmouth
Sydney
Glace Bay
Louisburg
Sable I.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Price per Sheet, 1" = 1 Mile 25 Cents, ½" = 1 Mile 40 Cents
Revised to
No 12c
Miles

APPENDIX A

Index map of sheets published by Geographic Section.

APPENDIX B

The following are statements showing:—

1. Appropriation Accounts, 1926-27.
2. Revenue, 1926-27.
3. Comparative statement of Expenditure and Revenue for the ten years, 1917-18 to 1926-27.
4. Expenditure on account of Adjustment of War claims, 1926-27.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Appropriation Accounts 1926-27, Militia and Air Services

Appropriation	Amount authorized	Expenditure	Appropriation Unused	Appropriation Exceeded	Remarks
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	
MILITIA SERVICES—					
Main Appropriations—					
Administration	301,000 00	298,550 78	2,449 22		
Cadet Services	400,000 00	395,936 02	4,063 98		
Contingencies	30,000 00	20,350 77	9,649 23		$5,000 included in the Estimates for the purchase of small parcels of land, rights of way, etc. was not used and savings were effected in the items generally.
Engineer Services and Works	566,000 00	565,539 78	460 22		
General Stores	390,000 00	389,151 21	848 79		
Manufacturing Establishments	420,000 00	419,570 48	429 52		
Non-Permanent Active Militia	1,710,000 00	1,709,938 70	61 30		
Permanent Force	4,800,000 00	4,798,121 20	1,878 80		
Royal Military College	365,000 00	339,336 14	25,663 86		
Topographic Survey	35,000 00	36,968 68	.....	1,968 68	In previous years the cost of maps supplied for training purposes, etc. was credited to this vote irrespective of the date of supply of the material; this practice was stopped when it was too late to make provision to offset the loss to the vote.
Transport and Freight	160,000 00	160,788 76	.....	788 76	
Total Main Appropriations	9,177,000 00	9,134,252 52	45,504 92	2,757 44	
Miscellaneous Appropriations—					
Repairs to Citadel Walls, Quebec, Vote No. 104	10,000 00	1,196 89	8,803 11		The contract for this work could not be arranged until too late in the season to admit of much progress being made. $8,000 revoted 1927-28.
Compensation to A. H. Little, Vote No. 412	500 00	500 00			
Compensation to Chairman W. C. Shelly, Vote No. 413	15,500 00	15,500 00			
Winnipeg Coal Enquiry—Legal Expenses, Vote No. 516	15,000 00	7,142 67	7,857 33		
Total Miscellaneous Appropriations	41,000 00	24,339 56	16,660 44		
Total Militia Services	9,218,000 00	9,158,592 08	62,165 36	2,757 44	
AIR SERVICES—					
Canadian Air Force—Maintenance, Operations, Equipment, Etc	2,198,000 00	2,197,645 36	354 64		
Total Air Services	2,198,000 00	2,197,645 36	354 64		
GENERAL SERVICES—					
Civil Government Salaries	703,889 00	687,527 93	26,361 07		
C.S.C.—Statutory	10,000 00				
Civil Government Contingencies	50,000 00	45,437 64	4,562 36		
Civil Pensions	1,835 42	1,835 42			
Construction of Magazine at Halifax, N.S	75,000 00	72,293 39	2,706 61		
Total General Services	840,724 42	807,094 38	33,630 04		
OTHER SERVICES—					
N.W.T. Radio Services—Mackenzie Basin System	139,297 00	137,778 77	1,518 23		
Canadian Battlefields Memorials	200,000 00	150,649 70	49,350 30		Less progress was made in this work than was anticipated when the Estimates were prepared.
Imperial War Graves Commission	904,831 00	799,767 24	105,063 76		
Adjustment of War Claims (Militia)	250,000 00	148,894 37	101,105 63		Many items included in the Estimates for unclaimed Separation Allowance and War Service Gratuity were not paid during the fiscal year owing to the difficulty in locating dependents residing in distant parts
Total Other Services	1,494,128 00	1,237,090 08	257,037 92		
Total Militia, Air, General and Other Services	13,750,852 42	13,400,421 90	353,187 96	2,757 44	

STATEMENT No. 1.—Appropriation Accounts 1926-27, Militia and Air Services—*Concluded*

Appropriation	Amount Authorized	Expenditure	Appropriation Unused	Appropriation Exceeded	Remarks
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
STATUTORY—					of Europe. $10,000 for War Museum Catalogue and $8,000 for Battle Honours were not used and have been included in the Estimates for 1927-28.
Miscellaneous Gratuities, C.S. Act	.....	2,060 00			
Aid to Civil Power	.....	6,967 91			
Total Statutory	.....	9,027 91			
EXPENDITURE NOT INCLUDED ABOVE—					
Salary Revision, Vote No. 396 (1925-26)	.....	180 00			
Salary Reclassification, Vote No. 492 (1925-26)		47 45			
Total	.....	227 45			
Grand Total Expenditure (Except Naval)	.....	13,409,677 26			

For Naval Expenditure see separate report of Naval Service.

STATEMENT No. 2.—REVENUE, 1926-27

MILITIA SERVICES—		
Advertisements	$ 76 00	
Barrack damages	140 83	
Commission on pay 'phones	31 04	
Conscience money	22 00	
Discharges by purchases	9,484 70	
Railway subsidies	6 17	
Refunds previous year's expenditure	6,750 69	
Rent of camp equipment, etc	14,974 97	
Rents of military properties	13,421 01	
Rosedale barracks damage claim	74,551 07	
Sales of ammunition, stores and clothing	6,404 08	
Sales of books, charts, maps, etc	3,394 77	
Sales of cast horses	2,697 00	
Sales of condemned stores and scrap	15,582 43	
Sales of government property	22,907 00	
Sales of government (interest)	1,782 60	
Sales of medals and ribbons (lost and replaced)	9 23	
Snow dumping privileges	250 00	
Wood cutting privileges	163 00	
		$ 172,648 59
Pensions Act, 1901 (deductions)		128,386 40
Royal Military College cadet fees		18,239 19
Bank interest		71 50
Premium, discount and exchange		21 37
		$ 319,367 05
Northwest Territories—		
Wireless stations (receipts)		$ 24,182 51
AIR SERVICES—		
Air harbour licenses	$ 50 00	
Air worthiness	170 00	
Air transportation	30 00	
Discharges by purchase	2,180 00	
Registration fees	185 00	
Rents	726 58	
Sales of aerial photos, etc	1,571 04	
Sales of surplus stores	2,785 68	
Miscellaneous (refund previous year's expenditure and sundry sales)	1,602 30	
		$ 9,300 60

STATEMENT No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure and Revenue (Militia and Air Services) for the Ten Years 1917-18 to 1926-27

—	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
EXPENDITURE										
MILITIA SERVICES—										
Main Appropriations—										
Administration	295,033	297,567	360,818	368,883	356,275	316,731	319,518	299,415	295,540	298,551
Cadet Services	90,771	68,770	74,414	230,288	409,348	336,933	450,000	367,829	410,195	395,936
Contingencies	85,182	9,981	13,803	49,073	41,151	39,743	27,025	23,844	29,179	20,351
Engineer Services and Works	331,855	274,258	294,407	539,546	582,112	525,666	529,815	499,545	565,554	565,540
General Stores	2,212	.....	.....	436,450	525,959	484,134	482,622	335,448	378,033	389,151
Manufacturing Establishments	20,129	15,586	.....	689,322	696,276	437,107	445,033	415,820	419,657	419,570
Non-Permanent Active Militia	495,208	365,250	471,022	1,155,727	1,902,630	1,678,544	1,690,207	1,551,257	1,676,336	1,709,939
Permanent Force	2,297,228	1,947,304	3,088,691	5,705,736	5,882,938	5,425,105	5,125,605	4,769,339	4,775,601	4,798,121
Royal Military College	174,838	216,185	244,239	351,031	377,450	341,284	374,141	364,944	366,705	339,336
Topographic Survey	31,406	31,082	40,522	45,125	39,956	42,330	43,399	34,614	34,223	36,969
Transport and Freight	41,306	16,698	24,854	315,443	199,815	168,247	180,706	157,688	162,318	160,789
Total Main Appropriations	3,865,168	3,242,681	4,612,770	9,886,624	11,013,910	9,795,824	9,668,071	8,819,743	9,113,341	9,134,253
Miscellaneous Appropriations, Etc.—										
War, Demobilization and Adjustment of War Claims (Militia)	316,669,785	377,120,138	323,360,987	16,229,764	7,916,360	4,273,445	678,320	479,159	286,441	148,894
Canadian Battlefields Memorials	.....	.....	7,797	164,756	137,421	180,736	108,773	195,313	180,422	150,650
Imperial War Graves Commission	.....	.....	.....	378,966	522,115	378,442	371,785	446,896	472,519	799,767
Wireless Stations N.W.T. (Radio Services)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,830	137,779
Civil Pensions	1,562	966	1,254	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	See Gen.	Services
Various Special Votes, Etc	21,108	10,082	17,803	6,130	1,914	467	6,155	500	17,919	24,340
Consolidated Revenue—Workmen's Compensation Act	.....	1,148	1,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aid to Civil Power	.....	.....	.....	.....	593	61,430	86,615	8,623	126,368	6,968
Toronto Barracks—Special Account	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	78	.....	177	494	.....
Total Miscellaneous Appropriations, Etc.	316,692,455	377,132,334	323,389,252	16,780,875	8,579,518	4,895,713	1,252,763	1,131,783	1,230,993	1,268,398
Civil Government—										
Salaries	183,448	189,578	202,459	212,732	551,991	540,757	See Gen.	Services		
Contingencies	3,199	18,255	18,996	19,837	25,968	15,991				
Total Civil Government (Militia)	186,647	207,833	221,455	232,569	577,959	556,748	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total Militia Services	320,744,270	380,582,848	328,223,477	26,900,068	20,171,387	15,248,28	510,920,83	49,951,526	10,344,334	10,402,651

AIR SERVICES—										
Main Appropriations—										
Royal Canadian Air Force—Operation, Maintenance, Training, Repairs, Civil aviation, etc.	.....	.....	109,464	1,583,910	1,555,607	.....	999,390	1,102,206	1,139,848	2,197,645
Purchase of Aircraft and Technical equipment; ground services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249,788	275,122	740,767	
Civil Government—										
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	34,369	74,612	1,004,983	See Gen.	Services.		
Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	38,077	29,623					
Total Main Appropriations	.....	.....	109,464	1,656,356	1,659,842	1,004,983	1,249,178	1,377,328	1,880,615	2,197,645
Miscellaneous Appropriations—										
Demobilization	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aeronautical Research	.....	.....	.....	351,372	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total Air Services	.....	.....	109,464	2,007,728	1,659,842	1,009,983	1,249,178	1,377,328	1,880,615	2,197,645
GENERAL SERVICES—										
Miscellaneous—										
Civil Pensions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,835	1,835
Construction of Magazine, Halifax, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,980	49,961	72,293
Various Special Votes, Etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,612	8,234	2,060
Civil Government—										
Salaries (For Militia, Naval and Air Services as amalgamated.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666,213	648,773	685,140	687,528
Contingencies (For Militia, Naval and Air Services as amalgamated.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,894	49,860	41,936	45,438
Total General Services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	708,107	754,225	787,106	809,154
REVENUE										
MILITIA SERVICES—										
Militia Revenue	18,228	35,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Casual Revenue	2,072	3,795	87,867	86,815	141,012	283,372	105,944	112,045	119,415	172,649
Royal Military College	39,177	54,428	53,599	70,107	67,315	61,999	66,105	63,975	52,645	18,239
Pensions Act, 1901	26,877	23,841	47,979	120,387	112,412	121,244	124,654	127,095	131,099	128,386
Fines and Forfeitures	.....	.....	5,375	.....	.....	100	81	40	80	.....
Bank Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	72
Premiums, Discount and Exchange	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21
Total Revenue, Militia Services	86,354	118,019	194,820	277,309	320,739	466,715	296,784	303,155	303,263	319,367
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—										
Wireless Stations (receipts)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,226	24,183
AIR SERVICES—										
Pilots' Certificates	.....	.....	46	78	21	8	2	4	.....	.....
Air Harbour Licences	.....	.....	.....	350	90	40	80	40	100	50
Air Worthiness	.....	.....	.....	455	65	80	70	165	95	170
Registration Fees	.....	.....	.....	275	75	125	120	135	95	185
Rents	.....	.....	.....	842	4,817	2,299	1,019	556	600	727
Miscellaneous (Refunds Previous Years Expenditure and Sundry Sales)	.....	.....	.....	4,657	30,673	24,517	10,196	8,268	13,354	8,169
Premiums, Discount and Exchange	.....	.....	.....	43	23	4	45	.....	10	.....
Total Revenue, Air Services	.....	.....	46	6,700	35,764	27,073	11,532	9,168	14,254	9,301

Statement No. 4.—Adjustment of War Claims

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927

Particulars	Amount
	$ cts.
Separation Allowance	21,316 89
War Service Gratuity	18,073 96
Pay and Allowances	3,607 18
Ordnance Services	15,775 49
Freight and cartage on Stores	21,538 60
Historical Section	22,103 34
Civilian Employees	13,575 46
Camp Borden Site	3,192 28
Postage	2,225 32
Printing and Stationery	2,133 21
Medals	893 57
Estates of Deceased Soldiers	1,363 15
Canadian War Graves	18,728 38
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen	4,367 54
Total for year	148,894 37
Expenditure prior to April 1, 1926, for war services	$ 1,559,096,196 43
	$ 1,559,245,090 80

APPENDIX C

Following are statements for the fiscal year showing:—

1. Expenditure by Stations on account of pay and allowances of the Permanent Active Militia, and

2. Expenditure by Stations on account of pay and allowances of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Active Militia for the fiscal year 1926-27

Station	Strength all ranks 31, 3, 26	Strength all ranks 31, 3, 27	Pay and Allowances Officers and Warrant Officers	Pay and Allowances N.C.Os. and Men	Total Pay and Allowances
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
London, Ont.	177	213	90,252 18	140,713 20	230,965 38
Toronto, Ont.	428	411	206,795 61	261,904 35	468,699 96
Kingston, Ont.	381	383	211,701 16	240,605 84	452,307 00
Ottawa, Ont.	297	303	319,209 74	239,669 31	558,879 05
Montreal, P.Q.	236	233	120,767 59	155,470 93	276,238 52
Quebec, P.Q.	252	259	95,532 48	179,887 94	275,420 42
Halifax, N.S.	536	555	282,338 00	314,911 72	597,249 72
Saint John, N.B.	50	53	46,188 65	40,300 30	86,488 95
Winnipeg, Man.	469	471	197,297 89	252,718 37	450,016 26
Victoria, B.C.	251	278	157,773 36	167,966 93	325,740 29
Regina, Sask.	46	47	36,767 50	41,368 45	78,135 95
Calgary, Alberta	153	162	94,420 26	105,860 81	200,281 07
Total	3,276	*3,368	1,859,044 42	2,141,378 15	4,000,422 57

*Does not include 94 Officers and 140 Other Ranks paid from Administration, Royal Military College, Geograhic Section, Cadet Services, R.C.A.F., N.W.T. and other Votes.

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Royal Canadian Air Force for the fiscal year 1926-27

Station	Strength all ranks 31, 3, 26	Strength all ranks 31, 3, 27	Pay and Allowances Officers and Warrant Officers	Pay and Allowances N.C.Os and Men	Total Pay and Allowances
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Camp Borden, Ontario	141	181	60,894 09	119,155 01	180,049 10
Ottawa, Ont.	125	147	127,999 00	144,239 78	272,238 78
Halifax, N.S.	1	12	.....	708 90	708 90
Winnipeg, Man.	92	73	49,321 21	72,526 28	121,847 49
Victoria, B.C.	27	17	11,149 40	17,967 78	29,117 18
Calgary, Alberta	32	38	25,894 61	33,525 08	59,419 69
Total	418	468	275,258 31	388,122 83	663,381 14
Personnel of R.C.C.S., R.C.A.S.C., R.C.A.M.C., and Instructional Cadre paid from R.C.A.F. Funds	.....	44	17,074 65	28,640 54	45,715 19
Total	.....	.....	292,332 96	416,763 37	709,096 33

APPENDIX D

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC, 1926-27

EMPLOYEES

The average number of employees throughout the year was 214

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Appropriation and Expenditure.
2. Statement of Credits and Money received and deposited to Credit of Receiver General.
3. Distribution of Disbursements.
4. Statement of Assets and Liabilities.
5. Capital Account.
6. Production and Cost Statement.
7. Reconciliation Statement.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE, 1926-27

Total letter of credit	$ 379,659 00		
Balance lapsed	1,879 56		
Gross expenditure at Quebec		$ 377,779 44	
Gross expenditure at Ottawa		9,850 00	
		$ 387,629 44	
Less credits to current year's expenditure—			
Miscellaneous credits	9,454 71		
Miscellaneous refunds	605 24		
Sale of scrap metal	4,317 40		
		14,377 35	
Net expenditure charged to Dominion Arsenal, manufacturing establishments			$ 367,498 10
Net expenditure charged by D.E.O., M.D. No. 5, to Dominion Arsenal, manufacturing establishments.			3,906 36
Net expenditure charged by D.E.O., M.D. No. 5, to Little River proof butts			1,847 63
		$ 373,252 09	$ 373,252 09

STATEMENT OF CREDITS AND MONEY RECEIVED AND DEPOSITED TO CREDIT OF RECEIVER GENERAL, 1926-27

Petty cash	$ 50 00		
Unexpended balance, District Engineer Officer, M.D. No. 5	74 70		
Unexpended balance, travelling expenses	53 01		
Return of empties, Brown Corporation	31 00		
Return of empties, Nichols Chemical Co	385 00		
Return of empties, Commercial Alcohols, Ltd	24 00		
Return of empties, McColl Bros., Co	80 00		
Sales of components, .303″ cartridges, Canadian Explosives Limited	11 53		
Sale of scrap metal	4,319 16		
Adjustment of freight	577 07		
Miscellaneous credits and refunds from Department of National Defence	2,178 14		
Material for bandoliers, Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd.	2,499 50		
Conscience money	2 00		
Aiming rifles	4,200 00		
		$ 14,485 11	
Credited to current year's expenditure		$ 14,377 35	
Credited to casual revenue		107 76	
Credited to manufacturing establishments, Dominion Arsenal, Quebec			$ 14,302 65
Credited to manufacturing establishments, District Engineer Officer, M.D. No. 5			74 70
Credited to casual revenue			107 76
		$ 14,485 11	$ 14,485 11

DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS, 1926-27

Wages	$ 176,366 48	
Salaries	57,709 78	
Cordite, size 5/2	38,038 72	
Copper	21,237 78	
Fuel	17,723 59	
Power and light	13,574 04	
Engineers' services, M.D. No. 5	5,828 69	
Lumber	5,071 60	
Other materials, including oils, hardware, acids, chemical and factory supplies	17,780 07	
Lead pig	4,472 93	
Equipment	4,246 91	
New machinery	3,034 66	
Cartage	3,261 75	
Freight and transport	2,645 53	
Bandoliers	3,444 29	
Water rates, city of Quebec	1,800 00	
Foundry castings	1,894 77	
Steel billets for H.E. shells	1,447 55	
Tool steel and small tools	1,266 59	
Aluminum rod	1,200 08	
Belting	764 85	
Telegrams, telephones and postage	732 92	
Travelling expenses	723 25	
Cotton waste	546 51	
Printing and stationery	551 59	
Glazed-board	461 03	
Office furniture and fixtures	415 87	
Gascline	423 00	
Customs dues	299 94	
Caustic soda	296 82	
Miscellaneous	367 85	
		$ 387,629 44

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, MARCH 31, 1927

	Assets	Liabilities
Material in stores	$ 133,828 32	
Material—Value of cordite and powder transferred to District Ordnance Officer, M.D. No. 5	62,713 29	
Inventory of work in process and finished goods	127,052 27	
Land	299,000 00	
Buildings	297,005 23	
Machinery	187,724 38	
Tools and gauges	32,889 10	
Equipment, general	11,494 67	
Gauges from I.M.B	7,500 00	
Office furniture and fixtures	2,006 98	
Belting	1,661 35	
Accounts receivable	26	
Accounts payable		$ 1,667 94
Surplus, Department of National Defence		1,161,207 91
	$1,162,875 85	$1,162,875 85

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1926-27

To Balance for Net Capital, April 1, 1926—		
Land	$ 299,000 00	
Buildings	299,281 94	
Machinery	193,125 01	
Belting	1,520 01	
Equipment, general	10,600 34	
Office furniture and fixtures	1,734 56	
Tools and gauges	40,238 59	
Gauges from I.M.B	7,500 00	
		$ 853,000 45
To Accruement in 1926-27—		
On buildings	$ 6,692 82	
Machinery	14,285 56	
Belting	968 13	
Equipment, general	4,515 65	
Office furniture and fixtures	367 35	
		$ 26,829 51
		$ 879,829 96

By Depreciation in 1926-27—		
Buildings	$ 8,969 53	
Machinery	18,855 21	
Belting	826 79	
Equipment, general	3,621 32	
Office furniture and fixtures	94 93	
Tools and gauges	7,349 49	
Machinery transferred to Chief Inspector of Ammunition	830 98	
		$ 40,548 25
By Balance Account for Net Capital, March 31, 1927—		
Land		$ 299,000 00
Buildings		297,005 23
Machinery		187,724 38
Belting		1,661 35
Equipment, general		11,494 67
Office furniture and fixtures		2,006 98
Tools and gauges		32,889 10
Gauges from I.M.B		7,500 00
		$ 879,829 96

STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION AND COST, 1926–27

—	Production			Net Cost
	Quantity	Rate	Per	
DELIVERIES OF FINISHED GOODS		$		$ cts.
Boxes, Ammunition, S.A. or Signal Cartridge, H. 1, Mk. 1	3,000	4·0523	each	12,156 90
Boxes, Ammunition, S.A. Pistol, H. 9, Mk. III	49	3·4845	"	170 74
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, ·303″ Mk. VII	2,618,864	78·7682	1,000	206,283 20
" S.A. Ball, ·303″ Mk. VII., D.R.A	145,600	81·2274	1,000	11,826 72
" S.A. Ball., ·303″ Mk. VII., P.R.A	228,800	81·2274	1,000	18,584 76
" Q.F. 18-pr. Cordite, Reduced Charge, Shrapnel	1,424	2·8426	each	4,047 88
Cartridges, Q.F. 3-pr., Cordite, M.D., Practice	1,509	8·69239	"	13,116 81
" Empty, B.L. or B.L.C., 15 or 12 pdr., 1 lb. 4 oz. Blank	300	·19267	"	57 80
Cases, Cartridge, Q.F. 18-pr., Mk. III	12,331	4·69537	"	57,898 66
" " Q.F. 18-pr., Mk. II	334	4·69537	"	1,568 26
Primers, Percussion, Q.F. Cartridge, Mk. II., for 3 and 6 pdr	2,047	1·13723	"	2,327 92
Primers, Percussion, Q.F. Cartridge, 18-pr., No. 1, Mk. II	10	1·288	"	12 88
Puffs, Powder, No. 6, 4 drams R.F.G. 2	3,000	·19805	"	594 16
Smoke Shells, 13-pr., Experimental (For Anti-Aircraft Target)	96	5·4463	"	522 84
Shells, Q. F. Filled, H.E., 4·5″ Howitzer (Latest Mark)	556	35·136	"	19,535 60
Tubes, Friction, Copper, Solid Drawn without Ball, Adapters, Head and Stem	42	3·988	"	167 51
REPAIRS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES				
Boxes, Ammunition, Q.F. 18-pr	6,196	2·30519	"	14,282 95
" " S.A., G.S	969	1·4402	"	1,395 55
" " S.A. or Signal Cartridges, H. 1, Mk. 1	559	2·094	"	1,170 52
" " S.A. Pistol, H. 9, Mk. III	280	·9594	"	268 65
" " Q.F. 3-pr	94	10·1509	"	954 18
" " 4·5″ H.E. Shell	279	3·923	"	1,094 47
Breaking-Down Cartridges S.A. Ball, Revolver, ·455″ Mk. II:—				
Breaking-Down and weighing Charge	19,320	16·386	1,000	316 61
Rectifying, Refilling, Bulleting and Finishing	92,380	41·9544	1,000	3,875 75
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, ·303″—Rectifying for C.I.A	22,864	2·22	1,000	50 76
" S.A. Tracer, ·303″ N.C. (Z) S.P.G. (VII G.)—				
Banded with Black Ring near Rim	10,846	7·397	1,000	80 23
Charges, Cartridge, ·303″: Gauging, Reblacking and Rectifying	600,396	11·5154	1,000	6,913 78
Clips, Cartridge, Q.F. 3-pr	1,509	·1109	each	167 38
Overhauling 18-pr. Ammunition:—				
Transportation, Cleaning, Washing and Rectifying	13,531	·7894	"	10,681 31
Transportation, Assembling and Packing	25,002	·37	"	9,250 74
Shot Proof, Q.F. 18-pr	97	2·101	"	203 80
Miscellaneous Services for Chief Inspector of Ammunition				429 22
Miscellaneous Repairs for D.O.O., M.D., No. 5 (Vehicles, etc.)				705 58
				400,714 12

RECONCILIATION STATEMENT, 1926-27

Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1926..	$ 134,227 36	
Inventory of material in stores, March 31, 1926	245,446 43	
Value of capital assets, March 31, 1926	853,000 45	
Net expenditure by Dominion Arsenal, 1926-27	367,498 10	
Additions and renewals by Engineers, M.D. No. 5, 1926-27	3,906 36	
Repairs and upkeep, Little River proof butts, by Engineers, M.D. No. 5, 1926-27	1,847 63	
Accounts payable, March 31, 1927	1,667 94	
Machinery transferred from Lindsay Arsenal, not paid for, 1926-27.	39 46	
Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1927..		$ 127,052 27
Inventory of material in stores, March 31, 1927		133,828 32
Value of cordite and powder transferred to D.O.O., M.D. No. 5		62,713 29
Value of capital assets, March 31, 1927		839,281 71
Finished goods delivered during year, as per production statement..		400,714 12
Bandoliers supplied to Chief Inspector of Ammunition		944 79
Value of cordite destroyed and written off from stores		180 42
Value of machinery transferred to Chief Inspector of Ammunition		830 98
Work performed for Little River proof butts, Engineers' Services..		1,847 63
Refunds to casual revenue, 1926-27		107 76
Accounts payable, March 31, 1926		40,132 18
Accounts receivable, March 31, 1927		26
	$1,607,633 73	$1,607,633 73

INDEX

	Page
Accounts—Appropriations	82
Active Militia (Non-Permanent)	49
Appointments	51
Organization	49
Training (Units trained at Camp and Camp Schools or local Headquarters)	9
Active Militia (Permanent). See "Permanent Force."	
Adjutant General, Report of	48
Air Force, Royal Canadian	39
Allowances, Permanent Force	88
Appointments to Active Militia	49
Appropriation Accounts	82
Armouries, Repairs to	61
Arsenal. (See "Dominion Arsenal").	
Artillery	26
Assistant Deputy Minister—Report of	77
Aviation (Royal Canadian Air Force)	39
Buildings (Armouries, etc.), Repairs to	61
Cadet Services	33
Camps of Instruction, Units trained at	9
Canadian Officers' Training Corps, Certificates granted	21
Canadian Small Arms School	30
Central Registry	78
Certificates granted (Officers)	22
Certificates granted (Warrant Officers, N.C.O's and Men)	24
Certificates granted (Canadian Officers' Training Corps)	21
Chief Accountant—Report of	75
Chief of Staff—Report of	5
Civilian Employees	77
Contracts—Report of the Director of	80
Courses of Instruction, Canada	18
Courses of Instruction Abroad	16
Courses, Qualifying and Specialist	19
Departmental Library	6
Director of Contracts—Report of	80
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec	70
Report of Superintendent (Appendix "D")	89
Engineer Services	59
Equipment and Ordnance Services	70
Estates, Soldiers'	54
Expenditure—General Remarks	75
Adjustment of War Claims Vote	87
Appropriation Accounts	82
Comparative Statement	85
Permanent Force and R.C.A.F. Pay and Allowances	88
Financial Statements (Appendix "B")	82
Financial Statements (Appendix "D")	88
Geographical Section	6
Geographical Section, Index Map of Sheets Issued	81
Historical Section	35
Inspector of Armourers' Service, Quebec	71
Judge Advocate General—Report of	79
Library, Departmental	6
Medical Services—Report of Directorate	51
Military Buildings (Maintenance)	61
Military Operations and Intelligence	5
Military Properties, disposed of	65
Military Survey Division	6
Military Training and Staff Duties	8
Militia List	51
Militia and Air Services Revenue	75
Musketry	30
Non-Permanent Active Militia. See Active Militia, Non-Permanent.	
Ordnance Services	70
Pay Services—Directorate of	53
Permanent Force:—	
Establishments	48–49
Pay and Allowances	88
Strength	49
Training	9
Personal Services	51
Physical Training	33
Printing and Stationery	77
Quartermaster-General, Report of	57
Records, Directorate of	53
Registration Office (Correspondence)	78

Page

Repairs to Buildings, Rifle Ranges, etc. 61
Revenue, 1926-27 75
Rifle Associations 31
Rifle Ranges, Maintenance 61
Royal Canadian Air Force 39
Royal Canadian Air Force, Pay and Allowances 88
Royal Military College, Extracts from Commandant's Report 54
Schools of Instruction 16
Signal Service 27
Small Arms School 30
Supplies and Transport—Report of Directorate 66
Survey Division. See "Geographical Section".
Training Military, and Staff Duties 8
Training—
  Active Militia 9
  Permanent Force 9
  Courses of Instruction 16–18–19

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

NATIONAL DEFENCE

(NAVAL SERVICE)

CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1927

150-7-27
H.Q.N.S. 65-1-17

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

OTTAWA, July 9, 1927.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the Fifth Annual Report of the Department of National Defence (Naval Service), for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. L. RALSTON,
Minister of National Defence.

OTTAWA, July 9, 1927.

The Honourable,

The Minister of National Defence,

Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith Annual Report of the Department of National Defence (Naval Service), for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,

Deputy Minister.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

NAVAL SERVICE

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927

OTTAWA, July 9, 1927.

G. J. DESBARATS, C.M.G., M.E.I.C., C.E.,
Deputy Minister, Department of National Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the Naval Service of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, under the following headings:—

1. H.M.C. Ships.
2. R.C.N. Barracks.
3. H.M.C. Dockyards.
4. Naval Intelligence.
5. Personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy.
6. Naval Stores.
7. Financial Statement.
8. General.

1. H.M.C. SHIPS

The following ships were in commission during the year:—

East Coast—

H.M.C.S. *Patriot.*
H.M.C. Minesweepers *Festubert* and *Ypres.*

West Coast—

H.M.C.S. *Patrician.*
H.M.C. Minesweepers *Armentieres* and *Thiepval.*

H.M.C.S. "PATRIOT"

H.M.C.S. *Patriot* is stationed at Halifax. During the year this ship completed five cruises as follows:—

1. Gunnery and torpedo training cruise to Bras d'Or lakes.
2. Training cruise to St. John, N.B.
3. Training cruise to Sydney, N.S.
4. Training cruise to Charlottetown, P.E.I.
5. Autumn gunnery and torpedo cruise to Bras d'Or lakes.

1. *Gunnery and torpedo training cruise to Bras d'Or lakes.*—The summer gunnery and torpedo cruise to Bras d'Or lakes extended from June 2 to July 8.

During gunnery and torpedo exercises H.M.C.S. *Ypres,* towed targets for gunnery exercises and acted as target ship for the torpedo exercises.

Whilst proceeding to Bras d'Or lakes, H.M.C.S. *Patriot* encountered thick weather and was obliged to anchor off Rock Head shoal during the night of June 2-3.

Up to June 14 the ship was at Baddeck and the crew trained in control organization, gun drill, and general ship work.

From June 14 until July 8 the ship completed gunnery and torpedo exercises. Whilst these exercises were in progress the Director of the Naval Service was on board and inspected the ship on June 15.

The ship's company also participated in the July 1 celebrations at Baddeck.

The gunnery and torpedo exercises showed a marked improvement in efficiency and the ship's company completed in a very satisfactory manner gunnery and torpedo schedules which the young Canadian ratings were unable to attempt in previous years.

The ship returned to Halifax on July 8.

2. *Training cruise to St. John, N.B.*—The training cruise to St. John extended from July 12 to 26. The following ports were visited: Chester, N.S.; Lunenburg, N.S.; Yarmouth, N.S.; St. John, N.B.

Throughout the cruise the ship's company trained in navigation, seamanship, signalling, and W/T.

Whilst at Yarmouth on July 18 a route march under arms was completed.

At St. John, on July 22, H.M.C.S. *Patriot* joined company with H.M.S. *Capetown*, a ship of the 8th Cruiser Squadron of the Royal Navy.

While at St. John the Commanding Officer of the ship inspected the R.C.N.V.R. Headquarters and new entries in the St. John Half Company visited the ship and trained for short periods on board.

The cruise also provided excellent training under seagoing conditions for the R.C.N.V.R. ratings who were completing their seagoing training on board.

The ship returned to Halifax on July 26.

3. *Training cruise to Sydney, N.S.*—The cruise extended from August 2 to 8.

At Sydney, on August 3, the ship represented the Royal Canadian Navy in a parade which was held in connection with the Carnival celebrations.

Athletic teams from *Patriot* competed with local teams in the sports events arranged by the Carnival committee.

The French warship *Ville D'Ys* was present at North Sydney and official calls were exchanged by the Commanding Officers.

The *Patriot* left North Sydney for Louisburg on August 7 and anchored off that port in a dense fog. During the night an S.O.S. call was received by *Patriot's* wireless from ss. *Ringhorn*, reporting that the latter ship was aground and pounding badly on Portnova rock. *Patriot* proceeded to the position given, but upon arrival off Portnova rock was unable to locate ss. *Ringhorn*. During the search for the distressed ship *Patriot's* high-power searchlight was used.

In view of the extremely dangerous nature of the coast in that vicinity, the ship anchored whilst endeavouring to locate ss. *Ringhorn*. During the night the wind increased to storm force, rendering the ship's position extremely dangerous, and seamanship ability of a very high order was displayed in extricating her from her dangerous position.

During the storm *Patriot* developed minor defects, which necessitated her return to Halifax on August 8 and arrangements for a further visit to North Sydney were cancelled.

It was subsequently found that the *Ringhorn* was not on the reefs in the vicinity of Portnova but was aground on the rocks in Tin cove, Scatari, about four miles northeast of the position reported.

During the cruise to North Sydney, R.C.N.V.R. ratings trained with *Patriot's* crew. The climatic conditions afforded seagoing training of a high order and during the search for ss. *Ringhorn* the ship's company acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner.

4. *Training cruise to Charlottetown.*—This cruise extended from August 19 to September 11.

The ship visited Charlottetown and Summerside.

While at Charlottetown, R.C.N.V.R. Headquarters were inspected and personnel of the Charlottetown Half Company trained on board.

The ship was joined on August 24 by H.M.S. *Calcutta.*

On August 30 *Patriot* proceeded from Charlottetown to Summerside with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island on board. While at Summerside the ship's company took part in athletic sports with local organizations. Shooting competitions were also held at the Summerside rifle range.

The ship returned to Charlottetown on September 7.

Patriot returned to Halifax on September 11.

During the cruise the ship's company trained in seamanship, navigation, and general quarters, and R.C.N.V.R. ratings on board trained in navigation, seamanship, and gunnery.

5. *Autumn gunnery and torpedo cruise to Bras d'Or lakes.*—From September 20 to October 2, *Patriot* in company with *Festubert* carried out autumn gunnery and torpedo practice in Bras d'Or lakes.

Throughout the cruise *Festubert* towed targets for *Patriot's* gunnery exercises and was target ship during torpedo exercises. The results of the training were very satisfactory.

WINTER PROGRAM

In previous years H.M.C.S. *Patriot* proceeded to Bermuda and joined the North America and West Indies Squadron for the winter months. Owing to the general condition of the ship it was inadvisable to subject her to the severe weather conditions usually encountered in the North Atlantic during the winter months. The ship was reduced to the status of "in commission with reserve crew" at Halifax and remained there throughout the winter, at seven days' notice for steam.

A percentage of the naval personnel at Halifax base were accommodated in ships of the 8th Cruiser Squadron at Bermuda. Reports of training completed by officers and men who proceeded to Bermuda are given under section 5 of this report "Personnel."

H.M.C.S. "YPRES." (Stationed at Halifax).

During the year H.M.C.S. *Ypres* carried out six cruises, as follows:—

1. Gunnery cruise in company with H.M.C.S. *Patriot* to Bras d'Or lakes.
2. Training cruise to Chester, N.S.
3. Training cruise to Louisburg, N.S.
4. Training cruise to Chester, N.S.
5. Training cruise to Lockeport, N.S.
6. Training cruise to Chester, N.S.

1. *Gunnery cruise in company with H.M.C.S. Patriot to Bras d'Or lakes.*—The cruise extended from June 12 to July 6. En route to Bras d'Or lakes *Ypres* sighted a wreck which was a menace to navigation. The wreck was investigated and navigational warnings were given to the Marine Department authorities.

En route to Baddeck signal exercises were carried out with a Norwegian motor ship.

Whilst in Bras d'Or lakes H.M.C.S. *Ypres* towed targets for *Patriot's* gunnery exercises and acted as target ship for torpedo exercises. Whilst the ship was employed on this work R.C.N. and R.C.N.V.R. ratings on board trained in 1" aiming rifle and also in navigation and seamanship.

The ship's company was inspected by the Director of the Naval Service on June 16 and on July 1 58 ratings from *Patriot* were landed by *Ypres* and a joint route march was held.

The ship returned to Halifax on July 6 via Canso and St. Peter's canal.

2. *Training cruise to Chester.*—From August 2 to 6 *Ypres* completed a cruise to Chester and Hubbard's Cove, with R.C.N.V.R. ratings on board.

These ratings trained throughout the cruise in navigation and seamanship.

3. *Training cruise to Louisburg.*—From August 11 to 15 the ship completed a cruise to Louisburg for the purpose of recovering a cable lost off Portnova rock by H.M.C.S. *Patriot.*

Efforts to recover the cable were unsuccessful.

4. *Training cruise to Chester.*—From August 18 to 21 the ship cruised to Chester.

R.C.N.V.R. ratings on board trained in general ship work, seamanship and navigation.

5. *Training cruise to Lockport.*—From September 4 to 7 the ship cruised in company with H.M.C.S. *Festubert* to Lockport and return.

Whilst at Lockport the ship's company represented the Royal Canadian Navy at the Labour Day celebrations.

6. *Training cruise to Chester.*—Between October 13 and 15 the ship completed a training cruise to Chester, with R.C.N.V.R. ratings on board.

The R.C.N.V.R. ratings trained in seamanship and navigation.

Upon return to Halifax on October 15, H.M.C.S. *Ypres* was placed out of commission for the winter months.

H.M.C.S. "Festubert" (Stationed at Halifax).

H.M.C.S. *Festubert* was under refit at Halifax from April 1 to July 15, when she went into commission.

From July 15 to 19 steering trials and compass adjustment were completed, and wireless telegraph gear on board was tested.

During the year four cruises were completed, as follows:—

1. Training cruise to Chester, N.S.
2. Training cruise to Chester, N.S.
3. Training cruise to Lockeport, N.S.
4. Gunnery training cruise to Baddeck, in company with H.M.C.S. *Patriot.*

1. *Training cruise to Chester.*—From July 20 to 23 H.M.C.S. *Festubert* visited Hubbard's Cove and Chester. During the cruise R.C.N.V.R. ratings trained in boat work, helm work, and in the use of lead line. They also trained in general ship duties.

2. *Training cruise to Chester.*—This cruise extended from August 18 to 20. R.C.N.V.R. training classes on board trained in seamanship and navigation.

3. *Training cruise to Lockport.*—The cruise extended from September 3 to 7. Upon arrival at Lockport, on September 4, H.M.C.S. *Festubert* joined company with H.M.C.S. *Patriot* and both ships participated in the Labour Day celebrations, including aquatic and field sports.

4. *Gunnery training cruise to Baddeck in company with H.M.C.S. Patriot.* From September 20 to October 2 the ship assisted H.M.C.S. *Patriot* in gunnery and torpedo exercises in Bras d'Or lakes.

During these exercises *Festubert's* crew and also R.C.N.V.R. ratings on board trained with 1-inch aiming rifle. They also trained in seamanship, navigation, signals, and general ship work.

Upon return to Halifax, *Festubert* was placed out of commission for the winter months.

H.M.C.S. "PATRICIAN" (stationed at Esquimalt)

H.M.C.S. *Patrician* was under annual refit up to May 28. During the year the ship completed the following cruises:—

1. Training cruise to Tribune Bay.
2. Gunnery and torpedo training cruise to Comox.
3. R.C.N.V.R. training cruise.
4. Cruise to Cape Flattery to join H.M.S. *Curlew*.
5. R.C.N.V.R. training cruise to Vancouver.
6. Cruise in company with H.M.S. *Curlew*.
7. Cruise to New Westminster.
8. Gunnery cruise to Port Renfrew.
9. Spring gunnery and torpedo cruise.

1. *Training cruise to Tribune Bay.*—This cruise extended from May 28 to 31.

Training classes of R.C.N.V.R. officers and ratings on board trained in seamanship and navigation under seagoing conditions during the cruise.

2. *Gunnery and torpedo cruise to Comox.*—The ship proceeded to Comox on June 7 for gunnery and torpedo practice.

On June 11 R.C.N.V.R. training classes embarked and participated in the gunnery and torpedo training. This training continued up to June 28.

Throughout the exercises H.M.C.S. *Thiepval* was in company with H.M.C.S. *Patrician*, towed targets for gunnery practice, and acted as target ship for the torpedo exercises.

On June 30 *Patrician* sailed for Vancouver and represented the Royal Canadian Navy during the 1st July celebrations. A field gun crew from *Patrician* was one of the attractive features of the 1st July parade.

The ship was also present at a regatta in English bay on July 3. Members of the ship's crew participated in the regatta.

The gunnery and torpedo exercises completed during the cruise were satisfactory.

The ship returned to Esquimalt on July 5.

3. *R.C.N.V.R. training cruise.*—From July 9 to 12 *Patrician* cruised in the vicinity of Esquimalt with R.C.N.V.R. training classes on board.

The reserve ratings trained in navigation, seamanship, and wireless telegraphy during the cruise.

4. *Cruise to Cape Flattery to join H.M.S. Curlew.*—On July 13 *Patrician* sailed to Cape Flattery to join H.M.S. *Curlew*, a ship of the 8th Cruiser Squadron.

All mail at Esquimalt for H.M.S. *Curlew* was delivered on board at Cape Flattery.

On the return cruise to Esquimalt, in company with *Curlew*, joint tactical exercises and signal and W/T practice were carried out.

5. *R.C.N.V.R. training cruise to Vancouver.*—On July 18 *Patrician* sailed to Vancouver and embarked R.C.N.V.R. ratings of the Vancouver Half Company.

Whilst at Vancouver, R.C.N.V.R. Headquarters were inspected.

On the return cruise R.C.N.V.R. ratings trained in navigation and seamanship.

6. *Cruise in company with H.M.S. Curlew.*—From July 23 to August 20 *Patrician* completed three periods of cruising in company with H.M.S. *Curlew*.

The ship joined company with *Curlew* at Beaver Harbour on July 23 and the two ships cruised to Topaz Harbour and Comox.

During this cruise joint tactical exercises were carried out and *Patrician* acted as target ship for H.M.S. *Curlew* during gunnery and torpedo exercises.

Whilst at Comox, on July 28, a joint church parade was held, after which the ships' companies were entertained by the civic authorities.

Patrician returned to Esquimalt on July 28 and rejoined *Curlew* on August 4, when both ships proceeded to Vancouver.

During the stay of *Patrician* at Vancouver the United States Pacific Fleet visited the port and official calls were exchanged.

The ship returned to Esquimalt on August 8 and embarked a class of R.C.N.V.R. ratings. She then cruised to Ganges Harbour. During the cruise the R.C.N.V.R. ratings trained in seamanship, navigation, pilotage, signals, and engineroom duties.

On August 11 the ship, in company with H.M.S. *Curlew*, sailed to Seattle and represented the Royal Canadian Navy at the International celebrations.

Upon leaving Seattle, *Patrician* parted company with *Curlew* and returned to Esquimalt on August 20.

7. *Cruise to New Westminster.*—This cruise extended from September 4 to 9.

Whilst at New Westminster the ship represented the Royal Canadian Navy on the occasion of the opening of the New Westminster and Provincial Exhibition by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

On the return passage from New Westminster, Port Renfrew was inspected, with a view to ascertaining the suitability of the locality for gunnery and torpedo exercises.

The ship returned to Esquimalt on September 9.

8. *Gunnery cruise to Port Renfrew.*—This cruise extended from October 8 to 30.

From October 8 to 11 preliminary gunnery training, including 1-inch aiming rifle practice, was completed in the Royal Roads off Esquimalt.

The *Valiant* towed *Patrician's* targets during this practice.

From October 11 to 30 the gunnery and torpedo program was completed at Port Renfrew. During the gunnery and torpedo exercises H.M.C.S. *Armentieres* towed *Patrician's* targets and acted as target ship. The results of the gunnery and torpedo exercises were satisfactory.

9. *Spring gunnery and torpedo cruise.*—The spring gunnery and torpedo cruise was completed from February 10 to March 17.

A preliminary gunnery work-up was carried out at Comox. This training included general ship work and 1-inch aiming rifle practice.

While at Comox the rifle range and buildings were inspected and the range was placed in condition for the gunnery program which commenced on February 19. These exercises were completed on March 17, when *Patrician* returned to Esquimalt and was placed in readiness for annual refit.

During the year, whilst cruising and whilst in harbour between cruises, the ship's company trained in seamanship, navigation, signals, W/T, gunnery, and torpedo. Engine room ratings trained in general ship work and in engine room duties. Every opportunity was taken to embark R.C.N.V.R. ratings for practical seagoing experience.

The cruises completed along the British Columbia coast afforded excellent navigational training and the knowledge of the navigation of difficult passes and channels was improved.

H.M.C.S. "Thiepval" (stationed at Esquimalt)

H.M.C.S. *Thiepval* completed thirteen cruises during the year.

1. Naval Intelligence cruise along the British Columbia coast.
2. R.C.N.V.R. training cruise.
3. R.C.N.V.R. training cruise.

4. Gunnery training cruise to Comox.
5. R.C.N.V.R. training cruise.
6. Militia coast defence exercises.
7. R.C.N.V.R. training cruise.
8. Naval Intelligence cruise along the British Columbia coast.
9. R.C.N.V.R. training cruise.
10.
11. } Life-saving patrol.
12.
13. Gunnery cruise to Comox.

1. *Naval Intelligence cruise along the British Columbia coast.*—During this cruise, which extended from April 19 to 27, H.M.C.S. *Thiepval* was on Naval Intelligence duty. The following ports were visited: Comox, Union Bay, Nanaimo, Chemainus, and Ladysmith.

Whilst at Comox the rifle range and buildings were inspected. Throughout the cruise upper deck ratings trained in seamanship and 12-pounder gun drill.

2. *R.C.N.V.R. training cruise.*—From May 28 to 31 *Thiepval* cruised in the vicinity of Esquimalt with two R.C.N.V.R. officers and twenty R.C.N.V.R. ratings on board.

During the cruise the ship visited Tribune bay.

The Reserve officers and men trained in seamanship, navigation, and practical ship work.

3. *R.C.N.V.R. training cruise.*—During this cruise, which extended from June 11 to 13, one R.C.N.V.R. officer and sixteen R.C.N.V.R. ratings trained.

Shortly after leaving Esquimalt thick fog was encountered, which necessitated the vessel putting into Port San Juan for the night of June 11.

At Uchuclesit *Thiepval* joined company with H.M.C.S. *Patrician* and joint manœuvres were completed. Whilst at this port R.C.N.V.R. ratings completed boat-pulling exercises.

4. *Gunnery training cruise to Comox.*—From June 14 to 18 *Thiepval* was at Comox and co-operated with H.M.C.S. *Patrician* during gunnery exercises.

While *Thiepval* towed *Patrician's* targets and acted as target ship her crew, including R.C.N.V.R. ratings, trained in seamanship, navigation, and general ship work.

The ship also assisted *Patrician* during night exercises, including searchlight and star shell practice.

5. *R.C.N.V.R. training cruise.*—From June 21 to 24 *Thiepval* sailed to Ladysmith with R.C.N.V.R. ratings on board. At Ladysmith the ship acted as target ship for *Patrician's* torpedo practice.

A concert was given by the naval ratings on board and the personnel of both ships were entertained by the civic authorities.

6. *Militia coast defence exercises.*—From July 5 to 10 *Thiepval* co-operated with the military authorities, in connection with the military coast defence exercises.

7. *R.C.N.V.R. training cruise.*—From July 23 to 26 *Thiepval* cruised in the vicinity of Esquimalt on training duty with a class of R.C.N.V.R. officers and men on board, who completed seamanship and navigation training.

Rough weather and fog were encountered during the cruise, which enabled R.C.N.V.R. personnel to train in practical seamanship under very trying conditions.

8. *Naval Intelligence cruise along the British Columbia coast.*—This cruise extended from August 2 to 27, during which the ship visited the following ports: Ladysmith, Powell River, Port McNeill, McLoughlin Bay, Carter Bay, Lowe Inlet, Port Simpson, Prince Rupert, Swanson Bay, Ocean Falls, Alert Bay, Phillip's Arm, Plumper Bay, Comox.

While at Prince Rupert R.C.N.V.R. Headquarters were inspected and the officers of the ship paid and received official calls.

The ship's company trained throughout the cruise in seamanship and navigation, and valuable information was obtained in connection with Naval Intelligence matters, and with regard to the navigation of the channels through which the ship passed.

9. *R.C.N.V.R. training cruise.*—From November 18 to 20 *Thiepval* visited Ladysmith with one lieutenant, R.C.N.R., and two stokers, R.C.N.V.R., as part crew.

During the cruise to Ladysmith the inner channels were used and valuable navigational information was obtained.

10, 11, and 12. *Life-saving patrol.*—During these cruises *Thiepval* was employed on life-saving patrol in the vicinity of Bamfield, for the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The ship was on this duty from November 24 to December 10, from January 14 to 31, and from February 13 to March 1.

A continuous patrol was maintained by the ship in the vicinity of Bamfield, but no ships in distress were sighted or reported.

Whilst at Bamfield a medical case arose which required the transfer of the patient to the Alberni hospital. As no other ship was available, H.M.C.S. *Thiepval* received the patient on board and proceeded to Alberni, where the patient was placed in hospital.

The weather conditions encountered, particularly during the January cruise, were severe.

During all the life-saving patrol the ship's company trained in navigation, seamanship, and general ship work.

13. *Gunnery cruise to Comox.*—From March 6 to 17 *Thiepval* was at Comox and assisted H.M.C.S. *Patrician* in gunnery and torpedo exercises.

Whilst at Comox *Thiepval's* crew trained in rifle exercises and the ship carried out joint tactical exercises with *Patrician.*

H.M.C.S. "ARMENTIERES" (stationed at Esquimalt)

H.M.C.S. *Armentieres* completed six cruises.

1. Training cruise to Ladysmith.
2. Gunnery cruise in company with H.M.C.S. *Patrician.*
3. } Life-saving patrol.
4. }
5. }
6. Gunnery and torpedo cruise in company with H.M.C.S. *Patrician.*

1. *Training cruise to Ladysmith.*—This cruise was completed between August 10 and 18.

Two R.C.N.V.R. officers trained on board.

The ship visited Ladysmith and Maple Bay. The ship's company trained in seamanship, navigation, and evolutions, and the R.C.N.V.R. officers trained in practical ship work.

2. *Gunnery cruise in company with H.M.C.S. Patrician.*—During the second cruise, which extended from October 11 to 30, H.M.C.S. *Armentieres* was in company with H.M.C.S. *Patrician* and assisted in gunnery exercise by towing targets and acted as target ship.

From October 18 to the end of the cruise H.M.C.S. *Thiepval* was also in company with *Armentieres* and *Patrician* in the vicinity of Comox, and joint gunnery and torpedo manœuvres were carried out.

3, 4, and 5. *Life-saving patrol.*—From November 14 to February 14 H.M.C.S. *Armentieres* relieved H.M.C.S. *Thiepval* on life-saving patrol off Bamfield. These cruises covered periods from November 14 to 25, from December 8 to 19, and from January 30 to February 14.

The ship was not called upon to render assistance to any vessels in distress.

During life-saving patrol the ship's company trained in navigation and seamanship.

6. *Gunnery and torpedo cruise in company with H.M.C.S. Patrician.*—*Armentieres* was in company with *Patrician* from February 20 to March 17 at Comox. Joint tactical exercises and joint gunnery practice were completed.

A thorough inspection of the rifle range and buildings at Comox was made.

GENERAL

At all ports visited H.M.C. ships were open to the public and a large number of visitors were received on board at each place.

The civic authorities received officers and men of H.M.C. ships in a most cordial manner.

The department wishes to express appreciation to the mayors and members of town councils of all cities visited for the co-operation which was given and for the courtesies extended.

2. R.C.N. BARRACKS

R.C.N. Barracks are maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt as depots for H.M.C. ships based at those ports, and as training bases for R.C.N., R.C.N.R., and R.C.N.V.R. personnel.

Training of R.C.N ratings in Barracks is divided into the following classes:—

New Entries.	Signalmen.
Boys.	Wireless Telegraphy.
Ordinary Seamen.	Engine Room Ratings.

The New Entries, Boys, and Ordinary Seamen classes train in gunnery, torpedo, seamanship, mine-sweeping, signals, boat pulling, and school.

Signal classes train in semaphore, buzzer, signal books, practical training, wireless telegraphy, and school.

Wireless Telegraphy classes train in buzzer, visual signalling, theory, practical training, signal books, and school.

Engine Room ratings train in boat pulling, school and engine room duties.

R.C.N. Barracks, Halifax

During April no training classes were formed but the Barracks was under reorganization of Naval personnel consequent upon the return from Bermuda of H.M.C.S. *Patriot*. During the latter part of April and May the Naval Barracks was fully occupied in commissioning H.M.C. minesweepers *Festubert* and *Ypres* and getting the ships in readiness for their programs in connection with the training of R.C.N.V.R. ratings during the summer months.

During July and August as many ratings as possible from R.C.N. Barracks were drafted to sea in H.M.C. ships based at Halifax, and the activities at the Barracks were of a purely routine administrative nature.

In September, on completion of the summer cruises, a New Entries class consisting of 4 ordinary seamen, 7 boys, 3 signal boys, and 2 stokers (2nd class), was formed. On completion of this training an Ordinary Seamen's training class and non-substantive courses for higher ratings were opened. A Gunnery and Torpedo class for ordinary seamen was also formed, and new entries trained exclusively, for one week, in discipline.

In April, 1926, all officers at R.C.N. Barracks completed the Torpedo Control Refresher course.

Vice-Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, Commander-in-Chief of the North America and West Indies Squadron inspected the ship's company at R.C.N. Barracks, and complimented them upon their general efficiency.

On the return to Halifax of H.M. ships in October, a joint memorial service was conducted for officers and men who lost their lives in H.M.S. *Valerian*, a ship of the North America and West Indies Squadron which foundered on October 22, 1926.

H.M.C. ships and establishments were inspected by the Director of the Naval Service on June 9.

During the year wireless telegraphy activities at R.C.N. Barracks were developed to a high degree, and the Barracks now forms a part of the Admiralty wireless chain. The Barracks wireless station is in daily communication with Bermuda, and with H.M. ships of the North America and West Indies Squadron whilst cruising in Canadian waters.

The athletic activities of R.C.N. Barracks during the year were highly successful. The senior rifle team won the cup in the local Rifle Association for the highest individual score, and the junior rifle team had the highest aggregate score. Six officers competed for the Thompson-Adams Rifle Trophy, and came fourth in the competition.

The tennis courts at R.C.N. Barracks were completed during the year, and have been extensively used by the personnel of R.C.N. Barracks.

On September 15 a very successful field day was held, including rifle shooting, baseball, soccer, track races, and other sports.

During the winter months the Barracks entered teams in the local basketball and hockey leagues.

On December 31, 5 officers and 58 ratings of the R.C.N. joined ships of the 8th Cruiser Squadron at Bermuda. These ratings trained in H.M. ships up to the end of the fiscal year. Particulars of special qualifying examinations passed by the ratings of the R.C.N., whilst attached to the 8th Cruiser Squadron, are given under Section 5—Personnel.

Classes in academic subjects were conducted at R.C.N. Barracks, Halifax, by a qualified civil schoolmaster. The school training is of a nature which enables ratings to qualify at the educational tests required by the regulations for their advancement to higher ratings.

The main Barracks and Gunnery Control buildings situated in the Dockyard, together with minor buildings and equipment for the effective training of ratings, have all been well maintained during the year, requisite repairs and changes having been carried out as necessary.

Admiralty House, used during the war and until last year as a hospital and health centre, has been turned back to this service for use as an officers' mess for the Eastern Division of the R.C.N., this resulting in marked improvement to the Establishment, permitting the work of the Barracks to be carried out more effectively.

R.C.N. Barracks, Esquimalt

The group of buildings forming the Barracks Establishment at this point is situated in grounds across the harbour from the Dockyard and adjacent to the new "Songhees" Drydock. All buildings, boathouses, jetty, and parade ground are in a condition of good repair, also the lighting and water services. The roads are in poor condition, and steps are being taken to effect necessary repairs. Arrangements are being made for enclosing the grounds with an unclimbable fence.

During April no training classes were organized at Esquimalt, but the personnel were employed in fitting out H.M.C. ships in preparation for summer cruises. For the remainder of the year Signal classes and Wireless Telegraph classes were conducted continuously.

The school, in charge of a qualified civil schoolmaster, was conducted throughout the year. The attendance at the school classes was high and it is noted with satisfaction that many ratings who were not required by the regulations to attend school followed the classes regularly.

Reserve officers and men at R.C.N. Barracks, Esquimalt, were formed into classes and trained in discipline, squad drill, gunnery, torpedo, navigation, and other Naval subjects. Many of the ratings followed the signal and wireless telegraph classes and specialized in those branches. Detailed particulars of the training carried out are given in Section 5—Personnel.

The personnel of the R.C.N. Barracks were highly successful in athletics. At the Sports Carnival held on May 24 the naval boat crew won the prize for the relay race. In the boxing competitions Navy lost to the Army in the final bout by one point. A field gun crew from R.C.N. Barracks won the cup for the field gun competition. Teams entered by H.M.C.S. *Patrician* carried off all prizes for gig and cutter events. All naval ratings who competed in the British Columbia Rifle Association yearly meet made a very good showing, each one winning a money prize.

In the local baseball league the Navy held fourth place. The Navy basketball team headed the league, and the soccer and hockey teams also made creditable showings.

Admiral S. S. Robison, Commanding Officer of U.S.S. *Seattle*, paid an official visit to R.C.N. Barracks in July. A Naval Guard of Honour received him at the main entrance to the Barracks. Official calls were also exchanged between the ward room officers of U.S.S. *Seattle* and R.C.N. Barracks.

3. H.M.C. DOCKYARDS

H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax

The Dockyard repair base during the year dealt with the overhaul, repair, and refit of H.M.C.S. *Patriot, Ypres,* and *Festubert;* carried out necessary repairs to ships and establishments of other Government services, including Departments of Marine and Fisheries, Railways and Canals, National Revenue, Public Works, and Militia Services; also requirements of the Royal Navy and ice-patrol ships of the United States of America.

All Dockyard buildings, wharves, roads, etc., have been well maintained and are in good order. The general operating equipment of the yard, consisting of machinery, machine tools, boilers, cranes, hoists, etc., have been well kept and are in an efficient condition for operation; also the other essential services, such as electrical lighting and power, gas mains, water systems, drainage, etc., have worked satisfactorily.

In addition to the main repair shops, the Torpedo Depot workshop has been continued in good working order carrying out essential repairs and tests of torpedoes, and the workshops used by ships' staffs have been operated continuously and effectively for dealing with minor repairs to ships and other services.

The magazines at Georges Island and Fort Clarence have functioned smoothly, the fire protection systems which are up to date and efficient being subject to constant tests.

Labour, while not as plentiful as in former years, has been sufficient to meet requirements. The permanent staff of the Repair Base is small but capable and efficient.

H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt

At this Dockyard the Repair Base has met all demands upon it and has been operated effiectively, despite the handicap due to the loss of the main boat shop and torpedo depot by fire. This building is now in course of construction, and on its completion all operating shops and slipway will be in an up-to-date condition. During the year repairs and refits were undertaken to H.M.C.S. *Patrician* and *Thiepval* and the complete reconditioning of H.M.C.S. *Armentieres*, after salvage was accomplished. In addition, the requirements of the Departments of Health, Marine and Fisheries, and Public Works have been dealt with.

The general condition of all Dockyard buildings, wharves, roads, lighting, water, gas services, drains, etc., are good, necessary repairs being effected from time to time to ensure this condition. All workshop machinery, machine and small tools, boilers, cranes, forges, and other equipment and plant have been maintained in good serviceable order, ready to meet all requirements.

No difficulty was experienced in securing workmen, who are entered and discharged as requirements warrant. The small permanent technical staff is efficient.

4. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The Naval Intelligence Service has carried out its functions as part of the world-wide Admiralty Intelligence system in a satisfactory manner.

The personnel have specially trained to familiarize themselves with the duties which would be required of them on the outbreak of war.

The service has co-operated with the Intelligence Service of the Militia and Air Forces.

Valuable information has been compiled with regard to facilities for shipping at Canadian ports. This information has been forwarded to the Admiralty, for distribution to other Intelligence centres.

5. PERSONNEL OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

The personnel of the Canadian Naval Service is as follows:—

	Officers	Men
Royal Canadian Navy	70	446
Royal Canadian Naval Reserve	70	430
Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve	70	930

The personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy is allocated throughout the Service as follows:—

Ship or Establishment	Officers	Men
Headquarters	10	..
H.M.C.S. *Stadacona* (Halifax)	13	105
H.M.C.S. *Patriot* (Halifax)	5	79
H.M.C.S. *Festubert* (Halifax)	1	19
H.M.C.S *Ypres* (Halifax)	1	19
H.M.C.S. *Naden* (Esquimalt)	13	105
H.M.C.S. *Patrician* (Esquimalt)	5	79
H.M.C.S. *Armentieres* (Esquimalt)	1	20
H.M.C.S. *Thiepvval* (Esquimalt)	1	20
Serving with the Royal Navy	20	..
Total	70	446

The department's policy is to fill all vacancies in the Naval Service by recruiting young Canadians. Youths between 16½ and 17½ years of age are entered as Boys and sign an engagement form for seven years' continuous and general service. The policy has been further implemented during the present year by the discharge of eleven ex-R.N. ratings, who were serving with the Canadian Naval Service under special service engagements. The vacancies caused by their discharge were filled by the advancement of qualified Canadian ratings.

The British Admiralty have placed at the disposal of the department training facilities of ships and establishments of the Royal Navy, where Canadian ratings attend and qualify in specialist branches of the service.

During the past year the following ratings attended specialist courses for the non-substantive ratings shown:—

Torpedo Gunner's Mate—1 chief petty officer.
Gunner's Mate—1 petty officer, 1 leading seaman.
Seaman Gunner—1 leading seaman, 4 able seamen.
G.L. II—1 leading seaman, 1 able seaman.
Leading Torpedoman—3 able seamen.
Seaman Torpedoman—1 leading seaman, 6 able seamen.
Light Director Layer—1 petty officer, 1 leading seaman.
Torpedo coxswain—1 petty officer.
Electrical Artificer Course—1 electrical artificer (4th class).
Ordnance course—3 ordnance artificers (3rd class).
Engine Room Artificer course—1 chief engine room artificer.
Mechanical Training course—12 stokers.
Morale course—3 petty officers, 3 leading seamen.
Diver course—7 able seamen.

Twenty officers of the R.C.N. have trained in ships and establishments of the Royal Navy during the year. Seven of these officers are following qualifying courses for advancement to the rank of lieutenant; 3 engineer officers are following engineering courses; 1 executive officer is attending the staff course; the remaining officers are appointed to ships of the Royal Navy.

During the winter 3 officers and 68 ratings from Halifax Naval Base were drafted to ships of the 8th Cruiser Squadron at Bermuda.

The officers and men were accommodated in H.M.S. *Capetown, Calcutta, Colombo, Cairo and Heliotrope.*

Whilst so serving seamen ratings followed special courses in gunnery and torpedo to gain experience and to qualify for gunnery and torpedo courses in R.N. Establishments.

Ratings of the Engine Room Branch followed the Auxiliary Machinery Course and qualified for a course in Mechanical Training in R.N. Establishments.

The Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies Squadron, reported most favourably upon the conduct and efficiency of the Canadian ratings whilst they were serving in H.M. Ships.

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve

During the year 34 officers and 577 ratings of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve completed annual training at the Naval Training Bases at Halifax and Esquimalt.

Two officers and 144 ratings performed voluntary service.

The following table gives particulars of training completed by each Company Headquarters:—

Company Headquarters	Recruited Strength on 31st March 1927		Annual Training		Voluntary Service		Training with R.N. Ships
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Ratings
Halifax	2	34	2	37	.....	.....	.....
Charlottetown	2	41	2	38	.....	18	10
St. John	3	84	2	36	.....	9	10
Quebec	2	27	1	10	.....	9	1
Montreal (A)	4	45	1	39	.....	4	6
Montreal (B)	2	40	3	32	.....	10	1
Ottawa	5	45	1	28	.....	5	7
Toronto	5	48	.....	45	.....	19	.....
Hamilton	3	51	.....	38	2	2	2
Winnipeg	9	115	6	84	.....	26	2
Regina	5	67	4	40	.....	6	.....
Saskatoon	3	45	1	36	.....	7	.....
Edmonton	3	50	2	32	.....	8	7
Calgary	4	49	4	38	.....	11	4
Vancouver	2	48	2	18	.....	6	.....
Prince Rupert	3	32	1	13	.....	4	.....

The department wishes to express appreciation to the Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies Squadron, for the co-operation which he gave in training R.C.N.V.R. ratings in H.M. ships during the summer of 1926.

These ratings benefited greatly by the training and showed a very marked improvement, both in their technical knowledge and morale. The reports from the Commander-in-Chief regarding the conduct and efficiency of the ratings were most gratifying.

General

The development of the R.C.N.V.R. has progressed in a favourable manner. Company Commanding Officers have become better acquainted with the administration of their company headquarters and training at company headquarters and at naval training bases at Halifax and Esquimalt is carried out with a lack of confusion which reflects credit upon the organizing ability of Company Commanding Officers.

The experience of the past three years has shown that the company headquarters occupied by the Toronto and Vancouver Half Companies were not suitable and new quarters have been provided.

The Toronto Half Company took part in a military tournament in that city by giving a field gun display. The display was very successful and proved an attractive feature of the tournament.

In addition to the regular naval drills which are carried out at company headquarters twice weekly, each company has organized a Social Club. The dances and other entertainments given at R.C.N.V.R. Headquarters, the expenses of which are defrayed by private subscription, from officers and ratings of each company, have made the force popular in each company headquarters' city.

Route marches and church parades have been held from time to time by each company headquarters and the R.C.N.V.R. have taken their place at all official functions in their headquarters' cities.

Royal Canadian Naval Reserve

The recruited strength of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve on March 31, 1927, was 33 officers and 90 men, distributed as follows:—

	Officers	Men
Halifax	15	15
Lunenburg	1	1
Charlottetown	1	6
St. John	1	3
Quebec	6	30
Montreal	2	14
Prince Rupert	1	7
Vancouver	5	8
Victoria	1	6

The training period for R.C.N.R. officers and men extended from October 1, 1926, to March 19, 1927. During this period 12 officers performed training periods of 28 days and 1 officer performed 56 days' training (28 days of which was deferred from 1926).

The following table shows the training and voluntary service completed by ratings:—

	Training	Voluntary Service
Halifax	12	3
Charlottetown	3	2
St. John	2	1
Quebec	28	11
Montreal	10	6
Prince Rupert	5	1
Vancouver	4	1
Victoria	3	3

Although recruiting during the year has been held in abeyance, those enlisted in the force have taken a keen interest in the service.

Two officers and 27 ratings who failed to carry out their naval training, or to report regularly to their Registrars, were discharged.

Royal Fleet Reserve

The Depatment of National Defence has undertaken to provide periodical training for ratings of the Royal Fleet Reserve resident in Canada.

The maximum number allowed to train in ships and establishments of the R.C.N. is 150. Twenty-seven Class A and 62 Class B R.F.R. ratings are actually resident in Canada and train periodically in Canadian ships and establishments.

The cost of this training is recoverable from the British Admiralty.

6. NAVAL STORES

The Naval Stores Branch, which is organized to supply all necessary naval, victualling and armament stores for H.M.C. ships and establishments and for the auxiliary services, continued to function efficiently during the year. Under existing conditions, and in view of the need for economy, the personnel in the store depots, and the facilities available at the dockyards, though adequate for present requirements, are only a nucleus on which to build for an emergency.

During the year in addition to the needs of the Naval Service itself, assistance in the matter of stores was rendered to a number of other Government departments, on a repayment basis, including supply made for or on behalf of the British Admiralty. Opportunity was found at both dockyards to overhaul the existing stock and storekeeping facilities, which are now at a very high state of efficiency, as far as meeting present requirements are concerned; the personnel is well trained and the stock itself in good condition.

Certain difficulties were encountered in the supply of stores due to the need for economy, as no appropriation was passed by Parliament until December, 1926. In view of this, supply could only be made to meet the more urgent services, and as a consequence the reserve stocks have been depleted and the provision of many new items of stock held in abeyance.

As the supply of stores by this branch comes under two main classes of stores, which, owing to their nature, require separate treatment, the branch is divided into two divisions, viz., the Naval and Victualling Stores Division, comprising also the supply depots at the dockyards; and the Naval Armament Supply Division, likewise comprising the Naval Armament Supply Depots at Halifax and Esquimalt. The work of each of these divisions is, therefore, reviewed separately.

Naval and Victualling Stores Division

This division is responsible for the provision, issue and accounting for all naval and victualling stores, including the uniforms for the R.C.N.V.R. and R.C.N.R., and the victualling of naval personnel.

To provide the necessary stores, stocks are maintained under experienced Naval Store Officers at H.M.C. Dockyards, Halifax and Esquimalt. In addition to supplies to meet ordinary requirements, reserves of certain items are maintained to ensure issue without delay and also to provide for emergencies.

The stocks of naval and victualling stores on hand at the close of the year amounted to $762,602.78 at Halifax and $387,418.13 at Esquimalt.

Direct supply of stores, particularly of fresh provisions and fuel, is also arranged for vessels of the Canadian Naval Service and for all other Naval Establishments, including R.C.N.V.R. Company Headquarters, as well as for visiting vessels of Imperial Service, and when required for vessels of other Government departments either by local purchases or by standing contracts. These contracts are made by the Director of Contracts for supply at different points of fuel, provisions, ice, laundrying, cartage, etc., to meet estimated or probable requirements. In addition to the direct supply from these contracts to visiting Imperial ships, supplies were made to H.M. Dockyard, Bermuda, particularly of lumber and gasses.

The issues to Canadian naval ships and establishments are governed by the authorized allowances, in case of naval stores, which not only control the quantities but the pattern of the stores used. In addition, naval stores for authorized refits, repairs, new constructions, etc., are issued. Clothing is issued in accordance with the Uniform Regulations, and provisions are drawn under a general messing system which operates on a standard scale of rations.

In connection with these issues it is interesting to note that 278 uniforms complete were issued to the R.C.N.V.R. and R.C.N.R. in 1926-27.

During the year kits were also issued to ratings of the Royal Fleet Reserve, on behalf of the Imperial Government.

The total volume of issues from both Dockyards of all naval and victualling stores for 1926-27 was as follows:—

HALIFAX DOCKYARD

(Not including Naval Armament Stores)

Value of stores received	$ 91,976 12
Value of stores returned	13,291 95
Value of stores issued	163,097 43

ESQUIMALT DOCKYARD

(Not including Naval Armament Stores)

Value of stores received	$ 93,218 23
Value of stores returned	10,159 70
Value of stores issued	143,563 19

Disposal of obsolete and unserviceable stores from both Dockyards was continued throughout the year by the Government Salvage Officer. This disposal was mainly effected by transfer to other Government departments. Including 16 valuable chronometers and a large stock of obsolete Admiralty charts, which were laid in at Halifax during the war, the value of the articles disposed of during the fiscal year amounted to $16,690.

In July the fuel oil tank which was leased from the Imperial Oil Company at Halifax was given up, as the balance of the serviceable stock of naval fuel oil had been drawn from this tank. Trials had been made previously of the commercial fuel oils available at Halifax, and as a result of these trials it was found that arrangements could be made for the supply of satisfactory fuel oil from commercial sources at Halifax. This will mean an appreciable saving to the department in the matter of rental charges.

In view of the successful trials with commercial oils at Halifax, similar trials were instituted at Esquimalt with satisfactory results, and it is anticipated that the tank at that point will be given up early in the next fiscal year.

The biennial program of stocktaking at both Dockyards was completed during this year with very satisfactory results. By this program stock was taken of every section of the stores, and in the case of perishable stores and stores which are used up frequently, such as provisions, stock was taken twice in the course of two years. The discrepancies found were very few and none were of a serious nature, and the results of the stocktaking as a whole indicate that the storekeeping at both Dockyards is in a very high state of efficiency.

The store accounts at the Dockyards, as examined at the close of the fiscal year under the system of concurrent audit, have been found to have been kept very accurately, any discrepancies discovered being of a minor nature and readily adjusted. In addition to the store accounts of the Dockyard stock, such store accounts from H.M.C. ships and establishments, rendered in accordance with the Regulations, as have been examined have been found to be satisfactory; the stores supplied being properly accounted for with no serious deficiencies. The clothing accounts maintained by each R.C.N.V.R. Company were sent in to office during this year and were examined with very fair results. Where necessary, new accounts have been prepared and returned to the different Companies with the necessary instructions. A review was also made of a number of inventories of the stores kept at each R.C.N.V.R. Company Headquarters, with satisfactory results.

In connection with the victualling of the personnel of H.M.C. ships and establishments, under the general messing system, the provision accounts of each Ship and Establishment concerned were carefully scrutinized at Headquarters, with a view to ensuring that (1) all supplies were used to good advantage and (2) that a satisfactory menu was provided.

The system of general messing proved very satisfactory and 388,788 meals were served at an average cost of 15 cents per meal.

The issue of special clothing, for the Volunteer Reserve Officers, from Naval Service Headquarters was continued, and the volume of material supplied in this connection is an indication of the necessity and popularity of this Service.

In connection with the provision of stores at the Dockyards, transfers were arranged of a large quantity of stores between both Dockyards. These stores were shipped by water freight which effected a material saving. The reserve of minesweeping stores was augmented during the year by the purchase of certain new equipment which has proven to be very valuable in connection with the training program.

During the year a number of transactions in connection with Naval reserve properties were handled by this Branch, including the leasing of these lands

to private individuals, where such action was in accordance with public interests, and the transfer of other properties as necessary to the Department of Interior for administration.

In November, 1926, an inspection was made of the stores, clothing and equipment generally at the Quebec and Montreal Half Companies, R.C.N.V.R. At these inspections the stock held by these Companies was verified and any discrepancies discovered adjusted. The clothing held was examined, and, where necessary, was surveyed and condemned, or returned to H.M.C. Dockyard as being in excess of requirement.

Naval Armament Supply Division

This division is responsible for the supervision and control of all matters pertaining to the provision, receipt, issue, care and maintenance, repair, testing, examination, accounting and audit of all Naval Armament stores, comprising ordnance, ordnance stores, ammunition, torpedoes, torpedo stores, paravanes, mines and depth charges, in connection with the Canadian Naval Service and Imperial Service at Halifax and Esquimalt.

Naval Armament Supply Depots maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt comprise storehouses where the necessary facilities for the care, issue and receipt of guns, gun mountings, and torpedoes are available, magazines for the proper stowage, care and maintenance of the respective classes of explosives, and workshops for carrying out the necessary repairs and alterations to ordnance and ordnance stores authorized by the list of changes in war material.

The magazines at Halifax are situated at Fort Clarence and Georges Island. At Esquimalt the magazines are situated at Cole Island. The construction of the joint Naval and Military Magazines at Bedford Basin near Halifax has been commenced, and sufficient buildings have been completed to allow the complete evacuation of Fort Clarence magazine to be carried out.

The stocks of naval armament stores at Halifax and Esquimalt are maintained in an efficient manner and have been depleted of all obsolete and unserviceable stores. Where necessary, these have been replaced by modern equipment and stores of the latest manufacture. Stock provision for the requirements of the Canadian Naval Service is made under an agreement with the British Admiralty to maintain sufficient reserve of ammunition and issue to H.M.C. ships on repayment as required. Under this agreement the storekeeping of all Imperial stocks, whether for ultimate issue to Imperial or Canadian services, is undertaken by the department in return for the accommodation by the Admiralty in the maintenance of reserves.

The store accounts of both depots, as well as of H.M.C. ships and establishments, have been kept and rendered in a satisfactory manner, as shown by the audit thereof.

The following represents the value of the receipts and issues made on behalf of the Canadian Naval Service during the year, exclusive of all transactions from Imperial stock:—

NAVAL ARMAMENT SUPPLY DEPOT, HALIFAX

Receipts	$ 37,192 00
Returns	23,676 00
Issues	105,715 00

NAVAL ARMAMENT SUPPLY DEPOT, ESQUIMALT

Receipts	$ 76,550 00
Returns	10,416 00
Issues	23,221 00

A system of continuous stocktaking is carried on in such a way as to ensure that the complete stocks of Naval Armament stores, both Imperial and Canadian, are verified every year. Certificates of comparison of stock lists with ledger balances are rendered periodically.

All discrepancies, other than those of a trivial nature, i.e., wrong nomenclature or obvious clerical error, are thoroughly investigated, and the necessary adjustments made. The results of these stocktakings have been very satisfactory.

Purchases

As in the past years, assistance has been afforded the Contracts Branch whenever possible in connection with the purchase of stores required for the Naval Service.

Decisions have been given on technical questions entering into such purchases.

During the year the total value of the Naval Victualling and Naval Armament stores purchased on account of the Naval Service, for delivery to the Dockyards, Armament Supply Depots, and to the service direct, amounted to $302,383.

7. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The attached statements show a total expenditure of $1,667,896.12.

There was a revenue during the year of $10,562.59, also refunds on account of demobilization previous years, $34,628.24.

The revenue was derived from refunds, rentals, discharges by purchase, sale of stores and sale of red derrick scow.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS, SHOWING VALUE OF WORK DONE AND MATERIAL SUPPLIED FOR ACCOUNT OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND OTHERS

—	Dr.	Cr.	Balance transferred to 1927–28
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
British Admiralty	81,371 70	76,124 46	5,247 24
British Ministry of Shipping	6,164 80	144 00	6,020 80
British Air Ministry	1,091 25	727 50	363 75
Department of Marine and Fisheries	14,330 99	13,481 17	849 82
Health Department	9,538 74	8,568 14	970 60
Public Works Department	10,638 34	10,570 01	68 33
Department of National Revenue	2,099 44	2,036 90	62 54
Department of Railways and Canals	1,344 15	1,345 90	(Credit) (1 75)
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Department	904 16	897 43	6 73
Government of Newfoundland	181 53	181 53	.....
United States Government	104 94	106 74	(Credit) (1 80)
Miscellaneous	122,592 55	122,857 04	(Credit) (264 49)
	250,362 59	237,040 82	13,321 77

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1926–27

—	Appropriation	Expenditure	Balance unexpended
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Naval Service	1,600,000 00	1,597,406 51	2,593 49
Re-Conditioning H.M.C.S. *Armentieres*	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....
Repairs to buildings and wharves, Halifax. (Part of Vote No. 421, transferred by Public Works Department)	5,000 00	4,972 47	27 53
To replace buildings and equipment destroyed by fire at Esquimalt, B.C. (Part of Vote No. 140, transferred by Public Works Dept.)	15,469 47	15,469 47	.....
Adjustment of War Claims	10,000 00	47 67	9,952 33
	1,680,469 47	1,667,896 12	12,573 35
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT (Special Account)—			
Disbursements	40,814 02		
Carried from 1925-26	46,733 72	87,547 74	
LESS—Re-imbursements and credits	76,232 44		
Transferred to 1927–28	11,315 30		
		87,547 74	

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927

CASUAL REVENUE—			
Refunds to previous years' expenditure		$ 2,748 11	
Rents:—Dockyard residences	$ 559 70		
Naval Reserve plots	29 85		
		$ 589 55	
Sale of surplus and condemned stores		1,463 55	
Discharges by purchase		570 00	
Sale of Red derrick scow		1,350 00	
Miscellaneous		232 04	
			$ 6,953 25
Premium, discount and exchange			3,609 34
			10,562 59
Demobilization, previous years			34,628 24
			45,190 83

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE NAVAL SERVICE APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927

Ship or Establishment	Pay and allowances	Stores and allowances	Medical services	Martial Law	Trzining, recruting, boys	Repairs and mainten-ance	Miscel-laneous effective services	Non-effective pay	Total	Grand Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
H.M.C.S. *Patriot*	85,834 35	69,121 94	1,564 56	10 92	.....	37,467 59	2,161 97	3,058 56	.....	199,219 89
" *Patrician*	79,266 14	64,383 02	2,286 00	.....	.....	17,573 68	1,828 60	2,236 95	.....	167,574 39
Minesweeper *Festubert*	21,125 93	10,674 69	353 50	8 25	.....	16,275 15	563 21	1,173 86	.....	50,174 59
" *Ypres*	21,117 58	9,222 20	347 00	1 03	.....	7,820 27	207 73	108 32	.....	38,824 13
" *Armentieres*	18,050 45	21,433 69	80 00	.....	.....	2,822 92	180 14	53 53	.....	42,620 73
" *Thiepval*	18,252 35	13,900 79	93 10	.....	.....	5,417 68	315 49	146 00	.....	38,125 41
Headquarters	43,568 25	1,696 73	921 41	.....	.....	.....	16,286 16	1,484 24	.....	63,956 79
Canadian officers and men over seas	109,961 25	12,287 67	1,243 67	.....	.....	.....	48,752 83	.....	.....	172,245 42
Barracks—										
Halifax, N.S.	128,747 52	94,812 74	3,857 46	39 13	.....	18,696 09	18,169 97	1,682 26	.....	266,005 17
Esquimalt, B.C.	140,364 16	76,332 24	3,784 94	.....	.....	9,792 70	20,147 75	9,010 14	.....	259,431 93
Intelligence—										
Halifax	5,284 96	142 36	23 00	.....	.....	88 21	408 53	.....	.....	5,947 06
Esquimalt	5,257 75	157 01	13 50	.....	.....	.....	991 23	.....	.....	6,419 49
General account	145 60	.....	2 00	.....	52 00	.....	7,167 44	200 91	.....	7,567 95
Government Depart. transfers	.....	13,743 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,743 23
R.C.N. Volunteer Reserve:—										
Charlottetown	3,191 20	1,149 24	.....	.....	22 50	60 00	1,061 80	.....	5,484 74	.....
Halifax	3,432 47	9,622 98	.....	.....	.....	398 41	978 57	.....	14,432 43	
St. John, N.B	4,892 47	1,566 64	12 50	.....	29 50	168 65	2,313 08	.....	8,982 84	
Quebec	1,935 84	1,397,56	14 00	.....	4 18	527 53	1,277 39	.....	5,155 50	
Montreal "A"	3,135 95	2,189 24	.....	.....	.....	306 55	2,616 63	.....	8,248 37	
Montreal "B"	3,073 30	1,728 16	54 00	.....	.....	321 79	2,148 49	.....	7,325 74	
Ottawa	2,964 85	1,821 65	.....	.....	.....	119 25	1,848 34	.....	6,754 09	
Toronto	4,110 15	2,415 09	2 00	.....	.....	289 98	2,678 03	.....	9,495 25	
Hamilton	4,223 91	2,079 40	135 50	.....	.....	134 96	3,858 92	.....	10,432 69	
Winnipeg	8,151 85	2,980 59	60 00	.....	63 00	783 22	11,993 49	.....	24,032 15	
Regina	3,818 94	1,638 29	.....	.....	.....	230 77	3,716 65	.....	9,377 65	
Saskatoon	3,132 60	1,805 43	5 00	.....	15 00	48 00	3,373 50	.....	8,379 53	
Edmonton	3,123 55	961 22	.....	.....	111 00	5 10	2,405 82	.....	6,606 69	
Calgary	3,344 46	1,401 18	.....	.....	.....	571 76	2,378 73	.....	7,696 13	
Vancouver	2,570 80	847 68	10 00	.....	37 00	352 35	966 89	.....	4,784 72	
Prince Rupert	2,601 30	2,193 59	.....	.....	55 50	700 47	2,266 71	.....	7,817 57	
General account	.....	276 81	.....	.....	7 00	.....	183 86	.....	467 67	
										145,474 76

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE NAVAL SERVICE APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927—*Con.*

Ship or Establishment	Pay and allowances	Stores and allowances	Medical services	Martial Law	Training, recruiting, boys	Repairs and maintenance	Miscellaneous effective services	Non-effective pay	Total	Grand Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
R.C.N. Reserve:—										
Halifax	1,618 25	481 89	.....	.....	2 68	40 20	189 75	2,191 75	4,524 52	
St. John, N.B	57 35	Cr. 86 62	.....	.....	0 90	.....	247 41	.....	219 04	
Lunenburg	.....	Cr. 48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 17	100 00	58 17	
Charlottetown	245 10	66 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 35	340 00	748 00	
Quebec	1,433 10	315 70	.....	.....	99 96	54 43	1,701 60	2,000 00	5,604 79	
Montreal	732 00	Cr. 50 92	.....	.....	1 47	.....	1,020 81	910 00	2,613 56	
Vancouver	501 65	Cr. 22 30	5 00	.....	16 00	.....	54 80	644 00	1,199 15	
Victoria	559 95	78 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 35	128 00	786 64	
Prince Rupert	604 50	88 60	.....	.....	0 50	.....	190 45	365 00	1,249 05	
General account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 43	.....	24 43	
										17,027 35
HALIFAX										
Dockyard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	749 57	.....	.....	749 57
Stores	.....	(Credit 43,013 71)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Credit 43,013 71)
Supply Base:—										
Dr. Operating expenses	.....	40,274 57	.....	.....	.....	6,304 81	4,736 57	.....	51,315 95	
Cr. percentages	.....	(Credit 10,349 02)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Credit 10,349 02)	40,966 93
Repair Base:—										
Dr. operating expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,679 42	8,674 13	.....	34,353 55	
Cr. percentages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Credit 24,406 15)	(Credit 110 98)	.....	(Credit 24,517 13)	9,836 42
New machinery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	828 88	.....	.....	.....	828 88
Fleet general	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,689 39	5,013 56	.....	.....	12,702 95
Arm. Supply Depot:—										
Stores	.....	(Credit 52,182 65)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Credit 52,182 65)
Dr. Operating expenses	512 98	37,430 49	.....	.....	.....	17,455 73	3,372 92	.....	58,772 12	
Cr. percentages	.....	(Credit 6,406 01)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Credit 6,406 01)	52,366 11
Naval cemetery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 25	.....	.....	.....	89 25
Vessels in reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,018 62	494 05	.....	.....	3,512 67

Esquimalt:—										
Dockyard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	522 16	.....	.....	522 16
Stores	.....	(Credit 32,125 49)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Credit 32,125 49)
Supply Base:—										
Dr. Operating expenses	.....	27,923 34	.....	.....	.....	2,899 87	1,877 40	.....	32,700 61	
Cr. percentages	.....	(Credit 9,471 60)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Credit 9,471 60)	
										23,229 01
Repair Base:—										
Dr. Operating expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,509 29	4,966 75	.....	17,476 04	
Cr. percentages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Credit 23,681 01)	.....	.....	(Credit 23,681 01)	(Credit 6,204 97)
New machinery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	551 86	.....	.....	.....	551 86
Fleet general	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,181 30	3,697 41	.....	.....	8,878 71
Arm. Supply Depot:—										
Stores	.....	61,535 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,535 79
Dr. Operating expenses	.....	15,724 44	.....	.....	.....	5,201 29	1,877 40	.....	22,803 13	
Cr. percentages	.....	(Credit 2,321,83)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Credit 2,321 83)	
										20,481 30
Naval cemetery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323 43	.....	.....	.....	323 43
	740,945 01	451,824 62	14,868 14	59 33	518 19	160,686 69	202,671 01	25,833 52	.....	1,597,406 51

8. GENERAL

The health of officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy has been excellent throughout the year. The conduct and efficiency of the Naval ratings has been exemplary, particularly during cruises.

I wish to express appreciation of the efficient manner in which officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy and Reserve Forces and the civil personnel of the Naval Service, at H.M.C. Dockyards, Halifax and Esquimalt, and at Headquarters have carried out their duties during the past year.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER HOSE,
Commodore, R.C.N.,
Director of the Naval Service.

306